RESTful API

Interface Description

UPDATED: 25 April 2021

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Table of Contents

1 Introduction

Kemp leads the industry in driving the price/performance value proposition for application delivery and load balancing to levels that our customers can afford. Our products' versatile and powerful architecture provide the highest value, while enabling our customers to optimize their businesses that rely on Internet-based infrastructure to conduct business with their customers, employees and partners.

Kemp products optimize web and application infrastructure as defined by High Availability (HA), high-performance, flexible scalability, security and ease of management. They maximize the total cost-of-ownership for web infrastructure, while enabling flexible and comprehensive deployment options.

1.1 Document Purpose

This document describes the RESTful API Interface to the Kemp LoadMaster. It describes in detail how to configure the various features of the Kemp LoadMaster using the RESTful API.

This document does not explain each of the features or options in detail. For further information, please refer to the relevant Feature Description document on www.kemptechnologies.com/documentation.

1.2 Intended Audience

This document is intended to help anyone who wishes to configure the Kemp LoadMaster using the RESTful API.

1.3 Related Firmware Version

Published with LMOS version 7.2.48.4 LTS. This document has not required substantial changes since 7.2.48.4 LTS. However, the content is in sync with the latest LoadMaster LTS firmware.

2 The RESTful API Interface

This document describes an interface designed to allow remote applications access to the LoadMaster in a simple and consistent manner. The interface is a REST-like interface. REST (Representational State Transfer) is a style of software architecture for distributed systems and is one of the predominant web service design models.

2.1 How the LoadMaster RESTful API Works

The LoadMaster RESTful API works in a RESTful manner, by allowing a user or application to pass HTTPS requests to the LoadMaster. The LoadMaster answers the request with an XML formatted response. The HTTPS request is in the format:

```
https://<LoadMaster IP
Address>/access/<command>?<parameter1>=value&<parameter2>=value
```

The basic interface is a simple HTTPS GET operation where the command is specified by the URL. If any parameters are required by the operation, they are passed as QUERY parameters.

The following points should be noted regarding the formatting of the HTTPS request:

- Only one command can be given at a time.
- The '?' character signifies the end of a command.
- The '&' character signifies the end of a parameter/value pair.
- If there are any unnecessary parameter/value pairs, they will be ignored.
- The order in which the parameter/value pairs appear does not matter.
- There cannot be any spaces within the query. Although some applications, like browsers, would convert spaces to HTML code prior to sending the string to the LoadMaster.
- Multiple parameters can be modified within the same command.

For example, the following query will return the maximum cache size from a LoadMaster with the IP address of 10.11.0.20.

```
https://10.11.0.20/access/get?param=cachesize
```

The response to the query, from the LoadMaster, is returned in an easily decoded XML format, for example:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
<Response stat="200" code="ok">
    <Success>
        <Data>
            <cachesize>
            100
            </cachesize>
        </Data>
    </Success>
</Response>

-----------------------------------------------------
```

> Not all commands in this document are allowed on all LoadMasters. Some functions are only available for certain LoadMaster licenses.

> The connection drops if more than 30 calls are performed in less than 3 seconds over all API interfaces.

2.2 JSON-based Input and Output

In LoadMaster firmware version 7.2.50, beta functionality was added which allows you to specify API requests as a POST of a JSON object and receive a JSON-based API payload response. As of firmware version 7.2.52, this functionality is no longer in beta and is officially part of the LoadMaster product. For further details, refer to the following article: JSON-based Input and Output for the LoadMaster RESTful API.

2.3 Security

An application can only access the LoadMaster using the standard WUI IP address. Security is provided in exactly the same way as over the standard WUI, that is, valid credentials must be passed on every access when using Basic Authentication.

The user **bal** naturally has access to all functionality; other users have access to the subsystems that have been assigned to them using the LoadMaster permissions.

Currently there is no way to modify user permissions using this interface.

Depending on security settings and whether the browser has ever connected to the WUI before adding login information may be required. In this case instead of a standard command format such as:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/<command>?params

the login information would need to be included, for example:

https://<UserName>:<UserPassword>@<LoadMasterIPaddress>/access/<command>?params

You can also use certificate-based authentication or API keys.

For instructions on how to use certificate based authentication, refer to the **Configure Certificate-Based Authentication** section.

For instructions on how to use API keys, refer to the **How to Use API Keys** section.

2.3.1 Configure Certificate-Based Authentication

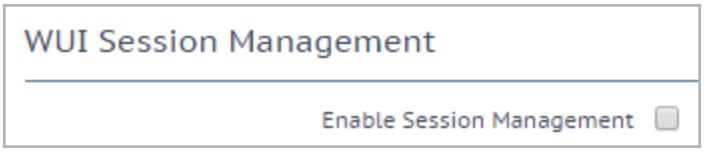
Follow the steps in the sections below to configure certificate-based authentication.

Certificate-based authentication is not supported in version 2 of the API. Instead, use API keys. For further details, refer to the **How to Use API Keys** section.

2.3.1.1 Enable Session Management

You must enable **Session Management** before you can enable client certificate authentication. To enable Session Management, follow the steps below:

1. In the main menu of the LoadMaster WUI, navigate to **Certificates & Security > Admin WUI Access**.



2. Select the **Enable Session Management** check box.

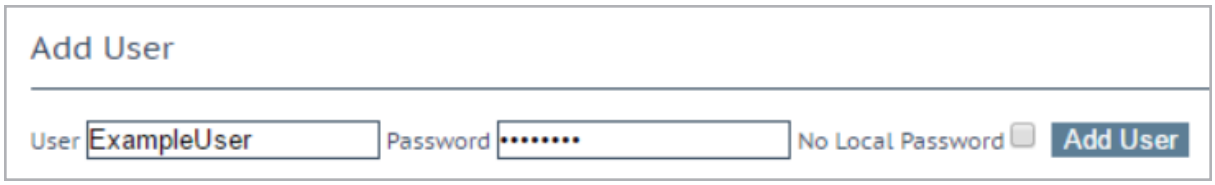
> After this check box is selected, you must log in to continue using the LoadMaster.

3. Configure any other settings as needed.

2.3.1.2 Create a User (If Needed)

It is not possible to use certificate-based authentication with the **bal** user. However, you can create a non-**bal** user and grant it **All Permissions**, or whatever permissions you want. If you do not already have another user created, you can add one by following these steps:

1. In the main menu of the LoadMaster WUI, expand **System Configuration > System Administration** and click **User Management**.



2. At the bottom of the screen, enter a username in the **User** text box.

3. At this point, you can either set a **Password** for the new user, or select the **No Local Password** check box.

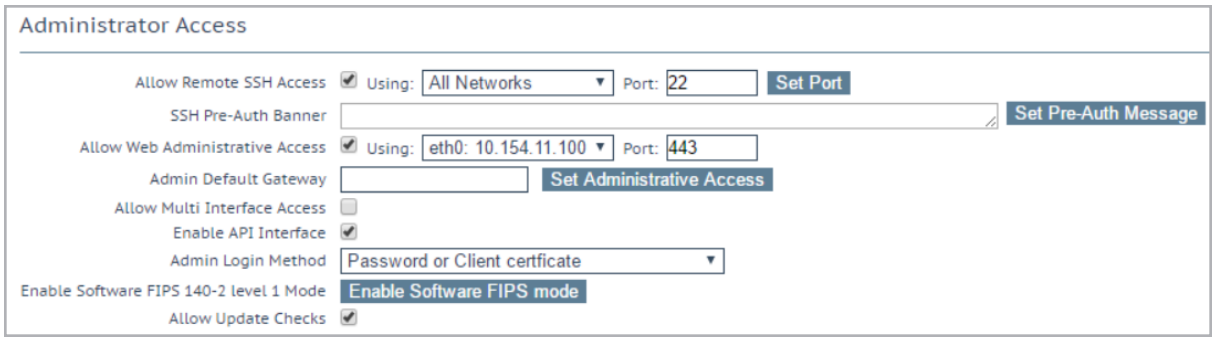
> For further information on the **No Local Password** option and on certificate authentication in general, refer to the **User Management, Feature Description**.

4. Click **Add User**.

2.3.1.3 Enable Client Certificate Authentication on the LoadMaster

A number of different login methods are available to enable. For steps on how to set the **Admin Login Method**, along with a description of each of the available methods, refer to the steps below:

1. In the main menu of the LoadMaster WUI, expand **Certificates & Security** and click **Remote Access**.



2. Select the relevant **Admin Login Method**.

The **Pre-Auth Click Through Banner** in the **Admin WUI Access** screen must be set for all **Admin Login Method** options to be made available.

Using local certificates only works with API authentication. Because of this, it might be best to select the **Password or Client certificate** option. This enables API access using the client certificate and WUI access using the username/password.

The following login methods are available:

- **Password Only Access (default):** This option provides access using the username and password only – there is no access using client certificates.
- **Password or Client certificate: You** can log in either using the username/password or using a valid client certificate. If a valid client certificate is in place, the username and password is not required.
  The LoadMaster asks the client for a certificate. If a client certificate is available, the LoadMaster checks for a match. The LoadMaster checks if the certificate matchesone of the local certificates, or checks if the Subject Alternative Name (SAN) or Common Name (CN) of the certificate is a match. The SAN is used in preference to the CN when performing a match. If there is a match, you are granted access to the LoadMaster. This works both using the API and user interface.
  An invalid certificate will not allow access.
  If no client certificate is supplied, the LoadMaster expects that a username and password is supplied (for the API) or will request a password using the standard WUI login page.
- **Client certificate required:** Access is only allowed with the use of a client certificate. It is not possible to log in using the username and password. SSH access is not affected by this (only the **bal** user can log in using SSH).
- **Client certificate required (Verify via OCSP):** This is the same as the **Client certificate required** option, but the client certificate is verified using an OCSP service. You must configure the OCSP Server Settings for this to work. For further information on the OCSP Server Settings, refer to the **SSL Accelerated Services, Feature Description**.

Some points to note regarding the client certificate methods are below:

- The **bal** user does not have a client certificate. Therefore, it is not possible to log into the LoadMaster as **bal** using the **Client certificate required** methods. However, a non-**bal** user can be created and granted **All Permissions**. This will allow the same functionality as the **bal** user.

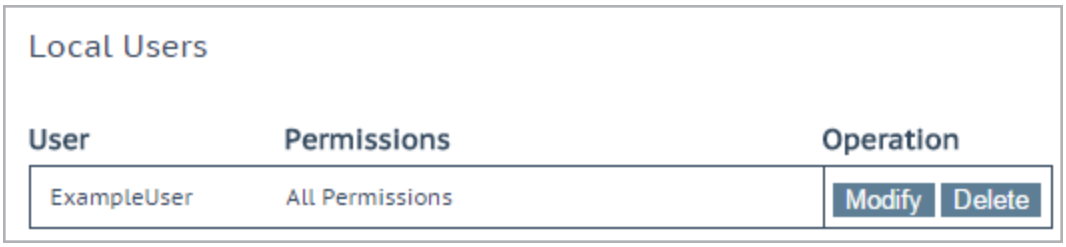
- There is no log out option for users that are logged in to the WUI using client certificates, as it is not possible to log out (if the user did log out the next access would automatically log them back in again). The session terminates when the page is closed, or when the browser is restarted.

2.3.1.4 Generate and Download the Client Certificate

To generate a local certificate, follow the steps below:

> Users with **User Administration** permissions are able to manage local certificates for themselves and other users.

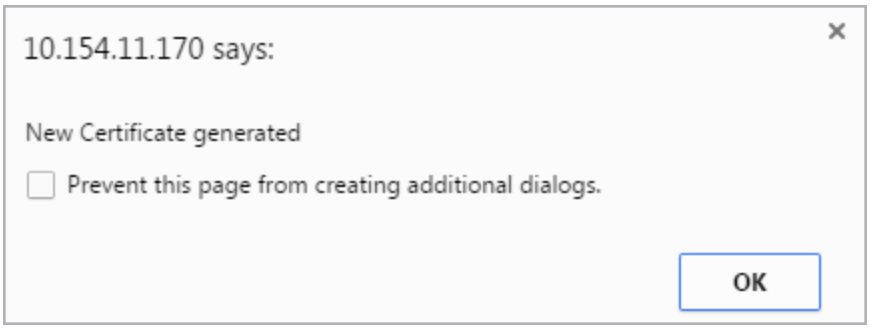
1. In the main menu of the LoadMaster WUI, navigate to **System Configuration > System Administration > User Management**.



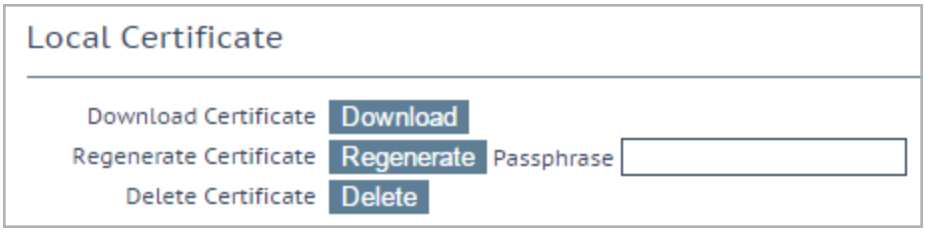
2. Click **Modify** on the relevant user.

3. Enter a **Passphrase** and click **Generate**.

> Entering a passphrase is optional. If a passphrase is entered, it is used to encrypt the private key.



4. Click **OK** to the pop-up message that appears.



5. Click **Download**.

You can also regenerate from this screen.

2.3.1.5 Specify the Certificate Details in the API

After configuring all of the options as outlined in the above sections, you must specify the details of the certificate to run the API commands successfully. You must also run the command as a cURL command, for example:

```
curl -k -E <PathToCertificateFile>/<CertificateFilename>.pem
https://172.21.59.100/access/get?param=version
```

2.3.1.6 Create a PFX File (If Running Commands using a Web Browser)

If you are running the RESTful APIs from the command line – you can use the PEM file, as indicated in the **Specify the Certificate Details in the API** section. If you want to run RESTful API commands using a web browser, you need to create a PFX file and import that into the browser.

You can convert the .pem file to .pfx any way you like. For the purposes of this document, we have provided steps on how to do it using OpenSSL. If you are using Windows, you may need to install OpenSSL to run these steps.

To create a .pfx file using, follow the steps below:

1. Open the .pem certificate.

2. Copy from the start of the **-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----** section to the end of the **-----END CERTIFICATE-----** section.

3. Paste this text into a new file.

4. Save the file as **<CerFileName>.cer**.

5. Go to the .pem certificate file again.

6. Copy from the start of the -----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY----- section to the end of the -----END RSA PRIVATE KEY----- section.

7. Paste this text into a new file.

8. Save the file as **<KeyFileName>.key**.

9. Use the **openssl** command to create the .pfx file:

```
openssl pkcs12 -export -out <NewFileName>.pfx -inkey <KeyFilename>.key -in
<CerFileName>.cer
```

10. Import the certificate to the web browser.

2.3.2 How to Use API Keys

When running API commands, you can authenticate using an API key. An API key is a unique identifier used to authenticate a user.

To generate an API key, run the following command:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/addapikey
```

A list of API keys is returned. You can have up to 16 API keys per user - if you try to create more, the oldest is deleted.

When you have an API key, you can perform any command as normal, but you no longer need the username or password. For example:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/listvs?&apikey=Sv3twbV1LJQCH1K85q1gNGQm1
wqMYXrAsIlDMF5prOkz
```

You can list the API keys by running the following command:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/listapikeys?&apikey=ogSLq4qWN7c49E3DDu3P
kdadNIq5hHdQzLpmZA8M5gOz
```

2.3.2.1 Delete an API Key

You can delete an API key by running the following command:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/delapikey?&key=Sv3twbV1LJQCH1K85q1gNGQm1
wqMYXrAsIlDMF5prOkz
```

You must specify an API key or a username and password to validate the request. The various options for running this command are detailed below.

```
curl -k
"https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/delapikey?apikey=<ValidAPIKey>&key=<API
KeyToDelete>"
```

The above example assumes that the access **apikey** and the **key** to delete belong to the same user.

```
curl -k -u <Username>:<Password>
"https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/delapikey?key=<APIKeyToDelete>"
```

The above example assumes the user whose username is specified owns the API key to delete.

```
curl -k -u <Username>:<Password>
"https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/delapikey?key=<APIKeyToDelete>&user=<Ow
nerOfKey>"
```

The above example is usually performed by the **bal** user. For example:

```
curl -k -u bal:<Password>
"https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/delapikey?key=<APIKeyToDelete>&user=<Ow
nerOfKey>"
```

The following example using an API key to authenticate is also valid:

```
curl -k
"https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/delapikey?apikey=<ValidAPIKey>&key=<API
KeyToDelete>&user=<OwnerOfKey>"
```

> The user performing the delete command must have the **User Administration** permission.

2.4 Enabling the LoadMaster RESTful API Interface

The RESTful API interface is enabled or disabled using the LoadMaster WUI. By default the interface is disabled.

To enable the RESTful API interface complete the following steps:

1. Select the **Certificates & Security > Remote Access** menu option.
2. Select the **Enable API Interface** checkbox.

2.5 Using get and set commands

A large number of LoadMaster parameters can be managed using the **set** and **get** commands. These parameters are described throughout the document. A list of parameters is also provided in **Appendix A – get and set Parameters**.

Values of parameters can be obtained using the **get** command using the format

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/get?param=<ParameterName>

Values of parameters can be set using the **set** command using the format

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/set?param=<ParameterName>&value=<ParameterValue>

2.6 Error Reports

If an error occurs, for example where a request is missing the **param** value, an error report is generated as follows:

```
------------------------------------------------------
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
<Response stat="400" code="fail">
    <Error>
    param: String Value missing
    </Error>
</Response>

------------------------------------------------------
```

The HTTP status of the request also reflects the response code.

2.7 Notation

Throughout the document the parameter types are defined as follows:

Type	Abbreviation	Typical Values
Boolean	B	Y or N; y or n; 1 or 0;
Integer	I	<minint>-<maxint>
String	S	"value"
Address	A	IP-address
File	F	Some type of file

3 RESTful API Commands

3.1 Command Syntax

A request is made up of two parts: the command and the parameters.

https://<LoadMaster IP address>/access/<command>?params

When there is more than one parameter in a request, individual parameters are separated using an ampersand (**&**) symbol.

All commands are consistent. For example in all places where a Virtual Service is required, the IP address of a Virtual Service is specified by using **vs=<ipaddr>**, for example, to show a Virtual Service, the command could be:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/showvs?vs=10.0.0.10&port=80&prot=tcp

To show a Real Server on a Virtual Service:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/showrs?vs=10.0.0.10&port=80&prot=tcp&rs=99.1.1.1&rsport=80

3.2 List All API Commands and the LoadMaster Version

To list all available API commands and the currently installed LoadMaster version, run the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/listapi

3.3 getall Command

The **getall** command returns a list of all parameters that are available (and that are not null):

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/getall

3.4 Home Screen Information

Some information which is available in the LoadMaster WUI is also available using the API. Refer to the sub-sections below for further details.

3.4.1 Retrieve the LoadMaster Firmware Version

The LoadMaster firmware version can be obtained using the **get** command and the **version** parameter:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/get?param=version
```

3.4.2 Retrieve the Boot Time and Active Time

The boot time is the time at which the LoadMaster last booted. The boot time and active time are the same when a LoadMaster is not running in HA mode. When in HA mode, the active time is the time at which the LoadMaster last became the master unit. The active time will be zero if the LoadMaster is in slave mode. To retrieve these values, run the following commands:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/get?param=boottime
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/get?param=activetime
```

3.4.3 Retrieve the Serial Number

To retrieve the LoadMaster serial number, run the **get** command for the **serialnumber** parameter:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/get?param=serialnumber
```

3.4.4 Retrieve the Virtual Service and Real Service Statuses

To retrieve the total numbers of Virtual Services, SubVSs and Real Servers that are up, down and administratively disabled, run the **vstotals** command:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/vstotals
```

3.4.5 Retrieve Licensing Information

To retrieve details about the LoadMaster license and subscription, run the **licenseinfo** command:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/licenseinfo
```

3.5 Initial Configuration

> The initial configuration API commands are not valid for pay-per-use cloud LoadMasters. They are valid for Bring Your Own License (BYOL) cloud LoadMasters.

A number of steps are involved in initially deploying a LoadMaster, such as accepting the End User License Agreement (EULA) and licensing the unit. Before the LoadMaster can be fully deployed the user must display and accept the EULA. These initial configuration steps can either be performed using the WUI or the API. The API commands relating to initial configuration are listed in the sections below.

> These commands should be run in sequential order

3.5.1 Read the EULA

The ReadEula command displays the EULA and a magic cookie.

> The magic cookie is used for security reasons - it limits the possibility of remote attacks. If a command requires the magic cookie (like some of the other ones in the sections below) and does not get the correct magic cookie from the previous command, the command will fail.

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/readeula
```

> The magic string is an automatically generated random string, for example **c0a6fccc-1c53-4a26-8ed3-e0d0bb8e23f3**. Please copy this string because it will be needed in the next command to set the license type.

3.5.2 Accept the EULA and Set the License Type

Currently there are three license types available from Kemp. These are:

- Trial (Unrestricted)
- Perpetual
- Free (Restricted)

When running the **AcceptEULA** command, you enter the magic cookie key returned by the readEula command. The **AcceptEULA** command accepts the EULA and sets the type of license used, for example **Trial**, **Perm** or **Free**.

> The **type** parameter must be set when running the **accepteula** command. The **type** set depends on the type of LoadMaster you are deploying.

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/accepteula?magic=<CorrectMagicString>&type=free
```

Value	Description
Trial	Temporary license for users evaluating the Kemp LoadMaster
Perm	Purchased permanent LoadMaster
Free	Free LoadMaster

If running this command on a Virtual LoadMaster (VLM) which has been created in the Multi-Tenant LoadMaster product, the license type set here is irrelevant because the license type will be inherited from the Multi-Tenant LoadMaster. However, this command still needs to be run to get another magic string which is needed to run the next command (**AcceptEula2**).

3.5.3 Specify Whether or not to use the Kemp Analytics Feature

The **AcceptEULA2** command is used to specify whether or not to enable the Kemp Analytics feature, which enables statistical and usage data to be sent to Kemp for analysis. This data is strictly about product usage, enabled capabilities, and statistics. No sensitive user data, or traffic of any kind is either collected or communicated. For more information, visit https://kemp.ax/KempAnalytics.

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/accepteula2?magic=<CorrectMagicString>&accept=<yes/no>
```

3.5.4 Retrieve the Available License Types

To retrieve a list of available license types for a particular Kemp ID, run the **alsilicensetypes** command:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/alsilicensetypes?kempid=<KempID>&password=<PasswordForKempID>&orderid=<OrderID>
```

The **orderid** parameter is only needed for Virtual LoadMasters.

If successful, the output provides a list of license types and associated IDs. The ID number is used when licensing using the **alsilicense** command.

3.5.5 License the LoadMaster

The LoadMaster can be licensed using the **license** or **alsilicense** commands. For further information, please refer to the **Licensing** section.

3.5.6 Set the Initial Password

The **Set_Initial_Passwd** command is used to set the password of the default LoadMaster user (**bal**).

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/set_initial_passwd?passwd=<password1>
```

Parameter	Parameter Type	Description	Mandatory
Passwd	String	This is the password for the default administrator user (**bal**). The password should contain at least 8 alphanumeric characters.	Yes

If you are licensing using Kemp 360 Central, you may need to use the **usersetsyspassword** command instead:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/usersetsyspassword?currpassword=1fourall&password=<NewPassword>

Refer to the following table to determine what command you should use:

LoadMaster Version	Kemp 360 Central version >= V2.3	Kemp 360 Central version < V2.3
LoadMaster >= V7.2.47	Use **usersetsyspassword**	Use **set_initial_password**
LoadMaster < V7.2.47	Use **set_initial_password**	Use **set_initial_password**

To future-proof any existing LoadMaster deployment scripts you may have, modify the scripts to first use **set_initial_password** to attempt setting the bal password. If that fails, use **usersetsyspassword**.

If you are trying to license LoadMaster version 7.2.46 against a version of Kemp 360 Central that is above V2.3, you will not be able to log into the WUI after setting the password using the API. To work around this, you must run the following command after running the **set_initial_password** command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/set?param=motd&value=

3.6 Licensing using the Activation Server Functionality

You can license locally if using Kemp 360 Central with Activation Server functionality.

To retrieve a list of available license types, use the **aslgetlicensetypes** command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/aslgetlicensetypes?aslhost=<Kemp360CentralHostOrIPAddress>&aslport=<Kemp360CentralPort>

> The **aslhost** parameter was introduced in LoadMaster firmware version 7.2.43. The parameters previously used were called **aslipaddr** and **aslname**. If you have scripts using these old parameters, you will need to update them to use the new **aslhost** parameter if upgrading.

For example:

https://10.35.47.20/access/aslgetlicensetypes?aslhost=10.35.44.19&aslport=443

After running the **aslgetlicensetypes** command, a list of available license types with license IDs is displayed:

```
<Response stat="200" code="ok">
```

```
<Success>{"categories": [{"description": "Licenses from Kemp 360 ASL Server",
"licenseTypes": [
{"id": "2", "name": "VLM-MAX", "description": "VLM-MAX", "available": 1}
]}]}</Success>
</Response>
```

To activate the license, use the **aslactivate** command and specify the license type ID:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/aslactivate?lic_type_id=<LicenseTypeID>

For example:

https://10.35.47.20/access/aslactivate?lic_type_id=2

For compatibility across releases, the **lic_id_type** and the **licensetypeid** can be used interchangeably in any command where a license type ID is required. Therefore, the above command synopsis could also be shown as:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/aslactivate?licensetypeid=<LicenseTypeID>

For example:

https://10.35.47.20/access/aslactivate?licensetypeid=2

3.7 Virtual Services

3.7.1 Virtual Service Control

The basic forms of the Virtual Services commands are below. Virtual Services can be addressed either by using the IP address or the index (ID). The index is a numerical value that tracks the Virtual Service internally.

The index can be displayed by using the **showvs** or **listvs** command or, alternatively by checking the Virtual Service properties screen in the WUI, which displays the Virtual Service ID.

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/listvs
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/showvs?vs=<IPaddr>&port=<Port>&prot=<tcp/udp>
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/showvs?vs=<index>
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/addvs?vs=<IPaddr>&port=<Port>&prot=<tcp/udp>[&...]
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/delvs?vs=<IPaddr>&port=<Port>&prot=<tcp/udp>
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/delvs?vs=<index>
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/modvs?vs=<IPaddr>&port=<Port>&prot=<tcp/udp>[&...]
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/modvs?vs=<index>[&...]

The **delvs** command returns an OK status on success; otherwise the commands return the current settings of the Virtual Service.

The **addvs** and **modvs** command both allow the user to modify all the settings of a Virtual Service. The **addvs** command will first create the Virtual Service - while **modvs** will modify an existing Virtual Service.

The **listvs** command lists all Virtual Services on the LoadMaster.

(When creating a new Virtual Service, the default values set are non-transparent and subnet originating - except for UDP services, which are transparent (force L4).)

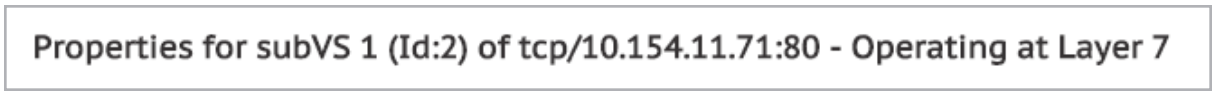
When the status of the Virtual Service is returned, the Real Servers associated with the Virtual Service are also returned.

> Some commands depend on other commands as a prerequisite. If the prerequisites are not met, the command will do nothing.

> Not all parameters are applicable on all setups. The parameters available for use depends on the configured environment

Sub-Virtual Services (SubVSs)

The Virtual Service commands can be used on SubVSs also. However, as SubVSs do not have IP addresses, the SubVS index must be used. The SubVS index can be found using the **listvs** command.



Alternatively, check the ID SubVS properties screen in the WUI by clicking modify on a SubVS. In the example above, the SubVS ID is **2**.

To display details about a particular SubVS, run the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/showvs?vs=<SubVSindex>

A new SubVS can be added by running one of the following commands:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/modvs?vs=<VSIP>&port=<Port>&prot=<tcp/udp>&createsubvs=
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/modvs?vs=<index>&createsubvs=

A SubVS can be deleted from a Virtual Service by running the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/delvs?vs=<VSindex>

A Real Server can be deleted from a SubVS by running the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/delrs?vs=<SubVSindex>&rs=%21<RSindex>

To modify SubVS settings, run the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/modvs?vs=<SubVSindex> [&...]

SubVS index is an integer value.

The parameters that can be set in the **addvs** and **modvs** commands are described in the sections below. For ease of use, the parameters have been broken into sections based on where the corresponding field appears in the WUI.

3.7.1.1 Properties

Name	Type	Default	Range	Description
Port	I	<unset>	3-65530, *	The port for the Virtual Service. A wildcard port can also be specified by using an asterisk (*). The **port** parameter is used to assign a port when initially creating a Virtual Service. If modifying the port of an existing Virtual Service, specify the existing port as the **port** parameter and use the **vsport** parameter to assign the new port. The reason why these must be separate parameters is because you need to specify what the port of the existing Virtual Service is (because there may be another Virtual Service with the same IP address but a different port) and if you want to change the port, a second port parameter (VSPort) is needed to specify the new port value.
VSPort	I	<unset>	3-65530, *	The port for the Virtual Service. The **port** parameter is used to assign a port when initially creating a Virtual Service. If modifying the port of an existing Virtual Service, specify the existing port as the **port** parameter and use the **vsport** parameter to assign the new port. The reason why these must be separate parameters is because you need to specify what the port of the

				existing Virtual Service is (because there may be another Virtual Service with the same IP address but a different port) and if you want to change the port, a second port parameter (VSPort) is needed to specify the new port value.
Protocol	S	<unset>	udp, tcp	The protocol to be used for the Virtual Service.
VSAddress	A	Address		The IP address of the Virtual Service.
MasterVS	I (Read Only)	<unset>	0 – Not a parent Virtual Service 1 – Is a parent Virtual Service	Signifies whether or not the Virtual Service is a parent Virtual Service (that is, if it has one or more SubVSs).

3.7.1.2 Basic Properties

Name	Type	Default	Range	Description
Enable	B	Y		Activate or deactivate the Virtual Service
VStype	S	<port dependent>	gen - Generic http - HTTP/HTTPS http2 - HTTP/2 ts - Remote Terminal tls – STARTTLS protocols log – Log Insight	Specifies the type of service being load balanced.
NickName	S	<unset>		Specifies the "friendly" name of the service.

				In addition to the usual alphanumeric characters, the following 'special' characters can be used as part of the Service Name: . @ - _ You cannot use a special character as the first character of the Service Name.

3.7.1.3 Standard Options

Name	Type	Default	Range	Description
Cookie	S	<unset>		This parameter is only relevant when the persistence mode is set to **cookie**, **active-cookie**, **cookie-src** or **active-cook-src**. Enter the name of the cookie to be checked.
ForceL7	B	Y (if not UDP)	0 - Disabled 1 - Enabled	Enabling **ForceL7** means the Virtual Service runs at Layer 7 and not Layer 4. This may be needed for various reasons, including that only Layer 7 services can be non-transparent.
Idletime	I	660	0-86400	Specifies the length of time (in seconds) that a connection may remain idle before it is closed. The range for this parameter is 0 to 86400. Setting the **Idletime** to 0 ensures the default L7 connection timeout is used. You can modify the default timeout value by setting the **ConnTimeout** parameter.
Persist	S	none	The list of relevant persist values are: • ssl • cookie	Specify the type of persistence (stickiness) to be used for this Virtual Service. **Note:** If setting the persistence mode to an option that requires a cookie (or query-hash), the **cookie** parameter must also be set.

			• active-cookie • cookie-src • active-cook-src • cookie-hash • cookie-hash-src • url • query-hash • host • header • super • super-src • src • rdp • rdp-src • rdp-sb rdp-sb-src none udpsip	
SubnetOriginating	B	0	0 – Disabled 1 – Enabled	When transparency is not enabled, the source IP address of connections to the Real Servers is that of the Virtual Service. When transparency is enabled, the source IP address will be the IP address that is

				initiating connection to the Virtual Service. If the Real Server is on a subnet, and the Subnet Originating Requests option is enabled, then the subnet address of the LoadMaster will be used as the source IP address.
PersistTimeout	I	0	0-604800	The length of time (in seconds) after the last connection that the LoadMaster will remember the persistence information. Timeout values are rounded down to an even number of minutes. Setting a value that is not a number of whole minutes results in the excess being ignored. Setting a value to less than 60 seconds results in a value of 0 being set, which disables persistency.
QueryTag	S	<unset>		This is the query tag to be matched if the **Persist type** is set to **query-hash**.
Schedule	S	rr	rr wrr lc wlc fixed adaptive sh dl sdn-adaptive uhash	Specify the type of scheduling of new connections to Real Servers that is to be performed. The value values are spelled out below: rr = round robin wrr = weighted round robin lc = least connection wlc = weighted least connection fixed = fixed weighting adaptive = resource based (adaptive) sh = source IP hash dl = weighted response time sdn-adaptive = resource based (SDN adaptive)

				uhash = URL hash
ServerInit	I	0	0-6	By default, the LoadMaster will not initiate a connection with a Real Server until it has received some data from a client. This prohibits certain protocols from working as they need to communicate with the Real Server before transmitting data. If the Virtual Service uses one of these protocols, specify the protocol using the ServerInit parameter to enable it to work correctly. 0 = Normal Protocols 1 = SMTP 2 = SSH 3 = Other Server Initiating 4 = IMAP4 5 = MySQL 6 = POP3
Transparent	B	Y	0 - Disabled 1 - Enabled	When using Layer 7, when this is enabled - the connection arriving at the Real Server appears to come directly from the client. Alternatively, the connection can be non-transparent which means that the connections at the Real Server appear to come from the LoadMaster. If a Virtual Service (with or without a SubVS) has SSL re-encrypt enabled, the transparency flag of the Virtual Service has no meaning (re-encryption forces transparency to be off). The transparency setting can still be modified by the API, and is honored when re-encrypt is disabled on the Virtual Service.

UseforSnat	B	N	0 – Disabled 1 – Enabled	By default, when the LoadMaster is being used to NAT Real Servers, the source IP address used on the Internet is that of the LoadMaster. Enabling this option allows the Real Servers configured to use the Virtual Service as the source IP address instead. If the Real Servers are configured on more than one Virtual Service which has this option set, only connections to destination port 80 will use this Virtual Service as the source IP address.
QoS	S	0 – Normal Service	0 - Normal-Service 1 - Minimize-Cost 2 - Maximize-Reliability 4 - Maximize-Throughput 8 - Minimize-Delay	The Quality of Service (QoS) parameter sets a Type of Service (ToS) in the IP header of packets that leave the Virtual Service. This means that the next device or service that deals with the packets will know how to treat and prioritise this traffic. Higher priority packets are sent from the LoadMaster before lower priority packets.
StartTLSMode	I		0-6	0 = HTTP/HTTPS (the **Service Type** needs to be set to **HTTP/HTTPS** for this to work) The Virtual Service Type must be set to STARTTLS for the remaining values to be set: 1 = SMTP (STARTTLS if requested) 2 = SMTP (STARTTLS always) 3 = FTP 4 = IMAP

				6 = POP3
ExtraPorts	S	<unset>	3-65530	Specify extra ports that the Virtual Service will listen to. To remove any existing extra ports, set the **ExtraPorts** parameter to an empty string.

When setting the persistence method to **cookie**, **active-cookie**, **cookie-src** or **active-cook-src**, the cookie name must also be set within the command.
For example:
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/modvs?vs=10.0.2.194&port=80&prot=tcp&persist=cookie&cookie=<cookie name>&

3.7.1.4 SSL Properties

Name	Type	Default	Range	Description
CertFile	S	<unset>		A list of certificate identifiers, separated by spaces. When used with the **addvs** command, all certificates required for the VS must be specified in a single space-separated list. Similarly, when using the **modvs** command, the entire list of certificates required for the VS must be specified. There is a limit of 8099 characters when assigning certificates to a Virtual Service using the API.
Ciphers	S	Default assignment	All supported ciphers	Multiple ciphers can be assigned by inserting a colon between each cipher. When ciphers are assigned in this way, a **Cipher Set** called **Custom_<VirtualServiceID>** will be created/updated. **Note:** The assigned ciphers list will be overwritten when ciphers are added in this way. Ensure to include all ciphers to be assigned. For the list of ciphers which are assigned by default, and for a list of supported ciphers, refer to the **SSL Accelerated Services, Feature Description**.

				Note: Do not try to set the **CipherSet** parameter and the **Ciphers** parameter at the same time - use one or the other. Custom cipher sets can be created using a different command. For more information, refer to the **Modify a Custom Cipher Set/Create a New Custom Cipher Set** section
CipherSet	S	Default	All available cipher sets	This parameter can be used to assign a cipher set to a Virtual Service. System-defined cipher sets and custom cipher sets can be assigned using this parameter. The valid values are below: ■Default ■Default_NoRc4 ■BestPractices ■Intermediate_compatibility ■Backward_compatibility ■WUI ■FIPS ■Legacy ■Null_Ciphers ■ECDSA_Default ■ECDSA_BestPractices ■<NameOfCustomCipherSet> Do not try to set the **CipherSet** parameter and the **Ciphers** parameter at the same time - use one or the other. Custom cipher sets can be created using a different command. For more information, refer to the **Modify a Custom Cipher Set/Create a New Custom Cipher Set** section.

ClientCert	I	0	0-6	0 = No client certificates required 1 = Client certificates required 2 = Client certificates and add headers 3 = Client Certificates and pass DER through as SSL-CLIENT-CERT 4 = Client Certificates and pass DER through as X-CLIENT-CERT 5 = Client Certificates and pass DER through as SSL-CLIENT-CERT 6 = Client Certificates and pass PEM through as X-CLIENT-CERT
SSLReencrypt	B	N	0 - Disabled 1 - Enabled	This parameter is only relevant if **SSL Acceleration** is enabled. When this option is enabled, the SSL data stream is re-encrypted before sending to the Real Server.
SSLReverse	B	N	0 - Disabled 1 - Enabled	Enabling this parameter means that the data from the LoadMaster to the Real Server is re-encrypted.
SSLRewrite	S	<unset>	<unset>, http, https	When the Real Server rejects a request with a HTTP redirect, the requesting Location URL may need to be converted to specify HTTPS instead of HTTP (and vice versa).
ReverseSNIHostname	S	<unset>		Specify the SNI Hostname that should be used when connecting to the Real Servers. This parameter relates to the **Reencryption SNI Hostname** field in the WUI.
SecurityHead	I	0 -	0 -	Enable this option to add the Strict-Transport-Security

erOptions		Don't add the Strict Transport Security Header 1 - Add the Strict Transport Security Header - no subdomains 2 - Add the Strict Transport Security Header - include subdomains	Don't add the Strict Transport Security Header	header to all LoadMaster-generated messages (ESP and error messages). **Note:** You can configure the maximum age for the message by setting the **SecurityHeaderAge** parameter. To retrieve the current value of the SecurityHeaderAge parameter, run the following command: **https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/get?param=securityheaderage** To set the parameter, run the following command: **https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/set?param=securityheaderage&value=<value>** Valid values for this parameter range from **86400** (1 day) to **31536000** (1 year).
SSLAcceleration	B	N	0 - Disabled 1 - Enable	Enable SSL handling on this Virtual Service.

			d	
OCSPVerify	B	0 – Disabled	0 – Disabled 1 – Enabled	Verify (using Online Certificate Status Protocol (OCSP)) that the client certificate is valid.
TLSType	B	Disabled if SSL Acceleration is not enabled. TLS1.1, TLS1.2, and TLS1.3 are enabled when SSL Acceleration is enabled.	0 – 30 bitmask	Specify which of the following protocols to support; SSLv3, TLS1.0, TLS1.1, TLS1.2, or TLS1.3. The protocols can be enabled and disabled using a bitmask value. Refer to the table below to find out what number corresponds to which settings.
NeedHostName	B	0 – Disabled	0 - Disabled 1 - Enabled	When this parameter is enabled, the hostname is always required to be sent in the TLS client hello message. If it is not sent, the connection will be dropped.
Intermediate Certs	S	By default all	Valid cert names	Assign intermediate and root certificates to the specified Virtual Service. This provides the ability to restrict access. You cannot add a certificate to an already assigned list of

	intermediate certificates are assigned	certificates - all certificates that should be assigned to the Virtual Service must be specified in the one **modvs** command. If you enter more than one certificate name, separate them using a plus symbol (**+**).

3.7.1.4.1 TLSType Parameter

For the **TLSType** parameter, the protocols can be enabled and disabled using a bitmask value.

The valid bitmask values vary depending on whether the **SSLOldLibraryVersion** parameter is enabled or disabled. Refer to the relevant section below to find out what number corresponds to which settings.

SSLOldLibraryVersion Disabled

If the **SSLOldLibraryVersion** parameter is disabled, the bitmask values and settings are as outlined in the table below:

Number	SSLv3	TLS1.0	TLS1.1	TLS1.2	TLS1.3
0	Enabled	Enabled	Enabled	Enabled	Enabled
1	Disabled	Enabled	Enabled	Enabled	Enabled
2	Enabled	Disabled	Enabled	Enabled	Enabled
3	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled	Enabled	Enabled
4	Enabled	Enabled	Disabled	Enabled	Enabled
5	Disabled	Enabled	Disabled	Enabled	Enabled
6	Enabled	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled	Enabled
7	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled	Enabled
8	Enabled	Enabled	Enabled	Disabled	Enabled
9	Disabled	Enabled	Enabled	Disabled	Enabled
10	Enabled	Disabled	Enabled	Disabled	Enabled
11	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled	Disabled	Enabled

12	Enabled	Enabled	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled
13	Disabled	Enabled	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled
14	Enabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled
15	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled
16	Enabled	Enabled	Enabled	Enabled	Disabled
17	Disabled	Enabled	Enabled	Enabled	Disabled
18	Enabled	Disabled	Enabled	Enabled	Disabled
19	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled	Enabled	Disabled
20	Enabled	Enabled	Disabled	Enabled	Disabled
21	Disabled	Enabled	Disabled	Enabled	Disabled
22	Enabled	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled	Disabled
23	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled	Disabled
24	Enabled	Enabled	Enabled	Disabled	Disabled
25	Disabled	Enabled	Enabled	Disabled	Disabled
26	Enabled	Disabled	Enabled	Disabled	Disabled
27	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled	Disabled	Disabled
28	Enabled	Enabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled
29	Disabled	Enabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled
30	Enabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled

SSLOldLibraryVersion Enabled

If the **SSLOldLibraryVersion** parameter is enabled, **TLS1.3** is not available and the range of the bitmask value is 0-14, as outlined in the table below.

Number	SSLv3	TLS1.0	TLS1.1	TLS1.2
0	Enabled	Enabled	Enabled	Enabled
1	Disabled	Enabled	Enabled	Enabled

2	Enabled	Disabled	Enabled	Enabled
3	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled	Enabled
4	Enabled	Enabled	Disabled	Enabled
5	Disabled	Enabled	Disabled	Enabled
6	Enabled	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled
7	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled
8	Enabled	Enabled	Enabled	Disabled
9	Disabled	Enabled	Enabled	Disabled
10	Enabled	Disabled	Enabled	Disabled
11	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled	Disabled
12	Enabled	Enabled	Disabled	Disabled
13	Disabled	Enabled	Disabled	Disabled
14	Enabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled

Another way of determining the correct bitmask value to set for the **TLSType** parameter is outlined in the partial table and explanation below.

Dec Bit Values	16	8	4	2	1	**Values Set**
	TLS1.3	**TLS1.2**	**TLS1.1**	**TLS1.0**	**SSLv3**	
0	off	off	off	off	off	All TLS types enabled
3	off	off	off	on	on	1.1,1.2,1.3 enabled
23	on	off	on	on	on	Only TLS1.2 enabled
15	off	on	on	on	on	Only TLS1.3 enabled

Here are some notes about the above table:

- For all TLS types that you want to enable, you leave the bit off and turn on the rest
- A value of 31 is not possible (all bits on) because you would be disabling all TLS types so valid values are 0 - 30
- When TLS1.3 is not available (if the **SSLOldLibraryVersion** is enabled) then the range becomes 0 - 15. However, 15 is not a valid value so the valid range is 0 - 14

Another way of thinking about this is by adding 16+8+4+2+1=31 and then whatever TLS type you want on, you subtract from 31.

If TLS 1.3 is not available, then you leave out the TLS 1.3 column above and add 8+4+2+1.

3.7.1.5 Advanced Properties

Name	Type	Default	Range	Description
CopyHdrFrom	S	<unset>		This is the name of the source header field to copy into the new header field before the request is sent to the Real Servers.
CopyHdrTo	S	<unset>		Used in conjunction with the **CopyHdrFrom** parameter. The name of the header field into which the source header is to be copied.
AddVia	I		0 = Legacy Operation (X-Forwarded-For) 1 = X-Forwarded-For (+ Via)	This corresponds to the **Add HTTP Headers** field in the WUI. Select which headers are to be added to HTTP requests. X-ClientSide and X-Forwarded-For are only added to non-transparent connections.

			2 = None 3 = X-ClientSide (+ Via) 4 = X-ClientSide (No Via) 5 = X-Forwarded-For (No Via) 6 = Via Only	
AllowHTTP2	B	0 – Disabled	0 – Disabled 1 – Enabled	Enable HTTP2 for this Virtual Service. SSL Acceleration must be enabled before HTTP2 can be enabled. The Best Practices cipher set should be used when HTTP2 is enabled.
Cache	B	N	0 - Caching Disabled 1 – Caching Enabled	Enable or disable the caching of URLs.
Compress	B	N	0 – Disabled 1 - Enabled	When enabled, files sent from the LoadMaster are compressed with Gzip.
CachePercent	I	0	0-100	This parameter is only relevant if caching is enabled. Specify the maximum percentage of cache space permitted for this Virtual Service.
DefaultGW	A	<unset>		Specify the Virtual

				Service-specific default gateway to be used and to send responses back to clients. If not set, the global default gateway will be used.
ErrorCode	I	0	200-505	If no Real Servers are available, the LoadMaster can terminate the connection with a HTTP error code. Specify the error code number in this parameter. To unset the error code, set the parameter to an empty string. In LoadMaster firmware version 7.2.52 it is possible to upload an error file using the API to add to the error response. For further details, refer to the following article: Upload An Error File Using The API.
ErrorUrl	S	<unset>		When no Real Servers are available and an error response is sent back to the client, a redirect URL can also be specified.
PortFollow	I	<unset>	0 and 3-65530	This parameter was depreciated as of 7.1-24. For LoadMasters with version 7.1-24 or higher,

				use the **FollowVSID** parameter to set port following. Specify the ID of the Virtual Service to follow. Setting this value to 0 disables port following. 1 and 2 are not valid values so ensure that the Virtual Service that you want to follow has a value between 3 and 65530.
FollowVSID	I	<unset>		Specify the ID of the Virtual Service to follow.
LocalBindAddrs	A	<unset>	A space separated list of IP addresses	This corresponds to the **Alternate Source Address** in the **Advanced Properties** section of the WUI. **Allow connections scaling over 64K Connections** needs to be enabled in **L7 Configuration** for this feature to work.
NRequestRules	I (Read only)	<unset>		This displays the number of HTTP Header Modification request rules.
NResponseRules	I (Read only)	<unset>		This displays the number of HTTP Header Modification response rules.
RequestRules	List (Read only)			The list of request rules that are assigned to the Virtual Service.

ResponseRules	List (Read only)			The list of response rules that are assigned to the Virtual Service.
StandbyAddr	A	<unset>		Specify the IP address of the “Sorry” server that is to be used when no other Real Servers are available. This server will not be health checked and is assumed to be always available.
StandbyPort	I	<unset>		Specify the port of the “Sorry” server.
NonLocalSorryServer	B	<unset>	0 - Disabled 1 - Enabled	Set this parameter to 1 (enabled) if you are adding a non-local sorry server using the **StandByAddr** and **StandByPort** parameters.
Verify	I	0	0-7 (bitmask)	Refer to the **Verify Parameter** section for further information on the **Verify** parameter.
AltAddress	A	<unset>	IP address	Specify the alternate address for this Virtual Service.
AddVia	I		0-6	Specify which headers to be added to HTTP requests. X-ClientSide and X-Forwarded-For are only added to non-transparent connections. 0 = Legacy Operation(X-Forwarded-For)

			1 = X-Forwarded-For (+ Via) 2 = None 3 = X-ClientSide (+ Via) 4 = X-ClientSide (No Via) 5 = X-Forwarded-For (No Via) 6 = Via Only
PreProcPrecedence	S	<unset>	This parameter should be used in conjunction with **PreProcPrecedencePos**. This parameter is used to specify the name of the existing rule whose position you wish to change. This parameter relates to **Content Matching Rules** only.
PreProcPrecedencePos	Int16	<unset>	This parameter, in conjunction with the **PreProcPrecedence** parameter, is used to change the position of the rule in a sequence of rules. For example a position of **2** means the rule will be checked second. This parameter relates to the **Content Matching Rules** only.

RequestPrecedence	String	<unset>	This parameter should be used in conjunction with **RequestPrecedencePos.** This parameter is used to specify the name of the existing request rule whose position you wish to change. This parameter relates to the following rule types: **Content MatchingAdd HeaderDelete HeaderReplace HeaderModify URL**
RequestPrecedencePos	Int16	<unset>	This parameter, in conjunction with the **RequestPrecedence** parameter, is used to change the position of the rule in a sequence of rules. For example a position of **2** means the rule will be checked second.
ResponsePrecedence	String	<unset>	This parameter should be used in conjunction with **ResponsePrecedencePos** . This parameter is used to specify the name of the existing response rule whose position you wish to change. This parameter relates to the following rule types:

			Content MatchingAdd HeaderDelete HeaderReplace Header
ResponsePrecedencePos	Int16	<unset>	This parameter, in conjunction with the **ResponsePrecedence** parameter, is used to change the position of the rule in a sequence of rules. For example, a position of **2** means the rule will be checked second.
MatchBodyPrecedence	String	<unset>	This parameter should be used in conjunction with **MatchBodyPrecedencePos**. Use this parameter to specify the name of the existing body modification rule that you want to change the position of. This parameter relates to **Body Modification** rules only.
MatchBodyPrecedencePos	Int16	<unset>	Use this parameter, in conjunction with the **MatchBodyPrecedence** parameter, to change the position of the rule in a sequence of rules. For example, a position of **2** means the rule is checked second.

3.7.1.5.1 Verify Parameter

Verify is a bitmask. The valid values of the **Verify** parameter are as follows:

- Bit 0: set this to **1** to enable detection intrusion

> Bit 0 must be set to **1** to use the other two bits.

- Bit 1 determines whether to reject or drop a connection. Setting it to 1 will drop the connection.
- Bit 2 determines whether to give just warnings on bad requests or also on malicious (but not invalid) requests

> Bits 3 to 7 cannot be set – an error message displays if you try to do this.

The following table lists the valid integers and the values they set the fields to when used:

Integer	Detect Malicious Requests	Intrusion Handling	Warnings Checkbox
0	Disabled	N/A	N/A
1	Enabled	Drop Connection	Unchecked
2	Enabled	Send Reject	Unchecked
3	Enabled	Send Reject	Unchecked
4	Enabled	Drop Connection	Checked
5	Enabled	Drop Connection	Checked
6	Enabled	Send Reject	Checked
7	Enabled	Send Reject	Checked

> You cannot set the **Verify** parameter to a value above 7 – 7 is the maximum value.

3.7.1.6 WAF Settings

Name	Type	Default	Range	Description
Intercept	B	0	0 – Disabled	Enable/disable the Web Application Firewall (WAF) for this

			1 – Enabled	Virtual Service.
InterceptOpts	S	<unset>		Most of the fields in the **WAF Options** section of the Virtual Service modify screen in the LoadMaster WUI can be set using this parameter. For more information, refer to the **WAF InterceptOpts Parameter** section.
InterceptPOSTOtherContentTypes	S	<unset>		When the **otherctypesenable** parameter is enabled, use the **InterceptPOSTOtherContentTypes** parameter to enter a comma-separated list of POST content types allowed for WAF analysis, for example **text/plain,text/css**. By default, all types (other than XML/JSON) are enabled. To set this to any other content types, set the value to **any**. Enabling the inspection of any other content types may increase system resource utilization (CPU and memory). A specific list of content types should be considered.
AlertThreshold	I	0 - disabled	0 - 100000	This is the threshold of incidents per hour before sending an alert. Setting this to **0** disables alerting.

3.7.1.6.1 WAF InterceptOpts Parameter

The WAF **InterceptOpts** parameter is a special parameter – it can be used to set the value for multiple fields, rather than just one field as with most other parameters. The **InterceptOpts** parameter allows the specification of most of the fields in the **WAF Options** section of the Virtual Service modify screen in the LoadMaster WUI.

> To enable WAF, set the **Intercept** parameter to **1**.

The names of the specific WUI fields that the **InterceptOpts** parameter is related to, are listed in the table below.

One or more field values can be set in one command. Multiple values can be set in the one command by separating the values with a semi-colon, for example:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/modvs?vs=<VirtualServiceIPAddress>&port=<Port>&prot=<tcp/udp>&InterceptOpts=opnormal;auditnone;reqdataenable;resdataenable;jsondisable;xmldisable
```

The table below outlines what each of the values mean.

> The values that are related to the same WUI option are mutually exclusive. For example, you cannot set **Basic Operation** to both **opnormal** and **opblock**.

Value	Related WUI Option	Default	Meaning
opnormal	**Default Operation**	Audit Only	Set the **Basic Operation** to **Audit Only**
opblock	**Default Operation**	Audit Only	Set the **Basic Operation** to **Block Mode**
auditnone	**Audit mode**	No Audit	Set the **Audit mode** to **No Audit**. No data is logged.
auditrelevant	**Audit mode**	No Audit	Set the **Audit mode** to **Audit Relevant**. Logs data which is of a warning level and higher.
auditall	**Audit mode**	No Audit	Set the **Audit mode** to **Audit All**. Logs all data through the Virtual Service. The **Audit All** option is not recommended for use in normal operation. **Audit All** should only be used when troubleshooting a specific problem.

reqdataenable	**Inspect HTML POST Request Content**	Disabled	Enable the **Inspect HTML POST Request Content** option
reqdatadisable	**Inspect HTML POST Request Content**	Disabled	Disable the **Inspect HTML POST Request Content** option
resdataenable	**Process Response Data**	Disabled	Enable the **Process Response Data** option
resdatadisable	**Process Response Data**	Disabled	Disable the **Process Response Data** option
jsondisable	**Enable JSON Parser**	Enabled	Disable the JSON parser. This option is only relevant if the **Inspect HTML POST Request Content** option is enabled.
jsonenable	**Enable JSON Parser**	Enabled	Enable the JSON parser. This option is only relevant if the **Inspect HTML POST Request Content** option is enabled.
xmldisable	**Enable XML Parser**	Enabled	Disable the XML parser. This option is only relevant if the **Inspect HTML POST Request Content** option is enabled.
xmlenable	**Enable XML Parser**	Enabled	Enable the XML parser. This option is only relevant if the **Inspect HTML POST Request Content** option is enabled.
otherctypesdisable	**Enable Other Content Types**	Disabled	Disable verification of POST content types (other than XML/JSON).
otherctypesenable	**Enable**	Disabled	Enable verification of POST content types (other than XML/JSON).

Other Content Types	Enabling the inspection of any other content types may increase system resource utilization (CPU and memory). A specific list of content types should be considered. When this option is enabled, the **InterceptPOSTOtherContentTypes** parameter can be used to enter a comma-separated list of POST content types allowed for WAF analysis. By default, all types (other than XML/JSON) are enabled.

3.7.1.6.2 Assign an WAF Rule to a Virtual Service

All rules for a particular WAF ruleset can be assigned to a Virtual Service by running the following command.

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/vsaddwafrule?vs=<VSIPAddress>&port=<Port>&prot=<tcp/udp>&rule=<Prefix>/<RuleName>
```

For example:

```
https://10.11.0.30/access/vsaddwafrule?vs=10.11.0.35&port=80&prot=tcp&rule=C/modsecurity_crs_13_xml_enabler
```

The <RuleName> must be preceded with the relevant letter or word and a forward slash. The letter/word used depends on the type of rule being added:

> This is case sensitive. The letter/word needs to be in in the correct case (as per the case used in this document below) for the command to work.

- C or Custom
- Z or ApplicationGeneric
- A or ApplicationSpecific
- G or Generic

> All parameters listed in the example command above are required for the **vsaddwafrule** command. If any of the

parameters is omitted, a **String value missing** error will be displayed.

Multiple rules can be assigned in the same command by separating them with a space (or **%20**). For example:

https://10.11.0.30/access/vsaddwafrule?vs=10.11.0.35&port=80&prot=tcp&rule=C/modsecurity_crs_13_xml_enabler%20C/modsecurity_crs_10_ignore_static

View a list of rules and rule IDs for an active ruleset by running the **vslistwafruleids** command, for example:

https://10.11.0.30/access/vslistwafruleids?vs=10.11.0.35&port=80&prot=tcp&rule=G/ip_reputation

A list of rules and their IDs will be displayed for the specified ruleset, for example:

```
<Response stat="200" code="ok">
<Success>
<Data>
<ip_reputation>
<InactiveRule1>
2200000:REPUTATION/MALICIOUS:SLR: Client IP in Blacklist.
</InactiveRule1>
<InactiveRule2>
2200002:REPUTATION/ANONYMIZER:SLR: Client IP in TOR Exit Nodes Blacklist.
</InactiveRule2>
</ip_reputation>
</Data>
</Success>
</Response>
```

The ID is the number displayed before the rule name.

When adding a ruleset, you can specify the specific rules to not enable within the ruleset by specifying the rule IDs to not enable, for example:

https://10.154.11.100/access/vsaddwafrule?vs=10.154.11.141&port=8443&prot=tcp&rule=G/ip_reputation&disablerules=2200000

To disable a specific rule (or rules) (and not an entire ruleset), run the **vsaddwafrule** command with a blank **rule** parameter, for example:

https://10.154.11.100/access/vsaddwafrule?vs=10.154.11.102&port=443&prot=tcp&rule=&disablerules=960020,958291

Related WUI item

Virtual Services > View/Modify Services > Modify > WAF Options > Manage Rules

3.7.1.6.3 Unassign an WAF Rule from a Virtual Service

An WAF rule can be unassigned from a Virtual Service by running the following command. This command related to the **Available Rules** and **Assigned Rules** fields in the Modify Virtual Service screen in the WUI.

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/vsremovewafrule?vs=<VSIPAddress>&port=<Port>&prot=<tcp/udp>&rule=C/<RuleName>
```

For example:

```
https://10.11.0.30/access/vsremovewafrule?vs=10.11.0.35&port=80&prot=tcp&rule=C/modsecurity_crs_13_xml_enabler
```

The <RuleName> must be preceded with the relevant letter/word and a forward slash. The letter/word used depends on the type of rule being removed:

- C or Custom
- Z or ApplicationGeneric
- A or ApplicationSpecific
- G or Generic

> All of the parameters listed in the example command above are required for the **vsremovewafrule** command. If any of them are omitted, a **String value missing** error will be displayed.

Related WUI item

Virtual Services > View/Modify Services > Modify > WAF Options > Assign Rules

3.7.1.7 ESP Options

Name	Type	Default	Range	Description
AllowedHosts	S	<unset>		This parameter is only relevant when ESP is enabled. Specify all the virtual hosts that can be accessed using this Virtual

				Service.
AllowedDirectories	S	<unset>	You can specify up to 254 characters for this parameter.	This parameter is only relevant when ESP is enabled. Specify all the virtual directories that can be accessed using this Virtual Service.
Domain	S	<unset>		The Single Sign On (SSO) domain in which this Virtual Service will operate.
Logoff	S	<unset>	You can specify up to 255 characters for this parameter.	This parameter is only relevant when ESP is enabled and when the **Client Authentication Mode** is set to **Form Based**. Specify the string that the LoadMaster should use to detect a logout event. Multiple logoff strings can be specified by using a space-separated list. If the URL to be matched contains sub-

				directories before the specified string, the **Logoff String** will not be matched. Therefore, the LoadMaster will not log the user off.
AddAuthHeader	S	<unset>	You can specify up to 255 characters for this parameter.	This option is only available if **SAML** is selected as the **InputAuthMode**. Specify the name of the HTTP header. This header is added to the HTTP request from the LoadMaster to the Real Server and its value is set to the user ID for the authenticated session.
DisplayPubPriv	B	1 – Enabled	0 – Disabled 1 – Enabled	Display the public/private option on the login page. Based on the option the user selects on the login form, the session timeout value will be set

				to the value specified for either the public or private timeout.
DisablePasswordForm	B	0 – Disabled	0 – Disabled 1 – Enabled	Enabling this option removes the password field from the login page. This may be needed when password validation is not required, for example if using RSA SecurID authentication in a singular fashion.
ESPLogs	I	7	Integer 0-7	Enable ESP logging. Valid values are below: 0 = Logging off 1 = User Access 2 = Security 3 = User Access and Security 4 = Connection 5 = User Access and Connection 6 = Security and connection 7 = User Access,

				Security and Connection **Note:** The only valid values for SMTP services are 0 and 4. For SMTP services, security issues are always logged. Nothing is logged for user access because there are no logins.
SMTPAllowedDomains	S	<unset>		Specify all the permitted domains that are allowed to be received by this Virtual Service.
ExcludedDirectories	S	<unset>		This parameter is only relevant when ESP is enabled. Any virtual directories specified within this field will not be pre-authorized on this Virtual Service and are passed directly to the relevant Real Servers.
EspEnabled	B	N	0 – Disabled	Enable or disable the Edge

			1 - Enabled	Security Pack (ESP) features.
InputAuthMode	I	0	0-6	Specify the client authentication method to be used: 0 = Delegate to Server 1 = Basic Authentication 2 = Form Based 4 = Client Certificate 5 = NTLM 6 = SAML
OutputAuthMode	I	Dependent on InputAuthMode value	0-4	Specify the server authentication mode to be used: 0 = None 1 = Basic Authentication 2 = Form Based 3 = KCD 4 = Server Token
ServerFbaPath	S	<unset>		Only relevant when using form-based authentication as the **Server Authentication**

			Mode (**OutputAuthMode**). Set the authentication path for server-side Form Based Authentication (FBA). When used in Exchange environments, this does not need to be set.
ServerFBAPost	S	<unset>	Only relevant when using form-based authentication as the **Server Authentication Mode** (**OutputAuthMode**). Set the format string used to generate POST body for server side FBA. The value must be base64-encoded. When used in Exchange environments, this does not need to be set.
OutConf	S	<unset>	Enter the name of the outbound SSO domain.

SingleSignOnDir	S	<unset>	- Blank - Dual Factor Authentication - Exchange - Français%20Canadien%20-%20Blank - Français%20Canadien%20-%20Exchange - Português%20do%20Brasil%20-%20Blank - Português%20do%20Brasil%20-%20Exchange	This parameter relates to the **SSO Image Set** drop-down in the **ESP Options** section of the modify Virtual Service screen. Specify the name of the image set to be used for the login screen. If no image set is specified, the default **Exchange** image set will be used.
SingleSignOnMessage	S	<unset>	You can specify up to 255 characters for this parameter.	Specifies the SSO message that is displayed. The **SingleSignOnMessage** parameter accepts HTML code, so you can insert an image if required. There are several characters that are not supported. These

				are the grave accent character (` ) and the single quote ('). If a grave accent character is used in the **SingleSignOnMessage**, the character will not display in the output, for example a`b`c becomes abc. If a single quote is used, users will not be able to log in.
AllowedGroups	S	<unset>	You can specify up to 2048 characters for this parameter.	Specify the groups that are allowed to

				access this Virtual Service. If the parameter value is longer than the maximum length of a HTTP GET query (1024 character s), you must set the **HTTP Method** to **POST**.
GroupSIDs	S	<unset>	This parameter allows a list of group SIDs of up to 64 bytes and 2048 characters in length.	Specify the group security identifiers (SIDs) that are allowed to access this Virtual Service. Each group is separated by a semi-colon. Spaces are used to separate bytes in certain group SIDs. Here is an example: **S-1-5-21-703902271-2531649136-**

				2593404273-1606 SIDs can be found by using the **get-adgroup-Identity GroupName** command. If the parameter value is longer than the maximum length of HTTP GET query (1024 characters), you must set the **HTTP Method** to **POST**.
IncludeNestedGroups	B	0 - Disabled	0 – Disabled 1 - Enabled	This parameter relates to the **AllowedGroups** parameter. Enable this option to include nested groups in the authentication attempt. If this

				option is disabled, only users in the top-level group will be granted access. If this option is enabled, users in both the top-level and first sub-level group will be granted access.
SteeringGroups	String	<unset>	You can specify up to 2048 characters for this parameter.	Enter the Active Directory group names that will be used for steering traffic. Use a semi-colon to separate multiple group names. The steering group index number corresponds to the location of the group in this list. If the parameter value is longer than the maximum length of a HTTP

			GET query (1024 characters), you must set the **HTTP Method** to **POST**.
ExcludedDomains	String	<unset>	Any virtual directories specified within this field will not be pre-authorized on this Virtual Service and will be passed directly to the relevant Real Servers. Multiple excluded domains can be specified by using a space-separated list.
AltDomains	String	<unset>	Specify alternative domains to be assigned to a Virtual Service when configuring multi-domain authentication. To specify multiple alternative domains, use a

				space separated list.
UserPwdChangeURL	String	<unset>		This is relevant when using form-based LDAP authentication. Specify the URL that users can use to change their password. If a user's password has expired, or if they must reset their password, this URL and the **UserPwdChange Msg** is displayed on the login form. This URL must be put into the exception list for authentication, if required.
UserPwdChangeMsg	String	<unset>		This parameter is only relevant if the **UserPwdChange URL** parameter is set. Specify the text to be displayed on the login form when the user must reset their password.

UserPwdExpiryWarn	Boolean	0 - Disabled	0 - Disabled 1 - Enabled	By default, SSO users are notified about the number of days before they must change their password. If you disable this option, the password expiry notification will not appear on the login forms. This parameter is only relevant if the **InputAuthMode** is set to **Form Based** (**2**) and the **UserPwdChange URL** is set. The language of the warning text is based on the **SSO Image Set** that is selected (English, French, or Portuguese).
UserPwdExpiryWarnDays	Integer	15	1 - 30	Specify the number of days to show the warning before the password is expired. This parameter is only relevant if

				the **InputAuthMode** is set to **Form Based** (**2**) and the **UserPwdChange URL** is set.

3.7.1.8 Real Servers

Name	Type	Default	Range	Description
CheckType	S	<tcp>	The default value is dependent on the Virtual Service port. The list of values is: icmp https http tcp smtp nntp ftp telnet pop3 imap rdp bdata	Specify which protocol is to be used to check the health of the Real Server.

			ldap none	
LdapEndpoint	S	<unset>	An existing endpoint name	Specify the name of an LDAP endpoint to use for the health checks. If **LDAP** is selected as the **CheckType**, the server IP address (or addresses) and ports from the LDAP endpoint configuration are used instead of the Real Server IP address and port. For further information on LDAP endpoints, refer to the **LDAP Configuration** section.
CheckHost	A	<unset>		The **CheckUse1.1** parameter must be enabled to set the **CheckHost** value. When using HTTP/1.1 checking, the Real Servers require a Hostname be supplied in each request. If no value is set then this value is the IP address of the Virtual Service.
CheckPattern	S	<unset>		When the **CheckType** is set to **http** or **https** - this corresponds to the **Reply 200 Pattern** in the WUI. This parameter only applies when the **HTTP Method** is set to **GET** or **POST**. When the **CheckType** is set to **bdata**: Specify the hexadecimal string which will be searched for in the response. Specify an empty value to unset CheckPattern.
CheckUrl	S	<unset>		When the **CheckType** is set to **http** or **https** - by default, the health checker tries to access the URL / to determine if the machine is available. A different URL can be

				set in the **CheckUrl** parameter. When the **CheckType** is set to **bdata**: Specify a hexadecimal string to send to the Real Server. The maximum character length for the **CheckUrl** parameter value is 126 characters.
CheckCodes	S	<unset>	300-599	A space-separated list of HTTP status codes that should be treated as successful when received from the Real Server.
CheckHeaders	S	<unset>		Specify up to four additional headers/fields which will be sent with each health check request. Separate the pairs with a pipe, for example; **Host:xyc|UserAgent:prq**.
MatchLen	S	0	0-8000	This parameter is only relevant when the **CheckType** is set to **bdata**. Specify the number of bytes to find the **CheckPattern** within.
CheckUse1.1	B	N	0 – Disabled 1 - Enabled	By default, the health checker uses HTTP/1.0 when checking the Real Server status. Enabling CheckUse1.1 means HTTP/1.1 is used (which is more efficient). Optimization only works on HTTP (not HTTPS) connections.
CheckPort	I	<unset>	3-65530	The port to be checked. If a port is not specified, the Real Server port is used. Specify 0 to unset CheckPort.
NumberOfRSs	I (Read	<unset>		This displays the number of Real

	only)			Servers that are assigned to the Virtual Service.
NRules	I (Read only)	<unset>		This displays the number of rules assigned to a Real Server when content switching is enabled.
RuleList	List(Read only)			A list of content rules assigned to the Real Servers.
CheckUseGet	I	N	0 - HEAD 1 - GET 2 - POST	When accessing the health check URL - the system can use the HEAD, the GET or the POST method. In LoadMaster firmware version 7.2.52 a new method was introduced - OPTIONS (3). For further details, refer to the following article: OPTIONS Health Check Method.
ExtraHdrKey	S	<unset>		Specify the key for the extra header to be inserted into every request sent to the Real Servers.
ExtraHdrValue	S	<unset>		Specify the value for the extra header to be inserted into every request sent to the Real Servers.
CreateSubVS		<unset>		This parameter can be used to create a SubVS within a Virtual Service. This parameter has no value (entering **createsubvs=** will create a SubVS).
SubVS	I (Read Only)		0 – Disabled 1 – Enabled	This parameter displays details of any SubVSes which exist in the Virtual Service.
CheckPostData	S	<unset>	Supports up to 2047 characters	This parameter is only relevant if the **HTTP Method** is set to **POST**. When using the **POST** method, up

				to 2047 characters of POST data can be sent to the server.
RSRulePrecedence	String	<unset>		This parameter should be used in conjunction with **RSRulePrecedencePos**. This parameter is used to specify the name of the existing rule whose position you wish to change.
RSRulePrecedencePos	Int16	<unset>		This parameter, in conjunction with the **RSRulePrecedence** parameter, is used to change the position of the rule in a sequence of rules. For example, a position of **2** means the rule will be checked second.
EnhancedHealthchecks	Boolean	0 – Disabled	0 – Disabled 1 – Enabled	Enabling the **EnhancedHealthchecks** parameter provides an additional health check parameter – **RsMinimum**. If the **EnhancedHealthchecks** parameter is disabled, the Virtual Service will be considered available if at least one Real Server is available. If the **EnhancedHealthchecks** parameter is enabled, you can specify the minimum number of Real Servers which should be available to consider the Virtual Service to be available.
RsMinimum	Integer	1	1 to the number of Real Servers configured	This parameter can only be set using the **modvs** command if the **EnhancedHealthchecks** parameter is enabled. Specify the minimum number of Real Servers required to be available for the Virtual Service

				to be considered up. If less than the minimum amount of Real Servers are available, a critical log is generated. If some Real Servers are down but it has not reached the minimum amount specified, a warning is logged. If the email options are configured, an email will be sent to the relevant recipients. When retrieving the value of this parameter – 0 is the default value if there are no Real Servers or 1 Real Server in the Virtual Service. However, 1 is always the minimum in reality.

3.7.1.9 Miscellaneous

Name	Type	Default	Range	Description
Adaptive	S (Read only)	<unset>		This parameter is read only and will only be displayed when the **Scheduling Method** is set to **resource based (adaptive)**.
MultiConnect	B	0	0 - Disabled 1 - Enabled	Enabling this option permits the LoadMaster to manage connection handling between the LoadMaster and the Real Servers. Requests from multiple clients will be sent over the same TCP connection. Multiplexing only works for simple HTTP GET operations. This parameter cannot be enabled in certain situations, for example if WAF, ESP or SSL Acceleration is enabled.
non_local	B	0 - Disabled	0 – Disabled 1 – Enabled	By default, only Real Servers on local networks can be assigned to a Virtual Service. Enabling this option will allow a non-local Real Server to be assigned to the Virtual Service.

This option will only be available if **NonLocalRS** has been enabled and the **Transparent** option has been disabled on the relevant Virtual Service.

3.7.2 Adding a Virtual Service Using a Template

To add a Virtual Service and automatically configure it with a template, run the following command:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/addvs?vs=<VSIPAddress>&port=<port>&prot=
<tcp/udp>&template=<TemplateName>
```

The port and protocol parameters are required, but if the template sets the ports then the values entered in the command will be ignored.

For commands on adding, removing and listing templates, refer to the **Manage Templates** section.

3.7.3 Manage Templates

3.7.3.1 Export a Virtual Service as a Template

An existing Virtual Service can be exported as a template by running the following command:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/exportvstmplt?vs=<VirtualServiceIPAddres
s>&port=<VirtualServicePort>&prot=<tcp/udp>
```

The Virtual Service index can also be entered for the **vs** parameter (and the other parameters are then not needed). To retrieve the Virtual Service ID, run the **listvs** command. For further information, refer to the **Virtual Service Control** section.

3.7.3.2 Upload a Template

Templates can be uploaded by running the following cURL command:

```
curl -X POST --data-binary "@<TemplateFileName.tmpl>" -k
https://bal:<password>@<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/uploadtemplate
```

3.7.3.3 Display a List of Installed Templates

To display a list of the templates that exist on the LoadMaster, run the following command:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/listtemplates
```

3.7.3.4 Delete a Template

To delete a template from the LoadMaster, run the following command:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/deltemplate?name=<TemplateName>
```

3.7.4 Manage SSO

3.7.4.1 SSO Domains

Single-Sign On Domains can be managed by the following commands.

When the **kcdciphersha1** parameter is enabled, the AES256 SHA1 KCD cipher is used (by default the RC4 cipher is used).

To retrieve the value of the **kcdciphersha1** parameter, run the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/get?param=kcdciphersha1

To enable or disable the **kcdciphersha1** parameter, run the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/set?param=kcdciphersha1&value=1

0 - Disabled

1 - Enabled

To add a domain:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/adddomain?domain=<DomainName>

> You can specify up to 64 characters in the **domain** parameter.
> The maximum number of SSO domains that are allowed is 128.

To delete a domain:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/deldomain?domain=<DomainName>

To show details of all domains:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/showdomain

To show details of a specific domain:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/showdomain?domain=<DomainName>

To modify a specific domain:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/moddomain?domain=<DomainName>
[&paramname=value...]

moddomain accepts the following additional (optional) parameters:

Name	Type	Default	Range	Additional Information
auth_type	S	LDAP-StartTLS	LDAP-Unencrypted	Specify the transport protocol used to

			LDAP-StartTLS LDAP-LDAPS RADIUS RSA-SECURID KCD Certificates RADIUS and LDAP-Unencrypted RADIUS%20and%20LDAP-StartTLS RADIUS%20and%20LDAP-LDAPS RSA-SECURID%20and%20LDAP-Unencrypted RSA-SECURID%20and%20LDAP-StartTLS RSA-SECURID%20and%20LDAP-LDAPS	communicate with the authentication server.
ldap_endpoint	S	None	The name of an existing LDAP endpoint	Specify the LDAP endpoint to use. For further information on LDAP endpoints, refer to the **LDAP Configuration** section.
radius_shared_secret	S (masked)	<unset>		The shared secret to be used between the RADIUS server and the LoadMaster.

radius_send_nas_id	B	0 - Disabled	0 - Disabled 1 - Enabled	If this parameter is disabled (default), a NAS identifier is not sent to the RADIUS server. If it is enabled, a Network Access Server (NAS) identifier string is sent to the RADIUS server. By default, this is the hostname. Alternatively, if a value is specified in the **radius_nas_id** parameter, this value is used as the NAS identifier. If the NAS identifier cannot be added, the RADIUS access request is still processed. This field is only available if the **auth_type** is set to a RADIUS option.
radius_nas_id	S	The hostname		If the **radius_send_nas_id** parameter is enabled, the **radius_nas_id** parameter is relevant. When specified, this value is used as the NAS identifier. Otherwise, the hostname is used as the NAS identifier. If the NAS identifier cannot be added, the RADIUS access request is still processed. This parameter is only relevant if the **auth_type** is set to a RADIUS option

				and the **radius_send_nas_id** parameter is enabled.
logon_fmt	S	Principalname	not%20specified Principalname Username Username%20only	Specify the logon string format used to authenticate to the LDAP/RADIUS server. The **Username%20only** value is only available if the **auth_type** is set to a **RADIUS** or **RSA-SecurID** protocol. The **Username** value is not available if the **auth_type** is set to **RADIUS** or a **RADIUS and LDAP** protocol.
logon_fmt2	S	Principalname	Not%20specified Principalname Username	Specify the logon string format used to authenticate to the server.
logon_domain	S	<unset>		This parameter corresponds with the **Domain/Realm** field in the WUI. The login domain to be used. This is also used with logon format to construct the normalized user name, for example: Principalname: <username>@<domain> Username: <domain>\<username>
logon_transcode	B	0	0 - Disabled	Enable or disable the

			1 - Enabled	transcode of logon credentials from ISO-8859-1 to UTF-8, when required.
max_ failed_ auths	I	0	0-999	The maximum number of failed login attempts before the user is locked out. 0 – Never lock out.
sess_tout_ idle_pub	I	900	60-604800	The session idle timeout value in seconds. This value is used in a public environment.
sess_tout_ duration_ pub	I	1800	60-604800	The maximum duration timeout value for the session in seconds. This value is used in a public environment.
sess_tout_ idle_priv	I	900	60-604800	The session idle timeout value in seconds. This value is used in a private environment.
sess_tout_ duration_ priv	I	2800	60-604800	The maximum duration timeout value for the session in seconds. This value is used in a private environment.
sess_tout_ type	S	idle time	idle time max duration	Specify the type of session timeout to be used.
testuser	S	<unset>		The username that will be used to check the authentication server(s), if you are not using an LDAP endpoint.

testpass	S (masked)	<unset>		The password of the user that is used to check the authentication server(s), if you are not using an LDAP endpoint.
reset_fail_tout	I	60	60-86400	The number of seconds that must elapse before the **Failed Login Attempts** counter is reset to 0. This value must be less than the **unblock_tout**.
unblock_tout	I	1800	60-86400	The timeout value (in seconds) before a blocked account is automatically unblocked. This must be greater than the **reset_fail_tout** value.
server	S	<unset>		The address(s) of the server(s) that are to be used to validate this domain. IPv6 is not supported for RADIUS authentication.
server2	A	<unset>	Valid IP address	When using dual factor authentication, use the **server** parameter to set the address of the RADIUS server(s) and use the **server2** parameter to set the address of the LDAP server(s).

kerberos_ domain	S	<unset>		The Kerberos Realm
kerberos_ kdc	S	<unset>		The Kerberos Key Distribution Center
kcd_ username	S	<unset>		The **kcd_username** should not contain double or single quotes.
kcd_ password	S	<unset>		The **kcd_password** should not contain double or single quotes.
ldap_ admin	S	<unset>		This, along with the **ldap_password**, is used to log in to the database to check if the user from the certificate exists.
ldap_ password	S	<unset>		This, along with the **ldap_admin**, is used to log in to the database to check if the user from the certificate exists.
cert_ check_asi	B	0 - Disabled	0 - Disabled 1 - Enabled	This option is only available when the **Authentication Protocol** is set to **Certificates**. When this option is enabled - in addition to checking the validity of the client certificate, the client certificate will also be checked against the altSecurityIdentities (ASI) attribute of the user on the Active Directory.
cert_ check_cn	B	0 - Disabled	0 - Disabled	Enabling this parameter allows a fallback to check

			1 - Disabled	the Common Name (CN) in the certificate when the SAN is not available.
server_side	B	Y – Outbound KCD SSO domain	Y = Outbound KCD SSO domain N = Inbound configuration	Specify whether the configuration is inbound or outbound.
idp_entity_id	S	<unset>		Specify the Identity Service Provider (IdP) Entity ID. This is relevant when using SAML.
idp_sso_url	S	<unset>		Specify the IdP Single Sign On (SSO) URL. This is relevant when using SAML.
Idp_logoff_url	S	<unset>		Specify the IdP Logoff URL. This is relevant when using SAML.
idp_cert	S	<unset>		Specify the IdP certificate to use for verification processing.
idp_match_cert	B	0 - Disabled	0 - Disabled 1 - Enabled	If this option is enabled, the IdP certificate assigned must match the certificate in the IdP SAML response.
sp_entity_id	S	<unset>		Relevant when using SAML - the Service Provider (SP) entity ID is an identifier that is shared to enable the IdP to understand, accept and have knowledge of the entity when request messages are sent from the LoadMaster. This

			must correlate to the identifier of the relying party on the AD FS server.
sp_cert	S	<unset>	It is optional to sign requests that are sent in the context of logon. Currently, the LoadMaster does not sign those requests. In the context of log off requests – it is mandatory and these requests must be signed. This is to avoid any spoofing and to provide extra security in relation to log off functionality. This ensures that users are not being hacked and not being logged off unnecessarily. In the **sp_cert** parameter, you can choose to use a self-signed certificate or third party certificate to perform the signing. To specify a self-signed certificate, set **sp_cert** to **useselfsigned**. To use a third party certificate, specify the name of the certificate to use (this certificate must be uploaded to the intermediate certificate section of the

				LoadMaster before it can be selected).
ldapephc	B	1 - Enabled	0 - Disabled 1 - Enabled	Enable this parameter to use the LDAP endpoint admin username and password for the health check.

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/showdomainlockedusers?
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/unlockdomainusers?domain=<DomainName>&us
ers=<exampleuser>
```

3.7.4.1.1 Upload RSA Files

If using **RSA-SecurID** as the **Authentication Protocol**, files need to be uploaded to the LoadMaster for the authentication to work.

To upload the **RSA Authentication Manager Config File**, run the following command:

```
curl –X POST --data-binary "@<RSAConfigFileName.zip>" –k
https://<username>:<password>@<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/setrsaconfig
```

To upload the **RSA Node Secret File**, run the following command:

```
curl –X POST --data-binary "@<NodeSecretFileName.zip>" –k
https://<username>:<password>@<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/setrsanodesecret?r
sanspwd=<RSANodeSecretPassword>
```

3.7.4.1.2 Upload an Identity Provider (IdP) Metadata File (if using SAML)

The **uploadsamlidpmd** command is used to upload an IdP metadata file. This simplifies the configuration of the IdP attributes, including the **IdP Entity ID**, **IdP SSO URL** and **IdP Logoff URL**. The metadata file can be downloaded from the IdP. To upload an IdP metadata file, run the following command:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/uploadsamlidpmd?domain=<DomainName>
```

3.7.4.1.3 Download the Service Provider Certificate (if using SAML)

If using a self-signed certificate, the **downloadsamlspcert** command is used to download the certificate from the LoadMaster. This certificate must be installed on the IdP server (for example AD FS) to be added to the relying party signature.

The AD FS server will require this certificate for use of the public key to verify the signatures that the LoadMaster generates.

To download the certificate, run the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/downloadsamlspcert?domain=<DomainName>

3.7.4.1.4 Sessions

The commands in this section relate to the open SSO sessions.

To filter the list of open sessions by user, run the **search** command and specify the user, for example:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/ssodomain/search?domain=<DomainName>&user=<Username>

> The match is based on a substring of the username and is not exact.

> The **user** parameter is not case sensitive.

To retrieve a list of all open sessions for a specific SSO domain, run the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/ssodomain/queryall?domain=<DomainName>

This returns the number of active user and cookie sessions.

To return sessions within a particular range, run the **querysessions** command, for example:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/ssodomain/querysessions?domain=<DomainName>&startsession=1&endsession=1000

This returns sessions in sequence, as they appear in the cache.

If you do not specify the **startsession** and **endsession** parameters, the first 1000 sessions display.

> The maximum number of SSO sessions that can be returned in a single **querysessions** API call is limited to 1000. If the maximum number of SSO sessions exceeds 1000, you must use multiple **querysessions** API calls.

To kill a particular session, run the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/ssodomain/killsession?domain=<DomainName>&key=<<Cookie>/<Username>,<SourceIPAddress>>

For the **key** parameter, you can either specify the **Cookie** or **<Username>,<SourceIPAddress>**.

For example, if using a cookie:

https://10.154.11.180/access/ssodomain/killsession?domain=qasp.com&key=b6bfa66e23ee2d9c3267704bfd20f053

Or if using **<Username>,<SourceIPAddress>**:

```
https://10.154.11.180/access/ssodomain/killsession?domain=kempqaesp.net&key="
esptest1@kempqaesp.net,172.21.135.241"
```

To kill all open sessions for a particular domain, run the following command:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/ssodomain/killallsessions?domain=<Domain
Name>
```

3.7.4.2 SSO Image Sets

Custom SSO image sets can be managed by using the following commands:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/listssoimages
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/delssoimage?name=<Imagesetname>
```

To upload an SSO image set, use the below command:

```
curl -X POST --data-binary "@<pathToImageSet>" -k
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/ssoimages?
```

The custom SSO image set must be in the format of a .tar file. A template tar file is available from the Kemp Support site: https://support.kemptechnologies.com/hc/en-us/articles/202220783-Custom-Image-Set. This can then be modified to gain the desired look and feel. For further information, please refer to the **Custom Authentication Form, Technical Note**.

3.7.5 WAF Settings

> The following commands only work on a LoadMaster with an WAF-enabled license.

If you have an WAF license and WAF Support, Kemp provides a number of commercial rules, such as **ip_reputation**, which can be set to automatically download and update on a daily basis. These commercial rules are targeted to protect against specific threats. The Kemp-provided commercial rules are available when signed up to WAF Support.

You can also upload other rules such as the ModSecurity core rule set which contains generic attack detection rules that provide a base level of protection for any web application.

You can also write and upload your own custom rules if desired.

With the WAF-enabled LoadMaster, you can choose whether to use Kemp-provided rules, custom rules which can be uploaded or a combination of both. The sections below provide details about commands that are specific to commercial rules, custom rules and a command which relates to both types of rule.

3.7.5.1 Commands Relating to Commercial Rule Files

The commands in this section are all related to commercial rule files.

3.7.5.1.1 Display the Commercial WAF Rule Settings

The **getwafsettings** command displays the values of the WAF options relating to commercial rules that appear in the **WAF Settings** screen on the LoadMaster WUI.

`https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/getwafsettings`

Related WUI Item

Virtual Services > WAF Settings

3.7.5.1.2 Enable Automatic Commercial Rule File Updates

The **setwafautoupdate** command allows you to enable the automatic downloading of updates to commercial WAF rule files. When this option is enabled, updated rules are downloaded on a daily basis from Kemp. The default installation time for these rule updates is 4am. The time at which the installation of these rule file updates can be set by running the **SetWafInstallTime** command. For more information, refer to the **Set the Time of the Automatic Commercial Rule File Installation** section.

You can see what this is currently set to by running the **GetWafSettings** command. For more information, refer to the section.

`https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/setwafautoupdate?enable=<yes/no>`

Related WUI Item

Virtual Services > WAF Settings > Enable Automatic Rule Updates

3.7.5.1.3 Enable/Disable Automatic Installation of Commercial Rule File Updates

Automatic installation of updated commercial rule files can be enabled/disabled by running the following command.

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/setwafautoinstall?enable=<yes/no>

Related WUI Item

Virtual Services > WAF Settings > Enable Automated Installs

3.7.5.1.4 Set the Time of the Automatic Commercial Rule File Installation

The time of day of the automatic commercial rule file installation can be set by running the following command. This relates to the **When to Install** drop-down menu in the **WAF Settings** screen in the WUI.

`https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/setwafinstalltime?hour=<hour>`

The hour is the hour value from the 24-hour clock (0-23), for example 13 is 1pm:

https://10.11.0.31/access/setwafinstalltime?hour=13

The range is 0-23. Minutes cannot be specified.

Related WUI Item

Virtual Services > WAF Settings > When to Install

3.7.5.1.5 Download WAF Commercial Rule File Updates Now

The WAF commercial rule file updates can be manually downloaded to the LoadMaster by running the following command. This relates to the **Download Now** button in the **WAF Settings** screen in the WUI.

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/downloadwafrules

Related WUI Item

Virtual Services > WAF Settings > Download Now

> If there are no updates because the latest rules have already been downloaded, a message will be displayed which says **No updates available**.

3.7.5.1.6 Display the WAF Rule Change Log

A log of the changes which have been made to the Kemp WAF rule set can be downloaded by running the following command.

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/getwafchangelog

3.7.5.1.7 Manually Install Commercial Rule Files

The commercial rule files can be manually installed by running the following command. This relates to the **Install Now** button in the **WAF Settings** screen in the WUI.

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/maninstallwafrules

Related WUI Item

Virtual Services > WAF Settings > Install Now

> An error message will be displayed if any problems occur while installing the rules.

3.7.5.2 Commands Relating to Custom Rule Files

The commands in this section are all related to custom rules.

3.7.5.2.1 Upload a Custom Rule File or Rule Set

An WAF custom rule file can be uploaded by running a cURL command with the **addwafcustomrule** command and the **filename** parameter (required), for example:

```
curl -X POST --data-binary "@<FileName.conf>" -k
https://bal:<BalPassword>@<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/addwafcustomrule?filen
ame=<FileName.conf>
```

In addition to uploading individual custom rule files, you can also upload custom rule sets (.tar.gz files). An example of uploading the OWASP core rule set is below:

```
curl -X POST --data-binary "@owasp-modsecurity-crs-master.tar.gz" -k
https://bal:<BalPassword>@<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/addwafcustomrule?filen
ame= SpiderLabs-owasp-modsecurity-crs-2.2.9-5-gebe8790.tar.gz
```

This relates to the **Custom Rules** section in the **WAF Settings** screen in the LoadMaster WUI.

Related WUI Item

Virtual Services > WAF Settings > Custom Rules

3.7.5.2.2 Delete a Custom Rule File

A custom rule file can be deleted by running the following command:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/delwafcustomrule?filename=<filename>
```

For example:

```
https://10.11.0.30/access/delwafcustomrule?filename= modsecurity_crs_10_
ignore_static
```

> This does not delete the associated data file.

Related WUI Item

Virtual Services > WAF Settings > Custom Rules > Delete

3.7.5.2.3 Download a Custom Rule File

A custom rule file can be downloaded to your local machine by running the following command:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/downloadwafcustomrule?filename=<filenam
e>
```

For example:

```
https://10.11.0.30/access/downloadwafcustomrule?filename=modsecurity_crs_55_
response_profiling
```

If you run this command using cURL the file will be downloaded to your working directory in Linux.

Related WUI Item

Virtual Services > WAF Settings > Custom Rule Data > Download

3.7.5.2.4 Upload a Custom Rule Data File

A custom rule data file can be uploaded by running a cURL command with the **addwafcustomdata** command and the **filename** parameter (required), for example:

```
curl -X POST --data-binary "@<FileName.data>" -k
https://bal:<BalPassword>@<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/addwafcustomdata?filen
ame=<filename.data>
```

Related WUI Item

Virtual Services > WAF Settings > Custom Rule Data > Add Data File

3.7.5.2.5 Delete a Custom Rule Data File

A custom rule data file can be deleted by running the following command:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/delwafcustomdata?filename=<filename.dat
a>
```

Related WUI Item

Virtual Services > WAF Settings > Custom Rule Data > Delete

3.7.5.2.6 Download a Custom Rule Data File

A custom rule data file can be downloaded by running the following command:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/downloadwafcustomdata?filename=<filenam
e>
```

For example:

```
https://10.11.0.30/access/downloadwafcustomdata?filename=modsecurity_35_bad_
robots
```

Related WUI Item

Virtual Services > WAF Settings > Custom Rule Data > Download

3.7.5.3 Command Relating to Custom and Commercial Rules

The command in this section is related to both commercial and custom rules.

3.7.5.3.1 List WAF Rules

The **listwafrules** command displays a list of all installed rules (commercial and custom rules).

It also shows if the rules are active or not by displaying either **Active** or **Inactive** in the tag name. Active rules are ones that have been assigned to one or more Virtual Services.

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/listwafrules

Related WUI Item

Virtual Services > WAF Settings > Custom Rules

Virtual Services > View/Modify Services > Modify > WAF Options > Available Rules

3.7.5.4 Commands Relating to Remote Logging

The commands in this section relates to the WAF remote logging feature which allows the WAF audit logs to be sent to a central log repository.

3.7.5.4.1 Set the WAF Logging Format

Set the WAF logging format by using the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/setwaflogformat?logformat=<json/native>

3.7.5.4.2 Disable Remote Logging

WAF remote logging can be disabled by running the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/disablewafremotelogging

3.7.5.4.3 Enable Remote Logging

WAF remote logging can be enabled by running the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/enablewafremotelogging?remoteuri=<RemoteServerConsoleURI>&username=<RemoteUsername>&passwd=<RemotePassword>

3.7.5.4.4 Save Temporary WAF Remote Log Data

Temporary WAF remote log data can be saved to your local machine by running the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/logging/savemlogcdata

3.7.5.4.5 Clear Temporary WAF Remote Log Data

Temporary WAF remote log data can be cleared by running the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/logging/clearmlogcdata

This removes all of the temporary WAF remote log data. This data is created when WAF remote logging is enabled on the LoadMaster and the remote log server is down or too slow to process the amount of logs generated. These log files are temporary and get automatically deleted/cleared once the data/logs have been sent to the remote log server.

3.8 Global Balancing

3.8.1 Manage Fully Qualified Domain Names (FQDNs)

3.8.1.1 Add FQDN

An FQDN can be added by running the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/addfqdn?fqdn=<FQDNName>

> **fqdn** is a required parameter for this command.

3.8.1.2 Delete FQDN

An FQDN can be deleted by running the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/delfqdn?fqdn=<FQDNName>

> **fqdn** is a required parameter for this command.

3.8.1.3 List FQDNs

The existing FQDNs can be listed by running the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/listfqdns

Example output for the **listfqdns** command is provided below:

```
<Response stat="200" code="ok">
<Success><Data><fqdn><FullyQualifiedDomainName>www.example.com.</FullyQualifiedDomainName>
<SelectionCriteria>rr</SelectionCriteria>
<FailTime>0</FailTime>
<SiteRecoveryMode>auto</SiteRecoveryMode>
<Mapping>1</Mapping>
<failover>N</failover>
<publicRequestValue>3</publicRequestValue>
<privateRequestValue>3</privateRequestValue>
<LocalSettings>0</LocalSettings>
<UnanimousChecks>N</UnanimousChecks>
```



```
<Map><Status>Up</Status>
<Index>1</Index>
<IPAddress>172.16.193.50</IPAddress>
<Cluster>LocalLM</Cluster>
<Checker>clust</Checker>
<CheckerPort>0</CheckerPort>
<Weight>1000</Weight>
<MappedAddress>172.16.193.50</MappedAddress>
<MappedPort>80</MappedPort>
<MappedName>HTTP VS</MappedName>
<Enable>Y</Enable>
</Map></fqdn><fqdn><FullyQualifiedDomainName>www.example.com.</FullyQualifiedDomainNam
e>
<SelectionCriteria>rr</SelectionCriteria>
<FailTime>0</FailTime>
<SiteRecoveryMode>auto</SiteRecoveryMode>
<Mapping>3</Mapping>
<failover>N</failover>
<publicRequestValue>0</publicRequestValue>
<privateRequestValue>0</privateRequestValue>
<LocalSettings>0</LocalSettings>
<UnanimousChecks>N</UnanimousChecks>
<Map><Status>Down</Status>
<Index>3</Index>
<IPAddress>1.1.1.1</IPAddress>
<Cluster>RemoteLM</Cluster>
<Checker>clust</Checker>
<CheckerPort>0</CheckerPort>
<Weight>1000</Weight>
<MappedAddress>172.16.193.254</MappedAddress>
<MappedPort>80</MappedPort>
<MappedName>HTTP VS</MappedName>
<Enable>Y</Enable>
</Map></fqdn></Data>
</Success>
</Response>
```


3.8.1.4 Show FQDN

The **showfqdn** command displays various details relating to the specified FQDN:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/showfqdn?fqdn=<FQDNName>

Example output for the **showfqdn** command is provided below:

```
<Response stat="200" code="ok">
<Success>
<Data>
<fqdn>
<Status>Up</Status>
<FullyQualifiedDomainName>www.example.com.</FullyQualifiedDomainName>
<SelectionCriteria>rr</SelectionCriteria>
<FailTime>0</FailTime>
<SiteRecoveryMode>auto</SiteRecoveryMode>
<Mapping>1</Mapping>
<failover>N</failover>
<publicRequestValue>3</publicRequestValue>
<privateRequestValue>3</privateRequestValue>
<LocalSettings>0</LocalSettings>
<UnanimousChecks>N</UnanimousChecks>
<Map><Status>Up</Status>
<Index>1</Index>
<IPAddress>172.16.193.50</IPAddress>
<Cluster>LocalLM</Cluster>
<Checker>clust</Checker>
<CheckerPort>0</CheckerPort>
<Weight>1000</Weight>
<MappedAddress>172.16.193.50</MappedAddress>
<MappedPort>80</MappedPort>
<MappedName>HTTP VS</MappedName>
<Enable>Y</Enable>
</Map></fqdn></Data>
</Success>
</Response>
```

3.8.1.5 Modify FQDN

An existing FQDN can be modified by running the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/modfqdn?fqdn=<FQDNName>

The **modfqdn** command accepts the following optional parameters:

Name	Type	Default	Range	Additional Information
SelectionCriteria	S	rr	rr = round robin wrr = weighted round robin fw = fixed weighting rsr = real server load prx = proximity lb = location based all = all available	The selection criteria for addresses associated with the FQDN. For a description of each of these options, refer to the **GEO, Feature Description** on the Kemp Documentation Page.
FailTime	I	0	0-1440 (minutes)	If a failure delay is not set, normal health checking is performed. If set, this parameter defines the number of minutes to wait after a failure before finally disabling it. Once it is disabled, it will not normally be brought back into operation.
siterecoverymode	S	auto	auto – automatic manual - manual	This parameter defines the Site Recovery Mode. If this is set to automatic, upon site recovery the site is brought back into operation immediately. If this is set to manual, once the site

				has failed, the site is disabled. Manual intervention is required to restore normal operation.
failover	B	0 – disabled	0 – Disabled 1 – Enabled	This parameter is only relevant if the **SelectionCriteria** is set to **lb** (Location Based). Enable/disable FQDN failover.
publicRequestValue	I	0 – Public Sites Only	0 – Public Sites Only 1 – Prefer Public Sites 2 – Prefer Private Sites 3- Any Sites	Restrict responses to clients from public IP addresses to specific classes of site. For an explanation of the different settings and their values please see the section **Public Requests & Private Requests** below including the table
privateRequestValue	I	0 – Private Sites Only	0 – Private Sites Only 1 – Prefer Private Sites 2 – Prefer Public Sites 3 – Any Sites	Restrict responses to clients from private IP addresses to specific classes of site. For an explanation of the different settings and their values please see the section **Public Requests & Private Requests** below including the table
LocalSettings	B	0 – Disabled	0 – Disabled 1 – Enabled	Enabling this parameter provides two additional parameters for the FQDN – **localttl** and **localsticky**.
localttl	I	Defaults to the value of the global **ttl** value when an	1 to 86400	The Time To Live (TTL) value dictates how long the reply from the GEO LoadMaster can be cached by other DNS servers or client devices. The time interval is defined in seconds. This

		FQDN is created.		value should be as practically low as possible. The default value for this field is 10.
localsticky	I	Defaults to the value of the global **persist** value when an FQDN is created.	0 to 86400	Stickiness, also known as persistence, is the property that enables all name resolution requests from an individual client to be sent to the same resources until a specified period of time has elapsed.
unanimouschecks	B	0 – Disabled	0 – Disabled 1 – Enabled	When this parameter is enabled, if any IP addresses fail health checking - the other FQDN IP addresses which belong to the same cluster will be forced down.

Public Requests & Private Requests

The Public Requests & Private Requests options replace the old Isolate Public/Private Sites option which was available on LoadMasters with firmware up to and including 7.1-28. The new settings offer administrators greater flexibility when configuring an FQDN.

These new settings allow administrators to selectively respond with public or private sites based on whether the client is from a public or private IP. For example, administrators may wish to allow only private clients to be sent to private sites.

The following table outlines settings and their configurable values:

Setting	Value	Client Type	Site Types Allowed
PublicRequests	Public Only	Public	Public
	Prefer Public	Public	Public, Private if no public
	Prefer Private	Public	Private, Public if no private
	All Sites	Public	Private and Public
Private Requests	Private Only	Private	Private
	Prefer Private	Private	Private, Public if no private
	Prefer Public	Private	Public, Private if no public

	All Sites	Private	Private and Public

3.8.1.6 Add Map

A map can be added to the FQDN by running the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/addmap?fqdn=<FQDNName>&ip=<IPAddressToAdd>&clust=<ClusterName>

The **clust** parameter is optional.

3.8.1.7 Modify a Map

To modify a map, run the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/modmap?fqdn=<FQDNName>&ip=<IPAddressToModify>

The modmap command accepts the following optional parameters:

Name	Type	Default	Range	Additional Information
Checker	S	icmp	none icmp tcp clust	Specify the type of checking to be done on this IP address
Weight	I	1000	1-65535	Specify the weight associated with the IP address. The address with the highest weight is returned. This is only relevant if the **Selection Criteria** for the FQDN is set to **Weighted Round Robin** or **Fixed Weighting**.
Enable	B	1 – Enabled	1 – Enable 0 – Disable	Enable or disable the IP address.
Cluster	I	<unset>		Specify the ID number of the cluster to associate with the IP address.
MapAddress	A	<unset>		This is only relevant when the **Selection Criteria** is set to **Real Server Load**, the **Checker** is set to **Cluster Checks** and the cluster is of type **Remote LM** or **Local LM**.

			Enter a Virtual Service IP address to be mapped from the relevant LoadMaster.
MapPort	I	<unset>	This is only relevant when the **Selection Criteria** is set to **Real Server Load**, the **Checker** is set to **Cluster Checks** and the cluster is of type **Remote LM** or **Local LM**. This parameter is used in conjunction with the **MapAddress** parameter to specify an IP address and port combination to be mapped. If this parameter is not set, the health check will check all Virtual Services with the same IP address as the one selected. If one of them is in an "Up" status, the FQDN will show as "Up". If a port is specified, the health check will only check against the health of that Virtual Service when checking the health of the FQDN.

3.8.1.8 Delete a Map

To delete a map, run the following command:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/delmap?fqdn=<FQDNName>&ip=<IPAddressToDelete>
```

3.8.1.9 Change the Location of a Map

To change the location of a map, run the following command:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/changemaploc?fqdn=<FQDNName>&ip=<IPaddress>&lat=<LatitudeSeconds>&long=<LongituteSeconds>
```

> This command is only relevant when the **Selection Criteria** for the FQDN is set to **Proximity**.

The **lat** and **long** values should be entered as an integer containing the total seconds. This total seconds value is converted to degrees, minutes and seconds when displayed in the WUI.

There are 60 seconds in a minute and 60 minutes in a degree.

- Degrees = °
- Minutes = ‘
- Seconds = “

- 60” = 1’
- 3600” = 1°
- 3660 = 1°1’
- 3661 = 1°1’1”

You can also represent this as a decimal value for degrees where the minutes and seconds are divided by 3600 to get the decimal value.

3.8.1.10 Add a Location

To add a country or continent, run the following command:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/addcountry?fqdn=<FQDNName>&ip=<IPAddress
>&countrycode=<TwoCharacterCountry/ContinentCode>&iscontinent=<yes/no>
```

> This command is only relevant when the **Selection Criteria** for the FQDN is set to **Location Based**. Refer to the **Modify FQDN** section for details on how to modify the **Selection Criteria**.

> The FQDN name is case sensitive.

> The country code and continent codes used are the standard ISO codes.

> When adding a country - the **iscontinent** parameter must be set to **no**.

> When adding a continent - the **iscontinent** parameter must be set to **yes**.

> The value for **countrycode** should be in uppercase.

> To specify everywhere as the country, type **ALL** as the country code and set the **iscontinent** parameter to **yes.**

To add a custom location, run the following command:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/addcountry?fqdn=<FQDNName>&ip=<IPAddress
>&customlocation=<CustomLocationName>
```

It is also possible to add a country/continent and a custom location in the one command – simply include all of the parameters, for example:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/addcountry?fqdn=<FQDNName>&ip=<IPAddress>&countrycode=<TwoCharacterCountry/ContinentCode>&iscontinent=<yes/no>&customlocation=<CustomLocationName>
```

3.8.1.11 Remove a Location

To remove a country, run the following command:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/removecountry?fqdn=<FQDNName>&ip=<IPAddress>&countrycode=<TwoCharacterCountry/ContinentCode>&iscontinent=<yes/no>
```

> This command is only relevant when the **Selection Criteria** for the FQDN is set to **Location Based**.

> The FQDN name is case sensitive.

> When removing a country - the **iscontinent** parameter must be set to **no**.

> When removing a continent - the **iscontinent** parameter must be set to **yes**.

> The value for **countrycode** should be in uppercase.

> To specify everywhere as the country, type **ALL** as the country code and set the **iscontinent** parameter to **yes**.

To remove a custom location, run the following command:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/removecountry?fqdn=<FQDNName>&ip=<IPAddress>&customlocation=<CustomLocationName>
```

It is also possible to remove a country/continent and a custom location in the one command – simply include all of the parameters, for example:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/removecountry?fqdn=<FQDNName>&ip=<IPAddress>&countrycode=<TwoCharacterCountry/ContinentCode>&iscontinent=<yes/no>&customlocation=<CustomLocationName>
```

3.8.1.12 Change Checker Address

To change the address of a checker, run the following command:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/changecheckeraddr?fqdn=<FQDNName>&ip=<MapIPAddress>&checkerip=<CheckerIPAddress>&port=<CheckPort>
```

The **changecheckeraddr** command requires the following parameters:

Name	Type	Default	Range	Additional Information
checkerip	S	<unset>		Specify the address used to health check the IP address.
port	I	80	1-65530	Specify the port used to health check the IP address.

Specifying an empty value for the the **checkerip** or **port** parameters sets them to their default values (blank for the **checkerip** and **80** for the **port**).

3.8.2 Manage Clusters

3.8.2.1 List Clusters

Existing clusters can be listed by running the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/listclusters

3.8.2.2 Show Cluster

Details about a specific cluster can be displayed by running the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/showcluster?id=<ClusterID>

> **id** is a required parameter for this command.

> The **Address** entry is deprecated.

3.8.2.3 Add Cluster

A cluster can be added by running the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/addcluster?ip=<ClusterIPAddress>&name=<ClusterName>

> The **ip** and **name** parameters are required for this command.

3.8.2.4 Delete Cluster

A cluster can be deleted by running the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/delcluster?ip=<ClusterIPAddress>

> The **ip** parameter is required for this command.

3.8.2.5 Modify Cluster

A cluster can be modified by running the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/modcluster?id=<ClusterID>

The **modcluster** commands accepts the following optional parameters:

Name	Type	Default	Range	Additional Information
type	S	Default	default remoteLM localLM	Change the type of the cluster
name	S			Specify a name for the cluster
checker	S	none	none tcp icmp	Specify the method used to check the status of the cluster
checkerport	I	0	1-65530	Set the port used for checking the cluster. This parameter is only relevant if the **checker** is set to **tcp**.
enable	B	1 – Enabled	1 = Enabled 0 = Disabled	Enable/disable the cluster

3.8.2.6 Change Cluster Location

To change a cluster location, run the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/clustchangeloc?ip=<ClusterIPAddress>&latsecs=<LatitudeSeconds>&longsecs=<LongitudeSeconds>

The **latsecs** and **longsecs** values should be entered as an integer containing the total seconds. This total seconds value is converted to degrees, minutes and seconds when displayed in the WUI.

There are 60 seconds in a minute and 60 minutes in a degree.

- Degrees = °
- Minutes = ‘
- Seconds = “

- 60” = 1’
- 3600” = 1°
- 3660 = 1°1’
- 3661 = 1°1’1”

You can also represent this as a decimal value for degrees where the minutes and seconds are divided by 3600 to get the decimal value.

3.8.3 Miscellaneous Params

3.8.3.1 List the Miscellaneous Parameters

To list the GEO miscellaneous parameters, run the following command:

`https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/listparams`

3.8.3.2 Modify Miscellaneous Parameters

The GEO miscellaneous parameters can be modified by running the following command:

`https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/modparams`

The **modparams** command accepts the following optional parameters:

Name	Type	Default	Range	Additional Information
zone	S	<unset>		Specify the zone name.
SourceOfAuthority	S	<unset>		Set the response set for Source of Authority requests.
namesrv	S	<unset>		Set the response sent for Name Server requests.
SOAEmail	S	<unset>		Email address of the person responsible for the zone and to which email may be sent to report errors or problems. This is the email address of a suitable DNS administrator but more commonly the technical contact for the domain. By convention (in RFC 2142) it is suggested that the reserved mailbox hostmaster is used for this purpose but any valid email address will work. The format is **<MailboxName>.<Domain>.com**, for example, **hostmaster.example.com** (uses a

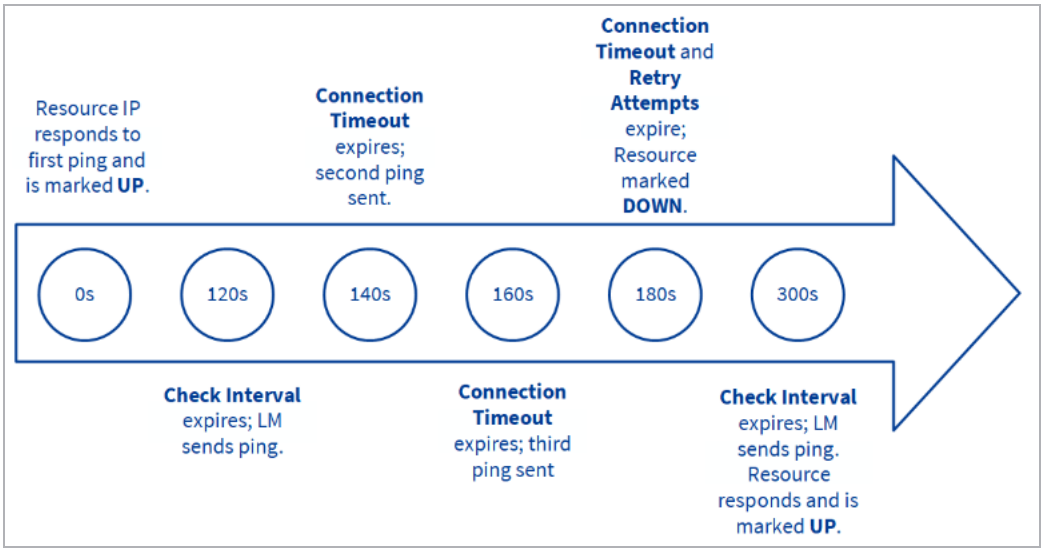
				full stop (.) rather than the usual @ symbol because the @ symbol has other uses in the zone file) but mail is sent to **hostmaster@example.com**.
TTL	I	<unset>	1-86400	Set the Time To Live (TTL) (in seconds) of the responses returned by the LoadMaster.
persist	I	0	0-86400	This corresponds with the **Stickiness** WUI field. This determines how long (in seconds) a specific response will be returned to a host.
CheckInterval	I	120	9-3600	Set how often (in seconds) that devices will be checked. **Note:** The interval value must be greater than the **ConnTimeout** value multiplied by the **RetryAttempts** value (Interval > Timeout * Retry + 1). This is to ensure that the next health check does not start before the previous one completes. If the timeout or retry values are increased to a value that breaks this rule, the interval value will be automatically increased.
ConnTimeout	I	20	4-60	Set the timeout (in seconds) for the check request.
RetryAttempts	I	2	2-10	Set the number of times the check will be retried before the device is marked as failed.

The timeline diagram below illustrates what happens from the time a resource IP is added or enabled, to when it goes down and then comes back up again:

When a resource IP is enabled/created, an ICMP request is sent by the LoadMaster to the resource IP. Assuming it responds, the resource is marked UP.

After 120 seconds has elapsed (the default Check Interval), an ICMP request is sent to the resource IP. If 20 seconds (the default Connection Timeout) elapses and the IP fails to respond, the LoadMaster will send up to two additional requests (the default Retry Attempts) and wait for 20 seconds between each. If all three of these requests receive no response, then the resource is marked down, and the Check Interval timer is reset.

After 120 seconds elapses, the LoadMaster attempts to send an ICMP request to the resource IP. If the resource has now come back up and responds before the Connection Timeout elapses, the LoadMaster marks it UP and resets the Check Interval timer.



3.8.3.3 Upload a Location Data Patch File

A location data update file can be uploaded. To do this, run a cURL command:

```
curl -X POST --data-binary "@<GEOPatchFileName>" -k
https://<username>:<password>@<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/locdataupdate
```

3.8.4 IP Range Selection Criteria

3.8.4.1 List the IP Addresses

To list the IP addresses set for the IP range selection criteria, run the following command:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/listips
```

3.8.4.2 Show IP Address Details

To show details of a specific IP address which is set for the IP range selection criteria, run the following command:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/showip?ip=<IPAddress>
```

3.8.4.3 Add IP Address

To add an IP address to the IP range selection criteria, run the following command:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/addip?ip=<IPAddress>
```

3.8.4.4 Delete IP Address

To delete an IP address from the IP range selection criteria, run the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/delip?ip=<IPAddress>

3.8.4.5 Change the Location for an IP Address

To change the location for an IP address, run the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/modiploc?ip=<IPAddress>&lat=<LatitudeMinutes>&long=<LongitudeMinutes>

The **lat** and **long** values should be entered as an integer containing the total seconds. This total seconds value is converted to degrees, minutes and seconds when displayed in the WUI.

There are 60 seconds in a minute and 60 minutes in a degree.

- Degrees = °
- Minutes = ‘
- Seconds = “
- 60” = 1’
- 3600” = 1°
- 3660 = 1°1’
- 3661 = 1°1’1”

You can also represent this as a decimal value for degrees where the minutes and seconds are divided by 3600 to get the decimal value.

3.8.4.6 Delete IP Location

To delete the location for an IP address, run the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/deliploc?ip=<IPAddress>

3.8.4.7 Add IP Country

To add a country association to an existing IP address, run the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/addipcountry?ip=<IPAddress>&<param>=<value>

Name	Mandatory	Type	Default	Range	Additional Information
countrycode	No	S	<unset>	Valid country code	A valid, uppercase, two-digit country code must be used.

customloc	No	S	<unset>	Existing custom location	The name of an existing custom location.

> Either the **countrycode** or **customloc** parameter must be entered when running the command.

3.8.4.8 Remove IP Country

To remove the country association from an IP address, run the following command:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/removeipcountry?ip=<IPAddress>
```

3.8.4.9 List the Custom Locations

To list the existing custom locations, run the following command:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/listcustomlocation
```

3.8.4.10 Add a Custom Location

A custom location can be added by running the following command:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/addcustomlocation?location=<CustomLocationName>
```

> The **location** parameter is required.

3.8.4.11 Edit a Custom Location

To rename an existing custom location, run the following command:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/editcustomlocation?cloldname=<OldCustomLocationName>&clnewname=<NewCustomLocationName>
```

3.8.4.12 Delete a Custom Location

To remove an existing custom location, run the **deletecustomlocation** command, using the following format:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/deletecustomlocation?clName=<CustomLocationName>
```

3.8.5 IP Blacklist Settings

Refer to the subsections below for details on the RESTful API commands relating to the IP Blacklist Settings.

3.8.5.1 Retrieve the IP Blacklist Settings

To retrieve the IP blacklist settings, run the following command:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/geoacl/getsettings
```

3.8.5.2 Enable/Disable Automatic IP Blacklist Updates

To enable/disable automatic updates, run the following command:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/geoacl/setautoupdate?enable=<1/0>
```

3.8.5.3 Enable/Disable Automatic Installation of the IP Blacklist Updates

To enable/disable automatic installation of the updates, run the following command:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/geoacl/setautoinstall?enable=<1/0>
```

3.8.5.4 Set the Time of the Automatic Installation

To set the time of the automatic installation, run the following command:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/geoacl/setinstalltime?hour=<hour>
```

The hour is the hour value from the 24-hour clock (0-23), for example 13 is 1pm:

```
https://10.11.0.31/access/geoacl/setinstalltime?hour=13
```

The range is 0-23. Minutes cannot be specified. It is not possible to set the install time if automatic installation is disabled.

3.8.5.5 Download the Updates Now

To download the updates now, run the following command:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/geoacl/updatenow
```

3.8.5.6 Install the Updates Now

To install any downloaded updates now, run the following command:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/geoacl/installnow
```

3.8.5.7 View the Blacklist

To retrieve the blacklist, run the following command:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/geoacl/downloadlist
```

3.8.5.8 View Changes to the Blacklist

To retrieve a list of changes which were made to the blacklist, run the following command:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/geoacl/downloadchanges
```

3.8.5.9 View the User-Defined Whitelist

To retrieve the contents of the user-defined whitelist (which overrides the blacklist), run the following command:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/geoacl/listcustom
```

3.8.5.10 Add an Address to the Whitelist

To add an IP address or network (in CIDR format) to the whitelist, run the following command:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/geoacl/addcustom?addr=<Address>
```

3.8.5.11 Remove an IP Address or Network from the Whitelist

To remove an IP address or network from the whitelist, run the following command:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/geoacl/removecustom?addr=<Address>
```

3.8.6 Configure DNSSEC

To configure DNSSEC using the API, use the commands outlined in the below sections.

3.8.6.1 Generate the Key Signing Keys (KSKs)

To generate the KSKs, run the following command:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/geogenerateksk?algorithm=<Algorithm>&key
size=<KeySize>
```

Name	Type	Default	Range	Description
algorithm	S	RSASHA256	RSASHA256, NSEC3RSASHA1, NSEC3RSASHA1	Specify the cryptographic algorithm to use. If this parameter is omitted, the default value is used.
keysize	I	2048	1024, 2048, 4096	Specify the key size (in bits). If this parameter is omitted, the default value is used.

3.8.6.2 Import the KSKs

To import the KSKs, run the following cURL command:

```
curl -F "publickey=@/tmp/example.com.+008+62284.key" -F
"privatekey=@/tmp/example.com.+008+62284.private" -k
https://<Username>:<Password>@<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/geoimportksk
```

This command uploads both KSK files at the same time.

3.8.6.3 Delete the KSK Files

To delete the KSK files, run the following command:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/geodeleteksk
```

3.8.6.4 Enable/Disable DNSSEC

To enable/disable DNSSEC, run the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/geosetdnssec?enable=<yes/no>

3.8.6.5 Retrieve the DNSSEC Configuration Settings

To retrieve the DNSSEC settings, run the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/geoshowdnssec

3.8.7 GSLB Statistics

To retrieve the Global Server Load Balancing (GSLB) statistics, run the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/geostats

3.8.8 Enable/Disable GEO

3.8.8.1 Check if GEO is Enabled

To check if GEO is enabled, run the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/isgeoenabled

3.8.8.2 Enable GEO

GEO can be enabled by running the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/enablegeo

3.8.8.3 Disable GEO

GEO can be disabled by running the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/disablegeo

3.9 Statistics

Statistics for all the Virtual Services and Real Servers can be obtained by using the **stats** command.

> If you run the **stats** command on the admin node when using LoadMaster clustering – the output will show the combined totals of all machines.

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/stats

If the command executes without error, the statistics for all the Virtual Services and Real Servers are returned in the following format.

The Real Server statistics are returned on a per Virtual Service basis.

```
<Response stat="200" code="ok">
<Success>
<Data>
<CPU>
<total>
<User>1</User>
<System>0</System>
<Idle>99</Idle>
<IOWaiting>0</IOWaiting>
</total>
<cpu0>
<User>1</User>
<System>1</System>
<HWInterrupts>0</HWInterrupts>
<SWInterrupts>0</SWInterrupts>
<Idle>99</Idle>
<IOWaiting>0</IOWaiting>
</cpu0>
<cpu1>
<User>0</User>
<System>0</System>
<HWInterrupts>0</HWInterrupts>
<SWInterrupts>0</SWInterrupts>
<Idle>99</Idle>
<IOWaiting>0</IOWaiting>
</cpu1>
</CPU>
<Memory>
<MBtotal>2003</MBtotal>
<memused>238040</memused>
<MBused>232</MBused>
<percentmemused>11</percentmemused>
<memfree>1813176</memfree>
<MBfree>1770</MBfree>
```

<percentmemfree>89</percentmemfree>
</Memory>
<Network>
<eth0>
<ifaceID>0</ifaceID>
<speed>10000</speed>
<in>0.0</in>
<inbytes>469</inbytes>
<inbytesTotal>342523</inbytesTotal>
<out>0.0</out>
<outbytes>405</outbytes>
<outbytesTotal>2308801</outbytesTotal>
</eth0>
</Network>
<DiskUsage>
<partition>
<name>/var/log</name>
<GBtotal>7.20</GBtotal>
<GBused>0.02</GBused>
<percentused>0</percentused>
<GBfree>7.18</GBfree>
<percentfree>100</percentfree>
</partition>
<partition>
<name>/var/log/userlog</name>
<GBtotal>7.69</GBtotal>
<GBused>0.02</GBused>
<percentused>0</percentused>
<GBfree>7.67</GBfree>
<percentfree>100</percentfree>
</partition>
</DiskUsage>
<VStotals>
<ConnsPerSec>0</ConnsPerSec>
<TotalConns>0</TotalConns>
<BitsPerSec>0</BitsPerSec>
<TotalBits>0</TotalBits>


```
<BytesPerSec>0</BytesPerSec>
<TotalBytes>0</TotalBytes>
<PktsPerSec>0</PktsPerSec>
<TotalPackets>0</TotalPackets>
</VStotals>
<Vs>
<VSAddress>10.35.48.11</VSAddress>
<VSPort>80</VSPort>
<VSProt>tcp</VSProt>
<Index>1</Index>
<Status>down</Status>
<ErrorCode>0</ErrorCode>
<Enable>1</Enable>
<TotalConns>0</TotalConns>
<TotalPkts>0</TotalPkts>
<TotalBytes>0</TotalBytes>
<TotalBits>0</TotalBits>
<ActiveConns>0</ActiveConns>
<BytesRead>0</BytesRead>
<BytesWritten>0</BytesWritten>
<ConnsPerSec>0</ConnsPerSec>
<WafEnable>0</WafEnable>
</Vs>
<TPS>
<Total>0</Total>
<SSL>0</SSL>
</TPS>
<Rs>
<VSIndex>1</VSIndex>
<RSIndex>1</RSIndex>
<Addr>10.35.48.12</Addr>
<Port>80</Port>
<Enable>1</Enable>
<Weight>0</Weight>
<ActivConns>0</ActivConns>
<Persist>0</Persist>
<Conns>0</Conns>
```

```
<Pkts>0</Pkts>
<Bytes>0</Bytes>
<Bits>0</Bits>
<BytesRead>0</BytesRead>
<BytesWritten>0</BytesWritten>
<ConnsPerSec>0</ConnsPerSec>
</Rs>
<Timestamp>
<Sec>1580473755</Sec>
<Usec>920782</Usec>
<Period>5006290</Period>
</Timestamp>
<ChangeTime>1580473748</ChangeTime>
</Data>
</Success>
</Response>
```

The statistics are explained in the table below.

Section	Name	Additional Information
CPU	User	The percentage of the CPU spent processing in user mode
	System	The percentage of the CPU spent processing in system mode
	Idle	The percentage of CPU which is idle
	IOWaiting	The percentage of the CPU spent waiting for I/O to complete
	HWInterrupts	The percentage of hardware interrupts
	SWInterrupts	The percentage of software interrupts

Memory	MBtotal	The total memory available in Mb
	Memused	The amount of memory in use
	MBused	The amount of memory in use in Mb
	Percentmemused	The percentage of memory used
	Memfree	The amount of memory free
	MBfree	The amount of free memory in Mb
	Percentmemfree	The percentage of free memory
DiskUsage	Name	The name of the partition
	GBtotal	The total disk usage in Gb
	GBused	The amount of disk space usage in Gb
	Percentused	The percentage of disk space in use
	GBfree	The amount of disk space free
	Percentfree	The percentage of disk space free
Network	ifaceID	The ID number of the interface
	Speed	The speed of the link
	In	Inbound
	Out	Outbound
	Total (TPS)	The total number of Transactions Per Second (TPS)
	SSL (TPS)	The total number of SSL Transactions Per Second (TPS)
VStotals	ConnsPerSec	The number of connections per second
	BitsPerSec	The number of bits per second
	BytesPerSec	The number of bytes per second
	PktsPerSec	The number of packets per second

	VSAddress	The IP address of the Virtual Service
	VSPort	The port of the Virtual Service
	VSProt	The protocol of the Virtual Service. This will either be **tcp** or **udp**.
	Index	The index (ID) number of the Virtual Service
	ErrorCode	The error code
	Enable	Displays whether the Virtual Service is enabled (1) or disabled (0)
	TotalConns	The total number of connections made
	TotalPkts	The total number of packets
	TotalBytes	The total number of bytes
	TotalBits	The total number of bits
Vs	ActiveConns	The total number of connections that are currently active. When using ESP, all connections going through the login process are counted as active connections for the Virtual Service. They are not counted as active connections for the Real Server because they are not actual connections to the Real Server. The WUI page displays the number of active connections associated with the Real Servers, while SNMP displays the number of active connections for the Virtual Service. Without ESP, these values are identical. When using ESP, the Virtual Service counts can be much higher than the final counts going to the Real Servers, due to the above reason.
	BytesRead	The total number of bytes read
	BytesWritten	The total number of bytes written
	WafEnable	Displays whether WAF is enabled (1) or disabled (0). The WAF statistics below will only be displayed if WAF is enabled on the Virtual Service.
	Requests	The total number of requests handled by the WAF (shows all requests, whether they were blocked or not). Two requests

		will be recorded for each connection – one incoming and one outgoing request.
	Incidents	The total number of events handled by the WAF (requests that were blocked).
	Incidents_Hour	The number of events that have happened in the current hour (since xx.00.00).
	Incidents_Day	The number of events that have happened since midnight (local time).
	Incidents_Dayover	The number of times the event counter has gone over the configured warning threshold today. For example, if the threshold is set to 10 and there has been 20 events, this counter will be set to 2. The warning threshold is set on a per-Virtual Service basis by setting the **AlertThreshold** parameter. For further information, refer to the **Virtual Service Control** section.
ChangeTime	ChangeTime	The time of the last configuration change on the LoadMaster. The configuration has not changed if this value has not changed. This only works if session management is enabled. The time is represented in “Unix time or epoch time” (also known as Portable Operating System Interface (POSIX) time) format. This is a system for describing instants in time, defined as the number of seconds that have elapsed since 00:00:00 Coordinated Universal Time (UTC), Thursday 1st January 1970, not counting leap seconds. For example, 1484150723 is the equivalent of GMT: Wed, 11th January 2017 16:05:23 GMT. There are conversion tools are available online to convert the value to an easily readable format.

3.10 SDN Statistics

The device information for the specified SDN controller can be retrieved by running the following command:

`https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/sdndeviceinfo?cid=<ControllerID>`

Example output for the **sdndeviceinfo** command is provided below:

```
<Response stat="200" code="ok">
<Success>
<Data>
<controller id="62">
<deviceinfo>
<uid>openflow:151936205333838</uid>
<name>br3</name>
<type/>
<vendor>Nicira, Inc.</vendor>
<product>Open vSwitch</product>
<firmware>2.3.1</firmware>
<serial>None</serial>
<ip>10.35.8.47</ip>
<ifcount>3</ifcount>
<status/>
<portinfo>
<port>
<id>1</id>
<name>prt3</name>
<state/>
<mac>52:34:63:89:05:17</mac>
<curspeed>current_speed=0</curspeed>
<maxspeed>max_speed=0</maxspeed>
</port>
<port>
<id>2</id>
<name>vnet5</name>
<state/>
<mac>fe:54:00:79:04:75</mac>
<curspeed>current_speed=10000</curspeed>
<maxspeed>max_speed=0</maxspeed>
</port>
<port>
<id>local</id>
<name>br3</name>
<state/>
<mac>8a:2f:67:8c:25:4e</mac>
<curspeed/>
<maxspeed/>
</port>
</portinfo>
</deviceinfo>
<deviceinfo>
```

```
<uid>openflow:60003129350209</uid>
<name>br1</name>
<type/>
<vendor>Nicira, Inc.</vendor>
<product>Open vSwitch</product>
<firmware>2.3.1</firmware>
<serial>None</serial>
<ip>10.35.8.47</ip>
<ifcount>4</ifcount>
<status/>
<portinfo>
<port>
<id>3</id>
<name>vnet6</name>
<state/>
<mac>fe:54:00:ed:2d:aa</mac>
<curspeed>current_speed=10000</curspeed>
<maxspeed>max_speed=0</maxspeed>
</port>
<port>
<id>2</id>
<name>prt11</name>
<state/>
<mac>de:8f:f3:cc:58:7a</mac>
<curspeed>current_speed=0</curspeed>
<maxspeed>max_speed=0</maxspeed>
</port>
<port>
<id>1</id>
<name>prt1</name>
<state/>
<mac>5e:b2:61:21:c8:20</mac>
<curspeed>current_speed=0</curspeed>
<maxspeed>max_speed=0</maxspeed>
</port>
<port>
<id>local</id>
<name>br1</name>
<state/>
<mac>36:92:91:35:d8:41</mac>
<curspeed/>
<maxspeed/>
</port>
```

```
</portinfo>
</deviceinfo>
<deviceinfo>
<uid>openflow:130736296040257</uid>
<name>br2</name>
<type/>
<vendor>Nicira, Inc.</vendor>
<product>Open vSwitch</product>
<firmware>2.3.1</firmware>
<serial>None</serial>
<ip>10.35.8.47</ip>
<ifcount>4</ifcount>
<status/>
<portinfo>
<port>
<id>2</id>
<name>vnet7</name>
<state/>
<mac>fe:54:00:85:ca:9f</mac>
<curspeed>current_speed=10000</curspeed>
<maxspeed>max_speed=0</maxspeed>
</port>
<port>
<id>1</id>
<name>prt2</name>
<state/>
<mac>8a:8d:81:78:10:8b</mac>
<curspeed>current_speed=0</curspeed>
<maxspeed>max_speed=0</maxspeed>
</port>
<port>
<id>3</id>
<name>prt22</name>
<state/>
<mac>d2:10:88:e8:98:f6</mac>
<curspeed>current_speed=0</curspeed>
<maxspeed>max_speed=0</maxspeed>
</port>
<port>
<id>local</id>
<name>br2</name>
<state/>
<mac>76:e7:6a:7c:17:41</mac>
```

```
<curspeed/>
<maxspeed/>
</port>
</portinfo>
</deviceinfo>
<deviceinfo>
<uid>openflow:217995646047043</uid>
<name>br4</name>
<type/>
<vendor>Nicira, Inc.</vendor>
<product>Open vSwitch</product>
<firmware>2.3.1</firmware>
<serial>None</serial>
<ip>10.35.8.47</ip>
<ifcount>4</ifcount>
<status/>
<portinfo>
<port>
<id>2</id>
<name>vnet4</name>
<state/>
<mac>fe:54:00:ab:30:91</mac>
<curspeed>current_speed=10000</curspeed>
<maxspeed>max_speed=0</maxspeed>
</port>
<port>
<id>1</id>
<name>prt4</name>
<state/>
<mac>f2:fc:c5:31:1e:a0</mac>
<curspeed>current_speed=0</curspeed>
<maxspeed>max_speed=0</maxspeed>
</port>
<port>
<id>3</id>
<name>vnet8</name>
<state/>
<mac>fe:54:00:6a:f8:4e</mac>
<curspeed>current_speed=10000</curspeed>
<maxspeed>max_speed=0</maxspeed>
</port>
<port>
<id>local</id>
```

```
                <name>br4</name>
                <state/>
                <mac>c6:44:11:0b:93:43</mac>
                <curspeed/>
                <maxspeed/>
                </port>
                </portinfo>
                </deviceinfo>
                </controller>
                </Data>
                </Success>
        </Response>
```

The output is described in the table below.

Section	Name	Additional Information
Device Information	uid	The Unique Identifier (UID) for the device.
	name	The name of the device.
	vendor	The device vendor.
	product	The type of device.
	firmware	The firmware version of the device.
	serial	The serial number of the device.
	ip	The IP address of the device.
	ifcount	The number of interfaces on the device.
	status	The status of the device.
Port Information	id	The ID number of the port.
	name	The name of the port.
	mac	The MAC address of the port.
	curspeed	The current speed of the port.
	maxspeed	The maximum speed of the port.

The path information for the specified SDN controller (and corresponding Virtual Service configuration on the LoadMaster) can be retrieved by running the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/sdnpathinfo?cid=<ControllerID>

Example output for the **sdnpathinfo** command is provided below:

```
<Response stat="200" code="ok">
        <Success>
                <Data>
                        <pathinfo>
                                <path>
                                        <dir>fwd</dir>
                                        <source>10.35.8.49</source>
                                        <dest>10.35.8.89</dest>
                                        <pathelem>
                                                <switch>
                                                        <idx>0</idx>
                                                        <name>baloo</name>
                                                        <dpid>00:08:a0:1d:48:92:4f:
                                                </switch>
                                                <inport>
                                                        <idx>25</idx>
                                                        <name>25</name>
                                                        <byte>3397596</byte>
                                                </inport>
                                                <outport>
                                                        <idx>14</idx>
                                                        <name>14</name>
                                                        <byte>3395099</byte>
                                                </outport>
                                        </pathelem>
                                        <pathelem>
                                                <switch>
                                                        <idx>1</idx>
                                                        <name>bagheera</name>
                                                        <dpid>00:08:40:a8:f0:87:04:
                                                </switch>
                                                <inport>
                                                        <idx>15</idx>
                                                        <name>15</name>
                                                        <byte>3388430</byte>
                                                </inport>
                                                <outport>
                                                        <idx>6</idx>
                                                        <name>6</name>
                                                        <byte>1566302</byte>
                                                </outport>
                                        </pathelem>
```

```
                </path>
                <path>
                        <dir>rev</dir>
                        <source>10.35.8.89</source>
                        <dest>10.35.8.49</dest>
                        <pathelem>
                                <switch>
                                        <idx>0</idx>
                                        <name>baloo</name>
                                        <dpid>00:08:a0:1d:48:92:4f:
                                </switch>
                                <inport>
                                        <idx>25</idx>
                                        <name>25</name>
                                        <byte>3397596</byte>
                                </inport>
                                <outport>
                                        <idx>14</idx>
                                        <name>14</name>
                                        <byte>3395099</byte>
                                </outport>
                        </pathelem>
                        <pathelem>
                                <switch>
                                        <idx>1</idx>
                                        <name>bagheera</name>
                                        <dpid>00:08:40:a8:f0:87:04:
                                </switch>
                                <inport>
                                        <idx>15</idx>
                                        <name>15</name>
                                        <byte>3388430</byte>
                                </inport>
                                <outport>
                                        <idx>6</idx>
                                        <name>6</name>
                                        <byte>1566302</byte>
                                </outport>
                        </pathelem>
                </path>
        </pathinfo>
    </Data>
</Success>
```

```
</Response>
```

The output is described in the table below.

Section	Name	Additional Information
path	dir	The direction of the path.
	source	The source IP address.
	dest	The destination IP address.
switch	idx	The index number of the switch along the path.
	name	The name of the switch.
	dpid	The Data Path ID (DPID) of the switch.
inport	idx	The switch port number of the inbound traffic.
	name	The name of the inbound port.
	byte	The number of bytes transferred on the port.
outport	idx	The switch port number of the outbound traffic.
	name	The name of the outbound port.
	byte	The number of bytes transferred on the port.

3.11 Real Servers

A Real Server can be managed by using one of the commands below.

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/showrs?vs=<IPaddr>&port=<Port>&prot=<tcp
/udp>&rs=<RS IPaddr>&rsport=<RS-Port>
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/delrs?vs=<IPaddr>&port=<Port>&prot=<tcp/
udp>&rs=<RS IPaddr>&rsport=<RS-Port>
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/delrs?vs=<IPaddr>&port=<Port>&prot=<tcp/
udp>&rs=!<RSIndex>
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/addrs?vs=<IPaddr>&port=<Port>&prot=<tcp/
udp>&rs=<RS IPaddr>&rsport=<RS-Port>
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/modrs?vs=<IPaddr>&port=<Port>&prot=<tcp/
udp>&rs=<RS IPaddr>&rsport=<RS-Port>
```

The **rs** parameter accepts integers (ID), service names (for SubVSs) and IP addresses. The ID can be found in the **<RSIndex>** element when doing a **showvs** command, for example:

```
...
<Rs>
<Status>Up</Status>
```

```
<VSIndex>1</VSIndex>
<RsIndex>3</RsIndex>
<Addr>10.154.201.3</Addr>
<Port>80</Port>
<Forward>nat</Forward>
<Weight>1000</Weight>
<Limit>0</Limit>
<Enable>Y</Enable>
<Critical>N</Critical>
</Rs>
...
```

Id	IP Address	Port	Forwarding method	Weight	Limit	Rules Status	Operation
5	10.154.11.73	80	nat	1000	0	1 Enabled	Disable Modify Delete

Alternatively, check the **Modify Virtual Service** screen in the WUI, which lists Real Server ID in the **Id** column in the **Real Servers** section.

For the **rs** parameter, when using <RSIndex>, always precede it with an exclamation mark ('!').

For example:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/showrs?vs=<IPaddr>&port=<Port>&prot=<tcp/udp>&rs=!<RSIndex>

The Real Server IP address (that the **rs** parameter can be set to) can be in either IPv4 or IPv6 formats:

- Example IPv4 address:10.11.0.24
- Example IPv6 address: fdce:9b36:e54f:110::40:14

Some SubVS parameters, such as **critical**, need to be modified using the **RsIndex** of the SubVS, for example:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/modrs?vs=<ParentVSIndex>&rs=!<RsIndexOfTheSubVS>&critical=<0/1>

To modify the settings of a Real Server which has been added to a SubVS, use the VS **Index** of the SubVS and the **RsIndex** of the Real Server, for example:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/modrs?vs=<SubVSIndex>&rs=!<RsIndex>&critical=<0/1>

addrs and **modrs** accept the following additional (optional) parameters.

Name	Type	Default	Range	Description
addtoallsubvs	B	0	0 - Disabled 1 - Enabled	Enable this option when adding a Real Server to all SubVSs of a Virtual Service. When using this parameter, ensure you set the **vs** parameter to the ID of the SubVS rather than the parent Virtual Service. Run the **listvs** command to retrieve the **VSIndex** of the SubVS.
weight	I	1000	1-65535	When using weighted round robin scheduling, the weight of a Real Server is used to indicate what relative proportion of traffic should be sent to the server. Servers with higher values will receive more traffic. The weight of a SubVS can also be updated using the **modrs** command - set the **rs** to the number that appears in the **Id** column for the relevant SubVS in the parent Virtual Service modify screen.
newport	I	<unset>	3-65535 (change the Port of the Real Server)	The port on the Real Server to be used.
forward	S	nat	nat, route	The type of forwarding method used. The default method is NAT. Direct server return can only be used with Layer 4 services.
enable	B	1		Enable or disable the Real Server.
limit	I	0	0-100000	The maximum number of open connections that can be sent to a Real Server before it is taken out of rotation.
non_local	B	0	0 - Disabled	By default only Real Servers on local networks can be assigned to a Virtual Service. Enabling this option will allow a non-local Real Server to be

			1 - Enabled	assigned to the Virtual Service. This option will only be available if **nonlocalrs** has been enabled and the **Transparent** option has been disabled on the relevant Virtual Service.
critical	B	0	0 - Disabled 1 - Enabled	Enabling this parameter indicates that the Real Server is required for the Virtual Service to be considered available. The Virtual Service will be marked as down if the Real Server has failed or is disabled.
follow	I	<unset>	RsIndex of Real Server to follow	Specify what Real Server the health check is based on by setting this parameter to the **RsIndex** of the Real Server to be followed. This can either be set to the **RsIndex** of the same Real Server to health check based on that particular Real Server status, or another Real Server can be specified. For example – if Real Server 1 is down, any Real Servers which have their health check based on Real Server 1 will also be marked as down, regardless of their actual Real Server status.

If the service is a Layer 7 service then setting the 'forward' parameter to 'route' will have no effect

3.11.1 Enabling/Disabling Real Servers

3.11.1.1 Globally Enable/Disable a Real Server

A Real Server can be enabled/disabled globally, that is, for all Virtual Services by using the following commands:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/enablers?rs=<IPaddr>

or

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/disablers?rs=<IPaddr>

The Real Server IP address (that the rs parameter can be set to) can be in either IPv4 or IPv6 formats:

- Example IPv4 address:10.11.0.24
- Example IPv6 address: fdce:9b36:e54f:110::40:14

3.11.1.2 Locally Enable/Disable a Real Server

A Real Server can be disabled/enabled locally, that is, for one specific Virtual Service, by using the following commands:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/modrs?vs=<VirtualServiceIPAddress>&port=
<Port>&prot=<tcp/udp>&rs=<RealServerIPAddress>&rsport=<port>&enable=n
```

or

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/modrs?vs=<VirtualServiceIPAddress>&port=
<Port>&prot=<tcp/udp>&rs=<RealServerIPAddress>&rsport=<port>&enable=y
The Real Server IP address (that the rs parameter can be set to) can be in
either IPv4 or IPv6 format.
```

- Example IPv4 address: 10.11.0.24
- Example IPv6 address: fdce:9b36:e54f:110::40:14

3.12 Rules & Checking

Content Rules can be managed using the RESTful API.

3.12.1 Show Rules

The rules which are in use within the system can be displayed by using the **showrule** command.

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/showrule?[name=<Rule Name>]&[type=<0-5>]
```

Running the **showrule** command with no parameters will list all of the existing rules. The list can be reduced by either specifying the name of a rule or the type of the rules to be displayed.

The type is one of the following:

Value	Type	Description
0	MatchContentRule	The original rules.
1	AddHeaderRule	Rule to Add header field
2	DeleteHeaderRule	Rule to Delete a header field.
3	ReplaceHeaderRule	Rule to modify a header field.
4	ModifyURLRule	URL rewrite rule.
5	ReplaceBodyRule	Rule to replace a body string.

3.12.2 Delete a Rule from the System

A rule can be deleted by using the **delrule** command.

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/delrule?name=<Rule Name>
```

3.12.3 Add/Modify a Rule on the System

Rules can be added or modified by using the **addrule** and **modrule** commands.

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/addrule?name=<Rule Name>
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/modrule?name=<Rule Name>
```

The following parameters can be set (dependent on the type of rule). When creating a Rule - if the "type" is not specified, it will default to zero, that is, a MatchContentRule. If "type" is not specified when performing a modify operation, the type will not be changed.

Unless modifying/adding an **AddHeaderRule**, the **pattern** parameter must be supplied.

Type 0 (MatchContentRule)

Name	Type	Default	Range	Additional Information
matchtype	S	regex	•regex •prefix •postfix	The type of matching to be performed by the rule.
inchost	B	N		Prepend the hostname to request URI before performing the match.
nocase	B	N		Ignore case when comparing the strings.
negate	B	N		Invert the sense of the match.
incquery	B	N		Append the query string to the URI before performing a

				match.
header	S	<unset>	See below	The header field name that should be matched. If no header field is set, the default is to match in the URL. Set this to **body** to match on the body of a request.
pattern	S	<unset>		The pattern to be matched.
setonmatch	I	<unset>	0-9	If the rule is successfully matched, set the specified flag.
onlyonflag	I	<unset>	0-9	Only try to execute this rule if the specified flag is set. Using the **onlyonflag**, **onlyonnoflag**, and **setonmatch** parameters, it is possible to make rules dependent on each other, that is, only execute a particular rule if another rule has been successfully matched. For

				more detailed instructions on 'chaining' rules, refer to the **Content Rules, Feature Description** document.
onlyonnoflag	I	<unset>	0-9	Only try to execute this rule if the specified flag is not set.
mustfail	B	0 - Disabled	0 – Disabled 1 - Enabled	If this rule is matched, then always fail to connect.

The **header** parameter is optional and is the header in which the match is to be performed.

Type 1 (AddHeaderRule)

Name	Type	Default	Additional Information
header	S	<unset>	Name of the header field to be added.
replacement	S	<unset>	The replacement string. You can enter a maximum of 255 characters in this parameter.
onlyonflag	I	<unset>	Range: 1-9 Only try to execute this rule if the specified flag is set. Using the **onlyonflag**, **onlyonnoflag**, and **setonmatch** parameters, it is possible to make rules dependent on each other, that is, only execute a particular rule if another rule has been successfully matched. For more detailed instructions on 'chaining' rules, refer to the **Content Rules, Feature Description** document.
onlyonnoflag	I	<unset>	Range: 1-9

	Only try to execute this rule if the specified flag is not set.

Type 2 (DeleteHeaderRule)

Name	Type	Default	Additional Information
pattern	S	<unset>	The pattern to be matched.
onlyonflag	I	<unset>	Range: 1-9 Only try to execute this rule if the specified flag is set. Using the **onlyonflag**, **onlyonnoflag**, and **setonmatch** parameters, it is possible to make rules dependent on each other, that is, only execute a particular rule if another rule has been successfully matched. For more detailed instructions on 'chaining' rules, refer to the **Content Rules, Feature Description** document.
onlyonnoflag	I	<unset>	Range: 1-9 Only try to execute this rule if the specified flag is not set.

Type 3 (ReplaceHeaderRule)

Name	Type	Default	Additional Information
header	S	<unset>	The header field name where the substitution should be performed.
replacement	S	<unset>	The replacement string.
pattern	S	<unset>	The pattern to be matched.
onlyonflag	I	<unset>	Range: 1-9 Only try to execute this rule if the specified flag is set. Using the **onlyonflag**, **onlyonnoflag**, and **setonmatch** parameters, it is possible to make rules dependent on each other, that is, only execute a particular rule if another

			rule has been successfully matched. For more detailed instructions on 'chaining' rules, please refer to the **Content Rules, Feature Description** document.
onlyonnoflag	I	<unset>	Range: 1-9 Only try to execute this rule if the specified flag is not set.

Type 4 (ModifyURLRule)

Name	Type	Default	Additional Information
replacement	S	<unset>	How the URL is to be modified.
pattern	S	<unset>	The pattern to be matched.
onlyonflag	I	<unset>	Range: 1-9 Only try to execute this rule if the specified flag is set. Using the **onlyonflag**, **onlyonnoflag**, and **setonmatch** parameters, it is possible to make rules dependent on each other, that is, only execute a particular rule if another rule has been successfully matched. For more detailed instructions on 'chaining' rules, please refer to the **Content Rules, Feature Description** document.
onlyonnoflag	I	<unset>	Range: 1-9 Only try to execute this rule if the specified flag is not set.

Type 5 (ReplaceBodyRule)

Name	Type	Default	Additional Information
replacement	S	<unset>	The replacement string.

pattern	S	<unset>	The pattern to be matched.
onlyonflag	I	<unset>	Range: 1-9 Only try to execute this rule if the specified flag is set. Using the **onlyonflag**, **onlyonnoflag**, and **setonmatch** parameters, it is possible to make rules dependent on each other, that is, only execute a particular rule if another rule has been successfully matched. For more detailed instructions on 'chaining' rules, please refer to the **Content Rules, Feature Description** document.
caseindependent	B	0 – Disabled	Enable this parameter to ignore the case of the strings when comparing. 0 – Disabled 1 - Enabled
onlyonnoflag	I	<unset>	Range: 1-9 Only try to execute this rule if the specified flag is not set.

3.12.4 Add/Delete Real Server Rule

Rules can be added or deleted from Real Servers by using the **addrsrule** and **delrsrule** commands:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/addrsrule?vs=<IPaddr>&port=<Port>&prot=<tcp/udp>&rs=<RS IPaddr>&rsport=<RS-Port>&rule=<RuleName>
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/delrsrule?vs=<IPaddr>&port=<Port>&prot=<tcp/udp>&rs=<RS IPaddr>&rsport=<RS-Port>&rule=<RuleName>
```

The **rs** parameter also accepts integers (ID). The ID (Real Server index) can be found in the **<RSIndex>** element when doing a **showvs** command, for example:

```
...
<Rs>
<Status>Up</Status>
```

```
<VSIndex>1</VSIndex>
<RsIndex>3</RsIndex>
<Addr>10.154.201.3</Addr>
<Port>80</Port>
<Forward>nat</Forward>
<Weight>1000</Weight>
<Limit>0</Limit>
<Enable>Y</Enable>
<Critical>N</Critical>
</Rs>
...
```

3.12.5 Add/Delete SubVS Rule

Content rules can be added or deleted from SubVSs by using the **addrsrule** and **delrsrule** commands:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/addrsrule?vs=<IPaddr>&port=<Port>&prot=<tcp/udp>&rs=!<RsIndexOfSubVS>&rule=<RuleName>
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/delrsrule?vs=<IPaddr>&port=<Port>&prot=<tcp/udp>&rs=!<RsIndexOfSubVS>&rule=<RuleName>
```

To get the **RsIndex** or **VsIndex**, run the **listvs** command. For further information, refer to the **Virtual Service Control** section.

To add a content rule to a Real Server which is assigned to a SubVS, run the following command:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/addrsrule?vs=<VSIndexOfSubVS>&rs=<RealServerIPAddress>&rsport=<RealServerPort>&rule=<RuleName>
```

Content rules can be added to a SubVS, by using the **addprerule**, **addresponserule** and **addrequestrule** commands, depending on the type of rule being added:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/addprerule?vs=<VSIndexOfSubVS>&rule=<RuleName>
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/addresponserule?vs=<VSIndexOfSubVS>&rule=<RuleName>
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/addrequestrule?vs=<VSIndexOfSubVS>&rule=<RuleName>
```

Content rules can be deleted from a SubVS, by using the **delprerule**, **delresponserule** and **delrequestrule** commands, depending on the type of rule being deleted:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/delprerule?vs=<VSIndexOfSubVS>&rule=<RuleName>
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/delresponserule?vs=<VSIndexOfSubVS>&rule=<RuleName>
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/delrequestrule?vs=<VSIndexOfSubVS>&rule=<RuleName>
```

> Virtual Services and SubVSs share the same attributes. If you want to apply a content rule to a SubVS, you must know the **RsIndex** (ID) of the SubVS. To find the **RsIndex**, run the **listvs** command and scroll down to find the **RsIndex** parameter you want to edit.

3.12.6 Add Virtual Service Rules

Rules can be added to Virtual Services by using the **addprerule**, **addresponserule**, **addrequestrule** and **addresponsebodyrule** commands:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/addprerule?vs=<IPaddr>&port=<Port>&prot=
<tcp/udp>&rule=<RuleName>
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/addresponserule?vs=<IPaddr>&port=<Port>&
prot=<tcp/udp>&rule=<RuleName>
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/addrequestrule?vs=<IPaddr>&port=<Port>&p
rot=<tcp/udp>&rule=<RuleName>
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/addresponsebodyrule?vs=<IPaddr>&port=<Po
rt>&prot=<tcp/udp>&rule=<RuleName>
```

> If Kerberos Constrained Delegation (KCD) is enabled on the Virtual Service, it is not possible to add a response body rule.

3.12.7 Delete Virtual Service Rules

Rules can be deleted from Virtual Services by using the **delprerule**, **delresponserule**, **delrequestrule** and **delresponsebodyrule** commands:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/delprerule?vs=<IPaddr>&port=<Port>&prot=
<tcp/udp>&rule=<RuleName>
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/delresponserule?vs=<IPaddr>&port=<Port>&
prot=<tcp/udp>&rule=<RuleName>
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/delrequestrule?vs=<IPaddr>&port=<Port>&p
rot=<tcp/udp>&rule=<RuleName>
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/delresponsebodyrule?vs=<IPaddr>&port=<Po
rt>&prot=<tcp/udp>&rule=<RuleName>
```

3.12.8 Check Parameters

The Service Check Parameters can be obtained by using the following command:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/showhealth?
```

The output of the **showhealth** command will display the **RetryInterval**, **Timeout** and **RetryCount** values.

The Service Check Parameters can be modified by using **modhealth** command.

Name	Type	Range	Default	Additional Information	Mandatory

RetryInterval	I	9-120 (901)	9	Defined in seconds, this is the delay between health checks. This includes clusters and FQDNs. Recommended and default value: **9 seconds** Valid values range from the <mininterval> (9) to the <maxinterval> (901). The <mininterval> is **RetryCount** * **Timeout** + 1, that is, a value of 9 by default. The <maxinterval> is 901 [because that is what 60 (maximum Timeout) * 15 (maximum RetryCount) + 1 is]. You can manually set the **RetryInterval** to up to 120 seconds. The **RetryInterval** value may go above 120 if the **Timeout** and **RetryCount** parameters are configured with high enough values. If the **RetryInterval** is above 120 seconds, you must adjust the **Timeout** and **RetryCount** values to modify the **RetryInterval**.	N
Timeout	I	4-60	4	Defined in seconds, this is the allowed maximum wait time for a reply to a health check.	N
RetryCount	I	2-15	2	This is the consecutive number of times in which a health check must fail before it is marked down and removed from the load balancing pool.	N

To configure all three parameters, you must first set the **Timeout** and/or **RetryCount** in one request. Then, set the **RetryInterval** in the second request. For example:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/modhealth?Timeout=<TimeoutValue>&RetryCount=<CountValue>
```

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/modhealth?RetryInterval=<IntervalValue>

The Adaptive Check parameters can be obtained by using the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/showadaptive?

The Adaptive Check parameters can be modified by using the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/modadaptive?AdaptiveURL=<URL>&AdaptivePort=<Port>&<AdaptiveInterval=<Interval>&MinPercent=%Value>

3.13 Certificates & Security

3.13.1 Certificate Management

Certificates can be managed using the following commands.

To list the currently installed certificates and their fingerprints, run the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress/access/listcert

Example output for the **listcert** command is provided below:

```
<Response stat="200" code="ok">
<Success><Data><cert>
<name>ecccert</name>
<type>ECC</type>
<publickey>MFkwEwYHKoZIzj0CAQYIKoZIzj0DAQcDQgAExIIYNDHXTHHOGxWcQlNjXMwnBlZNvaEp4V4o+0yUBILnf7+hEZjbTKxfAPTiBechmEe6LNapZH6M0HK8lAsG+g==</publickey>
</cert>
<cert>
<name>rsacertificate</name>
<type>RSA</type>
<modulus>EBABCF2255B7E3A784E0122057E75E5902DAD385868A405775BE6641E343E1FED9B484FD3EA0ACA6C7EBA301EDD4AAC2BA32E1F5646611B95640B0DE311B498A153E5784C742BB4617D0C5D26A37DE893BCF56D7D6A0E2D0A70BE8FFD2AC048151F698A006AF8AB27A7FFFA4359ABF1553347E762FA6913DAEAE17E8D24A649D9925041267083A8A422E3EB30E93F25F9AF764E1314FB8A19943B82063F4FB0429D1428098E0F1DB5E1197DC71159F46BE6D82E79012249377C179DC2D0704EB0CFAD904C048CC6915F457F603DD5E7D9131CEF799E86EB761836051AE411B330D3C39087BB9F7ABB0DDF33354AE89B29CD3943C73B99777A3D8D67E36A056A3</modulus>
</cert>
</Data>
</Success>
</Response>
```

To list the currently installed intermediate certificates, run the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress/access/listintermediate

To return an existing certificate as a BLOB, run the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress/access/readcert?cert=<CertName>

To return an existing intermediate certificate as a BLOB, run the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress/access/readintermediate?cert=<CertName>

By fault, for the **readcert** and **reasintermediate** commands, the BLOB is in PEM format. There is an optional parameter called **outform** that can be used to specify the format – either **PEM** or **DER**, for example:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress/access/readcert?cert=<CertName>&outform=<PEM/DER>

DER is Base64-encoded because it is a binary format.

To upload a certificate, run the following cURL command:

curl -X POST --data-binary "@<Filename>.<Exension>" -k https://<LoadMasterIPAddress/access/addcert?cert=<CertName>&password=<Password>&replace=<0/1>

> If you are uploading a certificate and key file, insert both the certificate and key in the same file.

Name	Type	Default	Additional Information	Mandatory
cert	S	<unset>	The identifier that the certificate is known as on the LoadMaster.	Y
password	S	<unset>	The (optional) passphrase that was used to protect the certificate when it was created.	N
replace	B	<unset>	0 - Not replacing 1 - Replacing If you are replacing a certificate which already exists in the LoadMaster, set the **replace** parameter to **1**. If you are uploading a new certificate, set **replace** to **0**.	N

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/delcert?cert=<CertName>

> It is not possible to delete a certificate assigned to a Virtual Service. Remove the certificate from any Virtual Services before deleting.

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/addintermediate?cert=<CertName>
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/delintermediate?cert=<CertName>
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/backupcert?password=<Password>
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/restorecert?password=<Password>&Type=<type>
```

The password (passphrase) must be alpha numeric and is case sensitive. The minimum number of characters is 7 with a maximum of 64.

The **type** parameter has three possible values:

- **full** - All Virtual Service and intermediate certificates
- **third** - Intermediate certificates only
- **vs** - Virtual Service certificates only

> The values for the **type** parameter are case sensitive. Ensure to use lowercase when setting this parameter.

Replace is a boolean value which tells the LoadMaster whether to replace an existing certificate with the same name or not.

Parameters relating to Certificates that can be managed using **get** and **set** commands are detailed in the following table:

Name	Type	Additional Information
admincert	S	
localcert	S	This parameter is only relevant when using HA.

3.13.2 Cipher Sets

Custom cipher sets can be manipulated using the commands below.

> It is not possible to modify or delete system-defined cipher sets.

3.13.2.1 Modify a Custom Cipher Set/Create a New Custom Cipher Set

The **modifycipherset** command can be used to update an existing custom cipher set or create a new custom cipher set.

> If the name of an existing custom cipher set is specified, that cipher set will be updated. If a new name is used, a new cipher set will be created.

For example:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/modifycipherset?name=<CustomCipherSetName>&value=<Cipher(s)>
```

Multiple ciphers can be assigned by separating them with a colon (:).

3.13.2.2 Retrieve the Details of an Existing Cipher Set

The **getcipherset** command can be used to retrieve the list of ciphers which are in the specified cipher set, for example:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/getcipherset?name=<CipherSetName>
```

The valid values for the name parameter are below:

- Default
- Default_NoRc4
- BestPractices
- Intermediate_compatibility
- Backward_compatibility
- WUI
- FIPS
- Legacy
- <NameOfCustomCipherSet>

> The values are case sensitive.

3.13.2.3 Delete a Custom Cipher Set

The **delcipherset** command can be used to delete an existing custom cipher set. For example:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/delcipherset?name=<CustomCipherSetName>
```

> A custom cipher set cannot be deleted if it is assigned to any Virtual Services. If this command is run when a cipher set is

assigned to a Virtual Service, an error message will be returned which says **Command Failed: Cipher set in use**.

3.13.3 Remote Access

Parameters relating to Remote Access that can be managed using **get** and **set** commands are detailed in the following table. Refer to the **Using get and set commands** section for details on the **get** and **set** commands.

Name	Type	Range	Additional Information
admingw	A		When administering the LoadMaster from a non-default interface, this option allows the user to specify a different default gateway for administrative traffic only. To unset this, set the value to an empty string.
enableapi	B	no (or 0) – Disabled yes - Enabled	Enables and disables the RESTful API Interface described in this document. To enable the API, you must send a **GET** command along with **param=enableapi&value=yes** – in that order. (The value **1** is not supported and returns an error.)
eccerts	I	0 - RSA self-signed certs 1 - EC certs with a RSA signature 2 - EC certs with an EC signature	Specify the type of self-signed certificates that the system will use. The options are described below: •**RSA self-signed certs:** By default, these are RSA certificates that are signed with the Kemp RSA root certificate. •**EC certs with a RSA signature:** The LoadMaster can generate an EC certificate

			also signed by the original RSA Kemp root certificate. • **EC certs with an EC signature:** The LoadMaster can generate an EC certificate signed by the Kemp EC root certificate. In this mode, any CSRs generated will also be EC. You should not switch from **RSA self-signed certs** to **EC certs with an EC signature** directly. If you do this, connections will fail because there is no EC Kemp Certificate Authority (CA) certificate. To work around this, you must first switch from **RSA self-signed certs** to **EC certs with a RSA signature**. Then, download the new EC Kemp CA certificate by clicking **Download ECC Root Cert** in the bottom-right of the WUI under the main menu after refreshing the page. After you have downloaded the certificate, you can switch to **EC certs with an EC signature** with no loss of connection.
outboundcipherset	S	The valid values are below: Default Default_NoRc4 BestPractices Intermediate_compatibility Backward_compatibility WUI	Specify the cipher set to use on outbound connections (OCSP, email, LDAP, and so on). This is global for all outbound connections. For information on each of the cipher sets available, refer to the SSL Accelerated Services Feature Description. Re-encrypt connections are not

		FIPS Legacy Null_Ciphers ECDSA_Default ECDSA_BestPractices <NameOfCustomCipherSet> <EmptyString> - This resets to the default value (**None - Outbound Default**).	affected by the outbound cipher set.
adminclientaccess	I	0 – Password only access (default) 1 – Password or client certificate 2 – Client certificate required 3 – Client certificate required (verify via OCSP)	This parameter is only relevant if Session Management is enabled.
tethering	B	0 – Disabled 1 – Enabled	Allow the LoadMaster to regularly check the Kemp website for new software versions.
geoclients	A		Set the addresses of the GEO LoadMasters which can retrieve service status information from the LoadMaster. To unset this, set the value to an empty string.
geosshport	I	3-65530	The port over which GEO LoadMasters will communicate with each other.
sshaccess	B		Specify over which addresses remote administrative SSH access to the LoadMaster is allowed.

sshiface	S		Specify the addresses over which remote administrative SSH access to the LoadMaster is allowed.
sshport	I	3-65530	Specify the port used to access the LoadMaster using the SSH protocol.
wuiaccess	B		Enables or disables WUI access.
wuiiface	I		Specifies the interface for WUI.
wuiport	I		Specifies the port to access the WUI. This has a default value of 443.
geopartners	A		Set the IP address of the GEO LoadMaster partner(s). These GEO LoadMasters will keep their DNS configurations in sync. To unset this, set the value to an empty string. **Note:** Before partnering GEO LoadMasters, a backup should be taken of the relevant GEO LoadMaster that has the correct/preferred configuration. This backup should then be restored to the other LoadMasters that will be partnered with the original LoadMaster. For more information and step-by-step instructions, refer to the **GEO, Feature Description**.
multihomedwui	B		Allow WUI access from multiple interfaces. Apart from the main administrative interface, each interface can then be enabled to allow WUI access.
SSHPreAuth	S	Up to 5,000 characters	Set the SSH pre-authentication banner, which is displayed before

		the login prompt when logging in using SSH. Space characters should be escaped by entering %20. This field accepts up to 5,000 characters. Anything past the 5,000 character limit will not be displayed.
geo_ssh_iface	I	Specify the ID of the GEO interface in which the SSH partner tunnel is created, for example setting this to **0** means the interface **eth0**. This is the interface that the GEO partners will communicate through.

3.13.3.1 Set Admin Access

The web administrative access interface and the administrative default gateway can be set in one step by running the following command with the associated parameters:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/setadminaccess?wuiiface=<WUIInterfaceaddress>&wuiport=<Port>&wuidefaultgateway=<DefaultGatewayAddress>

Parameters relating to the **setadminaccess** command are shown in the following table:

Parameter	Type	Range	Additional Information	Mandatory
wuiiface	I	Valid interface index	The index of an existing interface. This index number corresponds to the interface number in the LoadMaster WUI, for example, the index for **eth0** is **0**.	Y
wuiport	I	3-65535	Specify the port used to access the administrative web interface.	Y
wuidefaultgateway	S	Valid IP address	When administering the LoadMaster from a non-default interface, a different default gateway for administrative traffic only can be specified using this parameter.	N

3.13.3.2 Get GEO Partner Status

To return the status of all configured GEO partners, run the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/getgeopartnerstatus

An empty list is returned if there are no GEO partners configured. If a status for a particular partner is not known, it is reported as “Unknown”.

3.13.3.3 WUI Authentication and Authorization Options

Parameters relating to WUI Authentication and Authorization Options that can be managed using **get** and **set** commands are detailed in **the following table**. Refer to the **Using get and set commands** section for the **get** and **set** commands.

Name	Type	Range	Description
wuildapep	S	A valid LDAP endpoint name	Specify the name of the LDAP endpoint to use for WUI authentication.
ldapbackupserver	A		Specifies the backup LDAP server for authentication.
ldapsecurity	I	0 = Not Encrypted 1 = StartTLS 2 = LDAPS	Specifies the security mode for LDAP authentication.
ldapserver	A		Specifies the LDAP server to use for authentication.
ldaprevalidateinterval	B		Specifies how often to revalidate the authentication to the LDAP server.
wuiservercertval	B	0 - Disabled 1 - Enabled	This option is only relevant when the LDAP endpoint has either StartTLS or LDAPS selected as the LDAP Protocol. When the **wuiservercertval** parameter is enabled, it ensures that the host name or IP address that was used to initiate the secure connection resides in the Certificate Subject or Subject Alternative Names (SAN) of the certificate.
wuiusergroups	S		Enter a space-separated list of existing remote user groups to assign, for example **testgroup%20testgroup2**. Set the parameter to an empty value to remove all assigned groups, for example **value=**.

wuinestedgroups	B	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled	Enable or disable nested remote user groups.
wuidomain	S		Specify the domain to use if no domain is provided in the username when group WUI authentication is in use. It is always used as the domain for group search if the Windows logon is used in the format *prefix\username*.
radiusbackupport	I	3-65535	Specifies the TCP port for the backup RADIUS server.
radiusbackupsecret	S		Specifies the password (secret) to the backup RADIUS server.
radiusbackupserver	A		Specifies the backup RADIUS server to use for authentication.
radiusport	I	3-65535	Specifies the TCP port for communication to the RADIUS server.
radiusrevalidateinterval	I	10-86400	Specifies when to revalidate the authentication to the RADIUS server.
radiussendnasid	B	0 - Disabled 1 - Enabled	If this parameter is disabled (default), a NAS identifier is not sent to the RADIUS server. If it is enabled, a Network Access Server (NAS) identifier string is sent to the RADIUS server. By default, this is the hostname. Alternatively, if you specify a value in the **radiusnasid** parameter, this value is used as the NAS identifier. If the NAS identifier cannot be added, the RADIUS access request is still processed.
radiusnasid	S		If the **radius_send_nas_id** parameter is enabled, the **radius_nas_id** parameter is relevant. When specified, this value is used as the NAS identifier. Otherwise, the hostname is used as the NAS identifier. If the NAS identifier cannot be added, the RADIUS access request is still processed.

			This parameter is only relevant if the **radiussendnasid** parameter is enabled.
radiussecret	S		Specifies the password (secret) to the RADIUS server.
radiusserver	A		Specifies the RADIUS server to use for authentication. IPv6 is not supported for RADIUS authentication.
sessionlocalauth	B		Enables or disables local authentication.
sessionauthmode	I	Refer to the table below.	Specifies the authentication mode for the load balancer.

The following table describes the Radius, LDAP and Local user options that are selected depending on the value given to the **sessionauthmode** parameter

	Radius		LDAP	Local	
Value	**Authent.**	**Author.**	**Authent.**	**Authent.**	**Author.**
7	No	No	No	No	No
263	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
775	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
23	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
22	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
788	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
790	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
791	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
789	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
773	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
262	Yes	No	No	No	Yes

774	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
772	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
278	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
279	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

3.13.4 Admin WUI Access

Parameters relating to Admin WUI Access that can be managed using **get** and **set** commands are detailed in the following table. Refer to the **Using get and set commands** section for details on the **get** and **set** commands.

Name	Type	Range	Description
wuicipherset	S	The valid values are below: Default Default_NoRc4 BestPractices Intermediate_compatibility Backward_compatibility WUI FIPS Legacy Null_Ciphers ECDSA_Default ECDSA_BestPractices <NameOfCustomCipherSet>	Specify the cipher set to use for the LoadMaster WUI.
sessioncontrol	B		Enables or disables session control.
sessionbasicauth	B	0 – Disabled 1 – Enabled	If the **sessioncontrol** and **sessionbasicauth** parameters are

			both enabled, there are two levels of authentication enforced to access the LoadMaster WUI. The initial level is Basic Authentication where users log in using the bal or user logins, which are default usernames defined by the system.
sessionidletime	I	60-86400	Specifies the number of seconds that the WUI can be idle before logging the user out. This can be set from 60 to 86400 seconds.
sessionmaxfailattempts	I	1-999	Number of failed attempts before locking the user account.
sessionconcurrent	S	0-9	Limit the maximum number of concurrent logins that a single user can have to the LoadMaster WUI (a value of 0 means there is no limit).
WUIPreAuth	S	Up to 5,000 characters	Set the pre-authentication click through banner which will be displayed before the LoadMaster login page. This parameter can contain plain text or HTML code. The field cannot contain JavaScript. Space characters should be replaced with %20. This field accepts up to 5,000 characters. Anything past the 5,000 character limit will not be displayed.
WUITLSProtocols	I	0 – 30 bitmask	Specify whether or not it is possible to connect to the LoadMaster WUI using the following protocols; SSLv3,

	TLS1.0, TLS1.1, TLS1.2, or TLS1.3. The protocols can be enabled and disabled using a bitmask value. Refer to the following table to find out which number corresponds to which settings.

Number	SSLv3	TLS1.0	TLS1.1	TLS1.2	TLS1.3
0	Enabled	Enabled	Enabled	Enabled	Enabled
1	Disabled	Enabled	Enabled	Enabled	Enabled
2	Enabled	Disabled	Enabled	Enabled	Enabled
3	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled	Enabled	Enabled
4	Enabled	Enabled	Disabled	Enabled	Enabled
5	Disabled	Enabled	Disabled	Enabled	Enabled
6	Enabled	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled	Enabled
7	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled	Enabled
8	Enabled	Enabled	Enabled	Disabled	Enabled
9	Disabled	Enabled	Enabled	Disabled	Enabled
10	Enabled	Disabled	Enabled	Disabled	Enabled
11	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled	Disabled	Enabled
12	Enabled	Enabled	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled
13	Disabled	Enabled	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled
14	Enabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled
15	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled
16	Enabled	Enabled	Enabled	Enabled	Disabled
17	Disabled	Enabled	Enabled	Enabled	Disabled

18	Enabled	Disabled	Enabled	Enabled	Disabled
19	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled	Enabled	Disabled
20	Enabled	Enabled	Disabled	Enabled	Disabled
21	Disabled	Enabled	Disabled	Enabled	Disabled
22	Enabled	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled	Disabled
23	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled	Disabled
24	Enabled	Enabled	Enabled	Disabled	Disabled
25	Disabled	Enabled	Enabled	Disabled	Disabled
26	Enabled	Disabled	Enabled	Disabled	Disabled
27	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled	Disabled	Disabled
28	Enabled	Enabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled
29	Disabled	Enabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled
30	Enabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled

3.13.5 OCSP Configuration

Parameters relating to the Online Certificate Status Protocol (OCSP) configuration that can be managed using **get** and **set** commands are detailed in the table below. Refer to the **Using get and set commands** section for details on the **get** and **set** commands.

Name	Type	Additional Information
OCSPPort	I	The port of the OCSP server.
OCSPUseSSL	B	Use SSL to connect to the OCSP server.
OCSPOnServerFail	B	Treat an OCSP server connection failure or timeout as if the OCSP server had returned a valid response, that is, treat the client certificate as valid.
OCSPServer	A	The address of the OCSP server. This can either be in IP address or Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) format.
OCSPUrl	S	The URL to access on the OCSP server.
OCSPcertChecking	B	Enabling the **OCSPcertChecking** parameter enables the LoadMaster

		to perform OCSP checks on certain outbound connections. This is disabled by default.
SSLStapling	B	Enable this parameter to enable the LoadMaster to respond to OCSP stapling requests. If a client connects using SSL and asks for an OCSP response, this is returned. Only Virtual Service certificates are validated. The system holds a cache of OCSP responses that are sent back to the client. This cache is maintained by the OCSP daemon. When the OCSP daemon sends a request to the server, it uses the name specified in the certificate (in the **Authority Information Access** field). If it cannot resolve this name, then it uses the default OCSP server specified in the **OCSPServer** parameter.
SSLRefreshInterval	I	Specify how often the LoadMaster should refresh the OCSP stapling information. The OCSP daemon caches the entry for up to the amount of time specified here, after which it is refreshed. Valid values range from 3600 (1 hour (default)) to 86400 seconds (24 hours).

3.13.6 LDAP Configuration

Refer to the sections below for details about the different RESTful API commands relating to LDAP endpoint configuration.

3.13.6.1 Add an LDAP Endpoint

Add a new LDAP endpoint by running the following command:

`https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/addldapendpoint?name=<LDAPEndpointName>`

> The name cannot contain any spaces or special characters, for example:
> !@#$%^^&*()+={}[]|\:;"'<>?/

You can also specify the following optional parameters when running the **addldapendpoint** command. If you do not specify these parameters – default values are used.

Name	Type	Description	Additional Information
ldaptype	I	Specify the transport protocol to use when	0 – Unencrypted (default)

		communicating with the LDAP server.	1 – StartTLS 2 – LDAPS
server	S	Specify the address, or addresses, of the LDAP server to be used.	You can also specify a port number, if desired. Separate multiple addresses with a space.
vinterval	I	Specify how often to revalidate the user the with the LDAP server.	Range: 10 – 86400 seconds Default: 60
referralcount	I	The LoadMaster offers beta functionality to support LDAP referral replies from Active Directory Domain Controllers. If this is set to **0**, referral support is not enabled. Set this field to a value between **1** and **10** to enable referral chasing. The number specified will limit the number of hops (referrals chased).	Multiple hops may increase authentication latency. There is a performance impact that depends on the number and depth of referrals required in your configuration. You must have intimate knowledge of your Active Directory structure to set the referral limit appropriately. The same credentials are used for all lookups, and so on. The use of Active Directory Global Catalog (GC) is the preferred configuration as the primary means of resolution instead of enabling LDAP referral chasing. A GC query can be used to query the GC cache instead of relying on LDAP and the referral process. Using Active Directory GC has little or no performance drag on the LoadMaster. For steps on how to add/remove the GC, refer to the following TechNet article: https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc755257(v=ws.11).aspx
timeout	I	Specify the LDAP server timeout in seconds.	The default value is **5**. Valid values range from **5** to **60**.
adminuser	S	Specify the username of an administrator user.	The username that is used to check the LDAP server.
adminpass	S	Specify the password for	The password that is used to check the LDAP

	the specified administrator user.	server.

3.13.6.2 Modify an LDAP Endpoint

Modify an existing LDAP endpoint by running the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/modifyldapendpoint?name=<LDAPEndpointName>

You can also specify the following optional parameters when running the **modifyldapendpoint** command.

Name	Type	Description	Additional Information
ldaptype	I	Specify the transport protocol to use when communicating with the LDAP server.	0 – Unencrypted (default) 1 – StartTLS 2 – LDAPS
server	S	Specify the address, or addresses, of the LDAP server to be used.	You can also specify a port number, if necessary. Separate multiple addresses with a space.
vinterval	I	Specify how often to revalidate the user with the LDAP server.	Range: 10 – 86400 seconds Default: 60
referralcount	I	The LoadMaster offers beta functionality to support LDAP referral replies from Active Directory Domain Controllers. If this is set to **0**, referral support is not enabled. Set this field to a value between **1** and **10** to enable referral chasing. The number specified will limit the number of hops (referrals chased).	Multiple hops may increase authentication latency. There is a performance impact that depends on the number and depth of referrals required in your configuration. You must have intimate knowledge of your Active Directory structure to set the referral limit appropriately. The same credentials are used for all lookups, and so on. The use of Active Directory Global Catalog (GC) is the preferred

			configuration as the primary means of resolution instead of enabling LDAP referral chasing. A GC query can be used to query the GC cache instead of relying on LDAP and the referral process. Using Active Directory GC has little or no performance drag on the LoadMaster.
timeout	I	Specify the LDAP server timeout in seconds.	The default value is **5**. Valid values range from **5** to **60**.
adminuser	S	Specify the username of an administrator user.	The username that is used to check the LDAP server.
adminpass	S	Specify the password for the specified administrator user.	The password that is used to check the LDAP server.

3.13.6.3 Delete an LDAP Endpoint

Delete an existing LDAP endpoint by running the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/deleteldapendpoint?name=<LDAPEndpointName>

> It is not possible to delete an LDAP endpoint that is currently in use.

3.13.6.4 Retrieve Details of All LDAP Endpoints

To retrieve the details of all existing LDAP endpoints, run the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/showldaplist

3.13.6.5 Retrieve Details of a Specific LDAP Endpoint

To retrieve the details of a specific LDAP endpoint, run the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/showldapendpoint?name=<LDAPEndpointName>

3.14 Interfaces

3.14.1 Get Interface Details

Obtain interface details by using the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/showiface?interface=<InterfaceID>

To view the interface ID for each of the interfaces, run the **stats** command. The interface IDs are displayed as the **ifaceID** in the XML output. For further information on the **stats** command, refer to the **Statistics** section.

Running the **showiface** command without using the **interface** parameter displays details for all existing interfaces.

3.14.2 Modify Interface Details

Interface parameters can be changed using the following command:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/modiface?interface=<InterfaceID>&<parameter>=<value>
```

> Only one parameter can be changed on each call. The parameters are checked in the order below.

Name	Type	Description	Additional Information
interface	I	The number of the interface to modify	To view the interface ID for each of the interfaces, run the **stats** command. The interface IDs are displayed as the **ifaceID** in the XML output. For further information on the **stats** command, refer to the **Statistics** section.
addr	S	IP address	Specify the internet address of this interface.
mtu	I	MTU size Range: 512-9216	Change the maximum size of the Ethernet frame that will be sent from this interface.
hacheck	B	0 – Not used for HA/cluster checks 1 – Used for HA/cluster checks	This parameter is only relevant in a HA/cluster configuration. Specify whether or not to use this interface for HA/cluster checks. The default interface used for checking is eth0. When this option is enabled for an interface, you are prevented from disabling it on that interface. To switch to another interface, specify hacheck=yes/1 for a different interface. You cannot disable this parameter by specifying hacheck=no/0.
clupdate	B	Use this interface	There must be exactly one interface that is configured for cluster updates. The default interface used for updates is eth0. When this

		for cluster synchronization operations.	option is enabled for an interface, you are prevented from disabling it on that interface. To switch to another interface, specify clupdate=yes/1 for a different interface. You cannot disable this parameter by specifying clupdate=no/0.
gwiface	B	Use this interface as the default gateway 0 - Disabled 1 - Enabled	Specifies if this is a network gateway interface. If enabling this option, you must then run the following command: **https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/set?param=dfltgw&value=<NewIPAddress>**
bondmode	I	1 = active-backup 4 = 802.3ad	The bondmode determines the way in which traffic sent out of the bonded interface is actually dispersed over the real interfaces.
partner	A	IP address of the partner machine (HA only)	This parameter is only relevant for LoadMasters in HA mode
shared	A	IP address of the shared address (HA only)	This parameter is only relevant for LoadMasters in HA mode
adminwuienable	B	This option can only be set to yes (1) if the **multihomedwui** parameter is set to yes.	When both of the **adminwuienable** and **multihomedwui** parameters are enabled, the WUI can be accessed from the IP address of the relevant interface, and any Additional addresses set up for that interface. Refer to the **Remote Access** section for further information on the **multihomedwui** parameter.
geotraffic	B	0 – Do not	Specify whether or not to use this interface for GEO responses and

	use for GEO requests and responses	requests.
	1 – Use for GEO requests and responses	

3.14.3 Additional Addresses

Additional Addresses can be added to an interface by using the command

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/addadditional?interface=<InterfaceID>&addr=<AdditionalAdressIP/prefix>
```

Additional Addresses can be deleted from an interface by using the command

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/deladditional?interface=<InterfaceID>&addr=<AdditionalAdressIP/prefix>
```

3.14.4 Bonded Interfaces

A bonded interface can be created by using the following command:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/createbond?interface=<InterfaceID>
```

An interface can be added to a bonded interface by using the following command:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/addbond?interface=<InterfaceID>&bond=<BondID>
```

An interface can be removed from a bonded interface by using the following command:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/delbond?interface=<InterfaceID>&bond=<BondID>
```

A bond can be converted back to a port by using the following command:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/unbond?interface=<InterfaceID>
```

To view the interface ID for each of the interfaces, run the **stats** command. The interface IDs are displayed as the **ifaceID** in the XML output. For further information on the **stats** command, refer to the **Statistics** section.

The BondID is the number of the bond in the **Interfaces** section of the main menu in the WUI. For example, **bnd2** will have a BondID of **2**.

3.14.5 VLANs

A new VLAN can be added to an interface using the following command:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/addvlan?interface=<InterfaceID>&vlanid=<ID>
```

A VLAN can be removed from an interface using the following command:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/delvlan?interface=<InterfaceID>&vlanid=<ID>
```

3.14.6 VXLANs

A VXLAN can be added by running one of the following commands:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/addvxlan?interface=<InterfaceID>&vni=<VXLANNetworkIdentifier>&group=<GroupMulticastIP>
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/addvxlan?interface=<InterfaceID>&vni=<VXLANNetworkIdentifier>&remote=<RemoteVTEPIPAddress>
```

A VXLAN can be deleted by running the following command:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/delvxlan?interface=<InterfaceID>
```

To modify VXLAN details (for example set the IP address) please use the **modiface** command. For more information, refer to the **Running the showiface command without using the interface parameter displays details for all existing interfaces.** section.

To retrieve VXLAN details, use the **showiface** command. For more information, refer to the **Get Interface Details** section.

3.15 Host & DNS Configuration

Some parameters relating to Host & DNS Configuration can be managed using the **get** and **set** commands, for example:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/get?param=hostname
```

Name	Type	Additional Information
Hostname	S	Set the hostname of the local machine.
ha1hostname	S	Set the hostname for the master LoadMaster
ha2hostname	S	Set the hostname for the slave LoadMaster
namserver	A	The IP address of a DNS server which is to be used to resolve names locally on the LoadMaster. Setting this parameter to an empty string will delete the name servers. The last remaining name server cannot be deleted if the **dnssecclient** parameter is enabled.

		This parameter has been deprecated and replaced with the nameserver parameter.
nameserver	A	The IP address of a DNS server which is to be used to resolve names locally on the LoadMaster. Setting this parameter to an empty string will delete the name servers. The last remaining name server cannot be deleted if the **dnssecclient** parameter is enabled.
searchlist	S	Specify the domain name that is to be prepended to requests to the DNS name server.
dnssecclient	B	Enable or disable DNSSEC client capabilities on the LoadMaster. At least one name server must be configured before DNSSEC can be enabled. After changing this setting, the LoadMaster must be rebooted for the change to be applied. Once the setting is changed, it cannot be changed again until the LoadMaster has been rebooted. If using HA, please set the parameter on both devices separately. 0 - Disabled 1 – Enabled
DNSNamesEnable	B	When this option is enabled, the LoadMaster automatically attempts to update any changedDNS names (based on the update interval):: • If the address is not found, or if it is the same as before – nothing is done (except a log entry is generated). • If the address is different, the Real Server entry will be updated with the new address, if possible. • If the new address is invalid for some reason, for example if it is a non-local address and the nonlocalrs option has been disabled, no changes are made and a log is generated.
dnsupdateinterval	I	Set the update interval for DNS entries. Valid values range from 1 to 60 (minutes). The default value is 60.
dnsreloadonerror	B	If this parameter is enabled, DNS entries are reloaded when health checks have errors and an FQDN is associated with the Real Server IP address.

3.15.1 Resolve DNS Names Now

To force a new resolution of DNS names, run the **resolvenow** command, for example:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/resolvenow

The LoadMaster will try to resolve the DNS names:

- If the address is not found or if it is the same as before – nothing is done (except a log entry is generated).
- If the address is different, the Real Server entry will be updated with the new address, if possible.
- If the new address is invalid for some reason, for example if it is a non-local address and the **nonlocalrs** parameter has been disabled, no changes are made and a log is generated. The log is found in the normal syslog messages. The message "DNS update failed" appears and includes the reason why. It is a descriptive error message based on what is incorrect.

3.15.2 Hosts for Local Resolution

To list the existing hosts for local resolution, run the **gethosts** command, for example:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/gethosts

To add a host IP address and host FQDN, run the **addhostsentry** command, using the following format:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/addhostsentry?hostip=<HostIPAddress>&hostfqdn=<HostFQDN>

To delete a host IP address and host FQDN, run the **delhostsentry** command, using the following format:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/delhostsentry?hostip=<HostIPAddress>

3.16 Route Management

3.16.1 Default Gateway

Parameters relating to Route Management that can be managed using **get** and **set** commands, for example:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/get?param=dfltgw

Before setting the default gateway, the network interface addresses must be configured, for example:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/modiface?interface=<ifaceID>&gwiface=1

Name	Type	Default	Additional Information
dfltgw	A	<unset>	Specify the IPv4 default gateway that is to be used for

	(IPv4)		communicating with the internet.
dfltgwv6	A (IPv6)	<unset>	Specify the IPv6 default gateway that is to be used for communicating with the internet.

3.16.2 Additional Routes

Existing Additional Routes can be listed by running the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/showroute

Additional Routes can be added or deleted with the following commands:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/addroute?dest=<DestIPAddress>&gateway=<GatewayIPAddress>
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/delroute?dest=<DestIPAddress>

3.16.3 Packet Routing Filter

The commands in this section relate to the global packet routing filter option. Packet filtering is enabled by default. It is not possible to disable the packet routing filter if GEO is enabled. Refer to the **IP Blacklist Settings** section for commands on enabling and disabling GEO.

To check if the packet routing filter is enabled or not, run the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/aclcontrol?isenabled

To enable/disable the packet routing filter, run the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/aclcontrol?enable=<0/1>

> It is not possible to disable the packet routing filter if GEO is enabled. If you try to disable the packet routing filter with GEO enabled, you get the following error:
> **Cannot disable aclcontrol while GSLB is enabled**

The following parameters can only be set if the packet filter is enabled.

Check if the connection is dropped or rejected when it is on the black list:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/aclcontrol?isdrop

Enable dropping of black list entries:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/aclcontrol?drop=1

Disable dropping of black list entries:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/aclcontrol?drop=0

When the **Restrict traffic to Interfaces** option is enabled, restrictions are enforced upon routing between attached subnets. To check if the **Restrict traffic to Interfaces** option is enabled or disabled, run the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/aclcontrol?isifblock

- **Block** - enabled
- **Free** - disabled

To enable the **Restrict traffic to Interfaces** option:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/aclcontrol?ifblock=1

To disable the **Restrict traffic to Interfaces** option:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/aclcontrol?ifblock=0

3.16.4 VPN Management

3.16.4.1 Create a New VPN Connection

To create a new Virtual Private Network (VPN) connection, run the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/createvpncon?name=<VPNname>

3.16.4.2 Delete an Existing IPsec Connection

An existing IPsec connection can be deleted by running the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/deletevpncon?name=<VPNname>

3.16.4.3 Set the VPN Addresses

The VPN addresses can all be set at the same time by running the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/setvpnaddr?name=<VPNname>&localip=<LocalIPAddress>&localsubnets=<LocalSubnetAddress(es)>&remoteip=<RemoteIPAddress>&remotesubnets=<RemoteSubnetAddress(es)>

All of the parameters listed below are required when running the **setvpnaddr** command:

Name	Type	Default	Additional Information
localip	String	See additional information	In non-HA mode, the default is the LoadMaster IP address, that is, the IP address of the default gateway interface. In HA-mode, the default is the shared IP address.
localsubnets	String	See additional	Set the subnet for the local side of the connection. The local IP can be the only participant if applicable, given

		information	the /32 CIDR. When the **localip** is set, the **localsubnet** is automatically populated. Multiple local subnets can be specified using a comma-separated list. Up to 10 IP addresses can be specified.
remoteip	String	<unset>	Set the IP address for the remote side of the connection.
remotesubnets	String	<unset>	Set the subnet for the remote side of the connection. Multiple remote subnets can be specified using a comma-separated list. Up to 10 IP addresses can be specified.

These parameters can also be set individually by running the commands listed below.

To set the **Local IP Address**, run the command below:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/setvpnlocalip?name=<VPNname>&localip=<LocalIPAddress>
```

To set the **Local Subnet Address**, run the command below:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/setvpnlocalsubnets?name=<VPNname>&localsubnets=<LocalSubnetAddress(es)>
```

To set the **Remote IP Address**, run the command below:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/setvpnremoteip?name=<VPNname>&remoteip=<RemoteIPAddress>
```

To set the **Remote Subnet Address**, run the command below:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/setvpnremotesubnets?name=<VPNname>&remotesubnets=<RemoteSubnetAddress(es)>
```

3.16.4.4 Set the Perfect Forward Secrecy Option

To enable the **Perfect Forward Secrecy** option on a particular connection, run the command below:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/setvpnpfsenable?name=<ConnectionName>
```

To disable the **Perfect Forward Secrecy** option on a particular connection, run the command below:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/setvpnpfsdisable?name=<ConnectionName>
```

3.16.4.5 Set the Connection Secret

To set the connection secret details, run the command below:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/setvpnsecret?name=<VPNname>&localid=<LocalID>&remoteid=<RemoteID>&key=<PreSharedKey>
```

All of the parameters are required for this command to work.

Name	Type	Default	Additional Information
localid	String	Same as the **localip**	Identification for the local side of the connection
remoteid	String	<unset>	Identification for the remote side of the connection. This can be the **remoteip**.
key	String	<unset>	The Pre Shared Key (PSK) string. This is the **Shared key** which is generated and managed on the Azure side. The key length should be at least 16 and at most 64 characters.

3.16.4.6 Start the Connection

To start the connection, run the command below:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/startvpncon?name=<VPNname>

3.16.4.7 Stop the Connection

To stop the connection, run the command below:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/stopvpncon?name=<VPNname>

3.16.4.8 Get the Connection Status

To view the status of the connection, run the command below:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/getvpnstatus?name=<VPNname>

3.16.4.9 List All Existing Connections

To list the details about all of the existing VPN connections, run the command below:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/listvpns

3.16.4.10 Stop the IKE Daemon

To stop the Internet Key Exchange (IKE) daemon, run the command below:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/stopikedaemon

3.16.4.11 Start the IKE Daemon

To start the IKE daemon, run the command below:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/startikedaemon

3.16.4.12 Get the IKE Daemon Status

To view the status of the IKE daemon, run the command below:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/statusikedaemon
```

3.17 Access Lists

> The Access Control List (ACL) commands allow you to switch on or off the ACL and set or get the related parameters. When running an ACL command without a specified Virtual Service IP address, the command is run for the global ACL. If a Virtual Service IP address is set, the command is only run for the ACL for that specific Virtual Service.

> Only users with 'All Permissions' can run the global commands.

> Users with 'All Permissions' and 'Virtual Service' permissions can run the Virtual Service-specific commands.

Show the addresses on the global black or white list:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/aclcontrol?list=<ListType>
```

List Type
black
white

Add/remove an address to/from the global black or white list:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/aclcontrol?add=<ListType>&addr=<IPAddress/CIDR>
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/aclcontrol?del=<ListType>&addr=<IPAddress/CIDR>
```

> The **addr** can be an IPv4 or an IPv6 address. If the CIDR is not specified, the system uses a default of /32.

For the three commands below, you can either use the socket information (the IP address, port, and protocol of the Virtual Service) or the Virtual Service index to specify the Virtual Service to run the command on.

To retrieve the Virtual Service index, run the **listvs** command, for example:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/listvs
```

List the black or white list for a specific Virtual Service:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/aclcontrol?listvs=<ListType>&vsip=<VirtualServerIPAddress>&vsprot=<VirtualServerProtocol>&vsport=<VirtualServerPort>
```

Virtual Server Protocol
tcp
udp

> If the CIDR is not specified, the system will use its own default value which is /32.

You can also use the Virtual Service index to specify the Virtual Service, for example:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/aclcontrol?listvs=<ListType>&vs=<VirtualServiceIndex>
```

Add/remove an address to/from a Virtual Service black or white list:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/aclcontrol?addvs=<ListType>&vsip=<VirtualServerIPAddress>&vsprot=<VirtualServerProtocol>&vsport=<VirtualServerPort>&addr=<IPAddressToAdd/CIDR>&comment=<Comment>
```

You can also use the Virtual Service index to specify the Virtual Service, for example:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/aclcontrol?addvs=<ListType>&vs=<VirtualServiceIndex>&addr=<IPAddressToAdd/CIDR>&comment=<Comment>
```

The **comment** parameter is optional. The **comment** parameter accepts a maximum of 127 characters.

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/aclcontrol?delvs=<ListType>&vsip=<VirtualServerIPAddress>&vsprot=<VirtualServerProtocol>&vsport=<VirtualServerPort>&addr=<IPAddressToRemove/CIDR>
```

You can also use the Virtual Service index to specify the Virtual Service, for example:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/aclcontrol?delvs=<ListType>&vs=<VirtualServiceIndex>&addr=<IPAddressToAdd/CIDR>&comment=<Comment>
```

3.18 Cluster Control

Clustering can be configured using API commands. For details on each of the commands that can be used, refer to the sections below.

> The clustering API commands are only available on LoadMasters which have a clustering license. To add the

clustering feature to your license, please contact a Kemp representative. For further information on clustering, refer to the **LoadMaster Clustering, Feature Description**.

3.18.1 Clustering API Commands

The sections below provide details on each of the RESTful API commands relating to clustering. For step-by-step instructions on how to configure clustering using the RESTful API, refer to the **RESTful API Clustering Example** section.

3.18.1.1 Get the Status of the Cluster

To retrieve the status of the cluster, run the command below:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/cluster/status

The details for all nodes in the cluster is returned. It lists all the enabled nodes in the cluster in XML format, for example:

```
<Response stat="200" code="ok">
<Success>
<Data>
<Status>
<SharedAddress>10.35.47.100</SharedAddress>
<Node>
<Id>1</Id>
<Address>10.35.47.7</Address>
<Enabled>1</Enabled>
<Status>5</Status>
</Node>
<Node>
<Id>2</Id>
<Address>10.35.47.8</Address>
<Enabled>0</Enabled>
<Status>2</Status>
</Node>
</Status>
</Data>
</Success>
</Response>
```

If the LoadMaster is not in a cluster an error message will be returned using the WUI.

The status is represented by a number, as follows:

- 0 – The node is down
- 1 – The node is up
- 2 – The node is disabled - connections will not be sent to that node. If there are no Virtual Services in the node, the node will be in a Disabled state.
- 3 – The node has been disabled and the connections are being shut down in an orderly fashion. Drain stopping lasts for 10 seconds by default.
- 4 – The node is starting
- 5 – The node is the primary control node.

3.18.1.2 Create a Cluster

If a LoadMaster is not in currently in cluster mode, it can be converted to cluster mode by running the command below:

`https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/cluster/create?SharedAddress=<SharedIPAddress>`

3.18.1.3 Initiate a Node Joining a Cluster

To initiate a node joining a cluster, run the following command on the LoadMaster:

`https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/cluster/joincluster`

> Running this command will make the LoadMaster available to be added to the cluster. To finish adding the node, please run the **addnode** command. Refer to the **Add a Node to the Cluster** section for further information.

3.18.1.4 Add a Node to the Cluster

Before running this command, the node LoadMaster needs to be available to be added. To make the node LoadMaster available, run the **joincluster** command on the node LoadMaster. Refer to the **Initiate a Node Joining a Cluster** section for further information on the **joincluster** command.

> If the **addnode** command is run when the node LoadMaster is not available to be added, an error will be returned which says that the machine could not be contacted.

To add a node to the cluster (while the node LoadMaster is available to be added), run the following command on the shared IP address:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/cluster/addnode?Address=<NodeIPAddress>

3.18.1.5 Enable a Node

When a node is first added to the cluster it is disabled by default. To enable a node, run the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/cluster/enablenode?nodeid=<NodeID>

The ID of the node can be found in the **ID** column in the **Cluster Control** screen in the LoadMaster WUI, or by running the **status** command (refer to the **Get the Status of the Cluster** section for further details).

3.18.1.6 Disable a Node

To disable a node, run the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/cluster/disablenode?nodeid=<NodeID>

The ID of the node can be found in the **ID** column in the **Cluster Control** screen in the LoadMaster WUI, or by running the **status** command (refer to the **Get the Status of the Cluster** section for further details).

3.18.1.7 Delete a Node

To delete a node from a cluster, run the command below:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/cluster/deletenode?NodeId=<NodeID>

The ID of the node can be found in the **ID** column in the **Cluster Control** screen in the LoadMaster WUI, or by running the **status** command (refer to the **Get the Status of the Cluster** section for further details).

3.18.2 RESTful API Clustering Example

The sections above provide details relating to each of the clustering RESTful API commands. This section provides step-by-step instructions on how to create a cluster and add a node to it, using these API commands. The example IP addresses which are used in the example commands are below:

- LoadMaster 1: **10.154.11.10**
- LoadMaster 2: **10.154.11.20**
- Shared IP Address: **10.154.11.30**
- Node ID: **2**

Follow the steps below in sequential order to create a cluster and add a node to it:

1. Create a cluster. Run this command on LoadMaster 1:

https://10.154.11.10/access/cluster/create?SharedAddress=10.154.11.30

2. Initiate the node (LoadMaster 2) joining a cluster. Run this command on LoadMaster 2:

https://10.154.11.20/access/cluster/joincluster

3. Add the node (LoadMaster 2) to the cluster. Run this command on LoadMaster 1:

https://10.154.11.10/access/cluster/addnode?Address=10.154.11.20

> The **addnode** command must be run while the node LoadMaster is available to join the cluster. This command should be run immediately after the **joincluster** command.

> If the **addnode** command is run when the node LoadMaster is not available to be added, an error will be returned which says that the machine could not be contacted.

4. Enable the node. Run this command on LoadMaster 1:

https://10.154.11.10/access/cluster/enablenode?nodeid=2

3.19 System Administration

Various system administration tasks can be completed using the RESTful API.

3.19.1 User Management

3.19.1.1 Change the System Password

To change the password of the default **bal** user, run the command below:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/usersetsyspassword?currpassword=<Current Password>&password=<NewPassword>

3.19.1.2 Set the Minimum Password Length

To set the minimum password length for local users, run the command below:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/set?param=minpassword&value=<8-16>

3.19.1.3 List All Local Users

To list all local users and their permissions, run the command below:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/userlist

3.19.1.4 Display Permissions for a Particular Local User

To display permissions for a particular local user, run the command below:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/usershow?user=<Username>
```

3.19.1.5 Add a New Local User

To add a new local user, run the command below:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/useraddlocal?user=<Username>&password=<UserPassword>
```

Name	Type	Description	Mandatory
user	String	The username of the new user.	Yes
password	String	The password of the new user.	Yes – unless **nopass** or **radius** is set to yes.
radius	Boolean	Determines whether the user will use RADIUS server authentication or not when logging in to the LoadMaster. The RADIUS server details must be set up before this option can be enabled.	No
nopass	Boolean	This option is only valid if session management is enabled. Set this option to yes to create a user with no password. This can be used to allow certificate-based access. For further information, please refer to the **Local Certificate Management** section.	No

3.19.1.6 Delete a Local User

To delete a local user, run the command below:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/userdellocal?user=<Username>
```

3.19.1.7 Change the Password of a Local User

To change the password of a local user, run the command below:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/userchangelocpass?user=<Username>&password=<NewPassword>&radius=<0/1>
```

> The username is case sensitive - ensure to enter the username exactly as it has been set.

All parameters are required. The **radius** parameter determines whether the user will use RADIUS server authentication or not when logging in to the LoadMaster. The RADIUS server details must be set up before this option can be used.

3.19.1.8 Set Permissions for a Local User

To set permissions for a local user, run the command below:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/usersetperms?user=<Username>&perms=<CommaSeparatedListOfPermissions>
```

Multiple permissions can be set at the same time by separating the values with a comma, for example:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/usersetperms?user=<Username>&perms=real,vs
```

> Running this command will overwrite any previous permissions for this user. For example, if a user had the **rules** permission and you ran the command listed above, the user would no longer have the **rules** permission but would have the **real** and **vs** permission.

Valid values for the perms parameter are listed and described in the table below.

Value	Description
real	This role permits enabling and disabling Real Servers. Users with the Real Servers permission cannot add SubVSs.
vs	This role relates to managing Virtual Services. This includes SubVSs. Virtual Service actions permitted vary depending on whether or not the **extendedperms** parameter is enabled. For further information, refer to the **User Management Feature Description** on the Kemp Documentation Page.
rules	This role permits managing Rules. Rule modifications permitted include add, delete and modify.
backup	This role permits performing system backups.
certs	This role permits managing SSL Certificates. Certificate management includes adding, deleting and modifying SSL Certificates.

cert3	This role permits managing intermediate Certificates. Certificate management includes the ability to add and delete intermediate certificates.
certbackup	This role permits the ability to export and import certificates.
users	This role is allowed access to all functionality within the **System Configuration > System Administration > User Management** WUI screen.
root	This role gives users all permissions except the permission to change the bal password and the permission to create or delete other users.
geo	This role is used only with the LoadMaster GEO product. For more information on GEO and the Global Server Load Balancing (GSLB) Feature Pack, refer to the **GEO, Feature Description** on the Kemp Documentation Page.
addvs	This parameter can only be enabled if the **extendedperms** parameter is enabled. This role relates to managing Virtual Services. This includes SubVSs. Refer to the **User Management Feature Description** on the Kemp Documentation Page for further details on the permissions provided by this option.
	To set the permissions to none, leave the parameter blank, for example **&perms=**

3.19.1.9 Local Certificate Management

To return a previously generated certificate for a user, run the **userreadcert** command, in the following format:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/userreadcert?user=<Username>

To download a previously generated certificate for a user, run the **userdownloadcert** command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/userdownloadcert?user=<Username>

To generate a new certificate for a user, run the **usernewcert** command, in the following format:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/usernewcert?user=<Username>&passphrase=<Passphrase>

> The passphrase is optional. If entered, it will be used to encrypt the private key.

To delete an existing user certificate, run the **userdelcert** command, in the following format:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/userdelcert?user=<Username>

3.19.1.10 Remote User Group Management

To return a list of existing groups and their associated permissions, run the **grouplist** command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/grouplist

To display permissions for a specific user group, run the **groupshow** command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/groupshow?group=<GroupName>

To add a new group, run the **groupaddremote** command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/groupaddremote?group=<GroupName>

> The following characters are permitted in the group name: alphanumeric characters, spaces, or the following special symbols: =~^._+#,@/-.

To configure permissions for a group, run the **groupsetperms** command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/groupsetperms?group=<GroupName>&perms=<Permissions>

Enter a comma-separated list of permissions in the **perms** parameter. The valid values for the **perms** parameter are the same as the ones for the **usersetperms** command, as outlined in the **Set Permissions for a Local User** section.

To delete an existing group, run the **groupdelremote** command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/groupdelremote?group=<GroupName>

3.19.1.11 Extended Permissions Management

The Virtual Service operations permitted vary depending on whether or not the **extendedperms** parameter is enabled. For further information, refer to the **User Management Feature Description** on the Kemp Documentation Page.

The **extendedperms** parameter can be managed using the **get** and **set** commands. Refer to the **Using get and set commands** for further information on how to use these commands. For example, to display the value of the parameter, run the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/get?param=extendedperms

The **extendedperms** parameter is Boolean - set it to **1** to enable extended permissions, or **0** to disable extended permissions.

3.19.2 Licensing

Similar to when initially licensing a LoadMaster, a license may be updated using the online or offline method.

Offline licensing requires a Binary Large OBject (BLOB) file which is provided by Kemp.

When updating online, only a Kemp ID and password are needed.

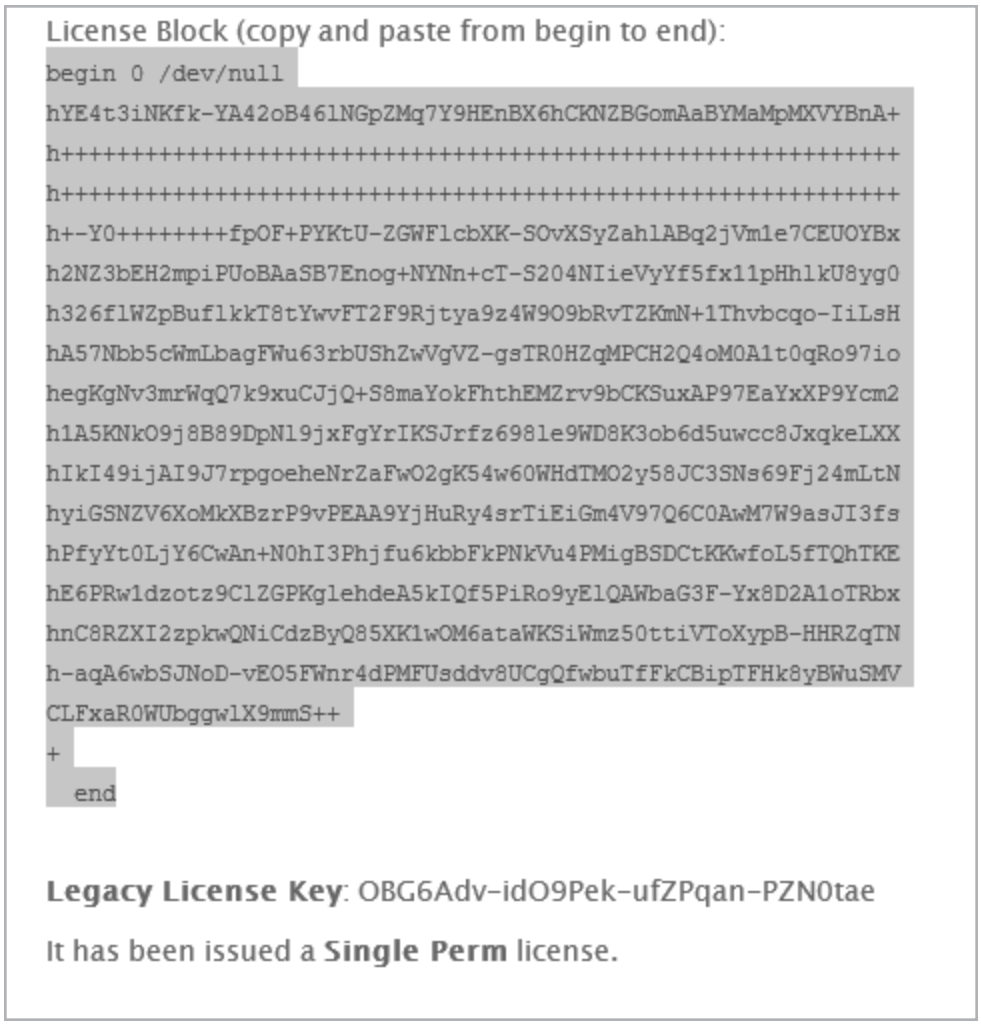
For further information on licensing, refer to the **Licensing, Feature Description**.

3.19.2.1 License

The LoadMaster's licence can be updated offline by using the **license** command.

The License BLOB is emailed to the customer when requested. Each time a license is updated a new BLOB is needed.

The following is an example of a BLOB:



The BLOB is the body of text from the word begin to the word end, as is highlighted in the example in the screenshot above. The BLOB must be copied and pasted into a text file (in the following example the file is called license.txt). For more information on licensing (including details on how to retrieve a BLOB), please refer to the **Licensing, Feature Description**.

There are a number of methods of using the license command for example, using a CURL command on Linux would look like the following:

```
curl -X POST --data-binary "@license.txt" -k
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/license
```

This command uploads the BLOB file to the LoadMaster. The example command above assumes that the license.txt file is in the current directory. If the license.txt file is stored elsewhere, specify the path to the file after the @ symbol.

3.19.2.2 AlsiLicense

The **AlsiLicense** command updates the LoadMaster's license online. To cause the LoadMaster to query the Kemp licensing system for an updated licence, and update the license if one is available, run the following command:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/alsilicense?kempid=<KempID>&password=<Ke
mpIDPassword>&lic_type_id=<LicenseTypeID>&orderid=<OrderID>
```

Name	Type	Description	Mandatory
kempid	String	The email address used when registering for a Kemp ID.	Yes
password	String	The Kemp ID account password.	Yes
http_proxy	String	Specify the HTTP(S) proxy server and port, in the format **<ProxyAddress>:<Port>**.	No
lic_type_id	String	The license type ID.	No
orderid	String	Specify the order ID received from Kemp.	Yes

3.19.2.3 Accesskey

The access key can be obtained by the following command:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/accesskey?
```

3.19.2.4 KillASLInstance

If the Activation Server Lite (ASL) functionality was used to license a LoadMaster, the **KillASLInstance** command can be run to deactivate the client LoadMaster license:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/KillASLInstance
```

> Kemp strongly recommends deregistering a LoadMaster using the Kemp 360 Central WUI/API, rather than the LoadMaster WUI/API. Deregistering a LoadMaster from the LoadMaster

> UI/API can lead to the LoadMaster having an unknown state in Kemp 360 Central. In these cases, it is not easy to remove the LoadMaster from Kemp 360 Central and the unknown LoadMaster is still taking up an available license.

3.19.2.5 Deactivate a non-SPLA License

To deactivate a non-SPLA (Service Provider License Agreement) client LoadMaster license, run the **kill_instance** command:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/kill_
instance?name=<KempID>&passwd=<KempIDPassword>&kill=1
```

> Do not run this command unless instructed to by Kemp Support.

3.19.2.6 Disable/Enable the Activation Licensing Text for Kemp 360 Central

You can disable/enable the activation licensing text for Kemp 360 Central using the following command:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/set?param=hideasslloginmsg&value=<0/1>
```

You can retrieve the value of the **hideasslloginmsg** parameter by running the **get** command:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/get?param=hideasslloginmsg
```

> The **hideasslloginmsg** parameter is only available for root, admin, and bal users. A non-admin user cannot access this.

3.19.3 System Reboot

The LoadMaster can be shut down or rebooted using the following commands:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/shutdown?
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/reboot?
```

3.19.4 Update Software

3.19.4.1 Upgrade to a Newer Version of Software

The LoadMaster can be upgraded to a new version of software by using the **installpatch** command. There are a number of methods of using this command for example, using a CURL command on Linux would look like the following:

```
curl -X POST --data-binary "@<LM Patch File>" -k
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/installpatch
```

This cURL command would install a patch (<LM Patch File>) on the system.

> The file being uploaded must be a valid patch file. If the file does not work in the WUI it will not work using a RESTful API command.

3.19.4.2 Check the Previously Installed Firmware Version

You may want to check the previously installed LoadMaster firmware version in certain situations, for example, before you roll back to a previous firmware version. To check the previously installed firmware version, run the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/getpreviousversion

3.19.4.3 Restore to a Previously Installed Version of Software

The previous version of firmware on the LoadMaster can be restored by using the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/restorepatch

The machine needs to be rebooted for the change to take place.

3.19.4.4 List the Installed Add-On Packs

A list of any add-on packages that are installed on the LoadMaster can be displayed by running the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/listaddon

3.19.4.5 Upload or Update an Add-On Pack

Add-on packs can be uploaded by running the following POST command:

```
curl -X POST --data-binary "@<Path To Add-On Pack File>" -k
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/addaddon
```

> If the add-on pack already exists, the add-on pack will be updated to the version being uploaded.

3.19.4.6 Delete Add-On Pack

Add-on packs can be deleted by running the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/deladdon?name=<AddOnPackName>

The name of the existing add-on packs can be displayed by running the **listaddon** command.

3.19.5 Backup/Restore

LoadMaster configurations can be backed up or restored using the following commands:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/backup

If you run this command using cURL the file will be downloaded to your working directory in Linux.

Below is an example of a cURL command to restore a LoadMaster configuration:

```
curl -X POST --data-binary "@<Path To Backup File>" -k
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/restore?type=<ResoreTypeNumber>
```

type takes the integer range from 1 to 15:

Name	Type	Range	Additional Information
type	Integer	1-15	1 = LoadMaster Base configuration 2 = Virtual Service configuration 3 = Base and Virtual Service configuration 4 = GEO configuration 5 = Base and GEO configuration 6 = Virtual Service and GEO configuration 7 = Base, Virtual Service and GEO configuration 8 = ESP SSO configuration 9 = ESP SSO and base configuration 10 = ESP SSO and Virtual Service configuration 11 = ESP SSO, Virtual Service and base configuration 12 = ESP SSO and GEO configuration 13 = ESP SSO, GEO and base configuration 14 = ESP SSO, GEO and Virtual Service configuration 15 = ESP SSO, GEO, Virtual Service and Base configuration

3.19.5.1 Automated Backups

Parameters relating to automated backups that can be managed using **get** and **set** commands are detailed in the following table. Refer to the **Using get and set commands** section for the **get** and **set** commands.

Name	Type	Default	Range	Additional Information

backupday	Integer	Daily	0-7	Specify which day to perform the automated backup (or daily): 0 = Daily 1 = Monday 2 = Tuesday 3 = Wednesday 4 = Thursday 5 = Friday 6 = Saturday 7 = Sunday
backupenable	Boolean	N		Enable automated timed backups (using FTP).
backuphost	String			Set the IP address or hostname of the remote host to which you want the backup archives sent, optionally followed by a colon and the port number. If no port is specified, the default port for the selected protocol is used.
backuphour	Integer	0	0-23	The hour to perform the automated backup. 0 = Midnight 23 = 11pm
backupminute	Integer	0	0-59	The minute to perform the automated backup. Note the range values are full minutes
backupsecure	Boolean	0 - ftp	0 – ftp (insecure) 1 – scp (secure)	Specify the file transfer method for automated backups. This is a legacy parameter. You cannot specify **sftp (secure)** if using this parameter.

backupmethod	String	wput	Specify the file transfer method for automated backups. Takes a string that can be either **wput**, **scp**, or **sftp**. Setting the backupmethod to **wput** sets the **Backup Method** field to **Ftp (insecure)**.
backuppassword	String		The password of the remote user. This parameter is used when the **backupsecure** method is set to **1** (**Ftp (insecure)**).
backupident	File		If using scp (**1**) as the **backupsecure** method, the remote identity value must be provided. This is the SSH private key generated using ssh-keygen on the remote scp server. The key file must be encoded in base64 before uploading. This parameter can only be set – running a get on this parameter returns some asterisks.
backuppath	String		Specify the remote path name.
backupuser	String		Specify the remote username.

3.19.6 Date/Time Settings

Parameters relating to the date and time that can be managed using **get** and **set** commands are detailed in the following table. Refer to the **Using get and set commands** section for the **get** and **set** commands.

Name	Type	Additional Information
ntphost	S	Specify the host from which the LoadMaster will set the time. Multiple hosts can be specified in a space-separated list. Please escape the spaces using %20. The time will be set from the first host to return a valid answer.
time	I	The time in hours, minutes and seconds.
timezone	S	The timezone where the LoadMaster is located
ntpkeyid	I	The NTP key ID. Valid values range from 1 to 99.

ntpkeysecret	S	The NTP shared secret string. The NTP secret can be a maximum of 40 characters long. If the secret is more than 20 characters long, it is treated as a hex string. Setting this value to an empty string will disable the NTPv4 feature.
ntpkeytype	S	Specify the NTP Key Type. The valid values are SHA-1 (**SHA1**), legacy SHA (**SHA**), and MD5 (**M**). Note that the values are case sensitive and must be in uppercase.

It is not possible to set the time using a RESTful API command.

3.20 Logging Options

3.20.1 Manage System Logs

To list the existing system log files, run the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/logging/listsyslogfiles

To clear all the system log files, run the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/logging/clearlogs

The legacy command before **clearlogs** was **resetlogs**.

To clear a specific log file, run the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/logging/clearlogs?fsel=<FileToClear>

To save all the system log files, run the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/logging/savelogs

The legacy command before **savelogs** was **downloadlogs**.

To save a specific log file, run the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/logging/savelogs?fsel=<FileTodownload>

When using cURL, successful output of the required log file is compressed into .tar and .gzip format and the downloaded filename can be provided using the **-o** parameter. To print the response code in the filename provided in the cURL request, use the following syntax: **-w"%{http_code}\n"**. If the output fails, it is saved as text in the provided file. For example:

```
curl -o syslogs.tar.gz -s -w "%{http_code}\n" -k
"https://<Username>:<Password>@<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/logging/savelogs?
fsel=messages"
```

3.20.2 Ping Host

To perform a ping, run the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/logging/ping?addr=<Address>&intf=<InterfaceID>

Parameter	Parameter Type	Parameter Description	Mandatory
addr	Address	Specify the host to perform the ping on. This parameter accepts an IPv4 address, IPv6 address, FQDN, or hostname.	Yes
intf	Integer	Specify the ID of the interface from which the ping should be sent from. If the interface is not specified here, the correct interface to ping an address on a particular network will be automatically selected.	No

The LoadMaster will try to auto-detect what type of ping to use (ping for IPv4 and ping6 for IPv6). However, it is also possible to force a ping6 on an IPv6 address by running the **ping6** command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/logging/ping6?addr=<Address>&intf=<InterfaceID>

> The ping command returns a **200 OK** success message even if an incorrect or non-existing interface is provided.

3.20.3 Run a Traceroute

To perform a traceroute, run the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/logging/traceroute?addr=<Address>

The **addr** parameter accepts an IPv4 address, IPv6 address, FQDN, or hostname.

3.20.4 Debug Options

3.20.4.1 Get/Set Debug Options

Parameters relating to Debug Options that can be managed using **get** and **set** commands are detailed in the table below. Refer to the **Using get and set commands** section for the **get** and **set** commands. For example, to display the value of the irqbalance parameter, run the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/get?param=irqbalance

Name	Type	Parameter Description
irqpinning	B	You can use this parameter to enable or disable Interrupt Request Line (IRQ) pinning. This is disabled by default. Only enable this option in consultation with Kemp Support. When you change the IRQ pinning option from off to on, IRQ pinning is enabled on all network interfaces that are assigned an IP address. When IRQ pinning is enabled and you add an IP address to an unconfigured interface, that interface will not have IRQ pinning enabled until you either toggle the IRQ pinning off and back on again, or the system is rebooted.
irqbalance	B	The purpose of IRQBalance is distribute hardware interrupts across processors on a multiprocessor system. This should only be enabled after consultation with Kemp technical support.
tcpsack	B	Use this parameter to enable or disable TCP SACK (Selective ACKnowledgement) processing. This is a global setting that affects all Layer 7 Virtual Services. It only works if TCP SACK is enabled on a Virtual Service client and the LoadMaster.
IPV6forwarding	B	Enable this parameter to enable Layer 4 IPv6 forwarding. Disable this option for full IPv6 conformance.
EnableISetupCli	B	Enable or disable the Command Line Interface (CLI) Service Management function.
backupnetstat	B	By default, the LoadMaster includes a Netstat output in backups taken. When this is included, backups take longer to complete. You can stop the Netstat output from being included by disabling this parameter.
linearesplogs	B	By default, the LoadMaster deletes older log files. If this parameter is enabled, older log files will no longer be deleted. If the filesystem fills up, further access using the LoadMaster is blocked.

netconsole	A	Netconsole is a kernel module which logs kernel printk messages over UDP allowing debugging of problems where disk logging fails. If this parameter is populated, the syslog daemon on a specific host will receive all critical kernel messages. This can help in understanding why a LoadMaster is rebooting. Netconsole is mainly used for capturing kernel panic output. To unset this, set the value to an empty string.
netconsoleinterface	I	The interface which hosts the Netconsole.
dhcpv6	B	When this parameter is enabled, the DHCPv6 client will run on the primary interface. This provides the capability to obtain an IPv6 address on boot. If you want DHCPv6 to be run on every boot, keep this option enabled. However, this is a long running process and it keeps running in the background when it is enabled so if you only need an IPv6 address to be assigned and you do not need to renew and release the IPv6 address you should disable this option after the IPv6 address is assigned.

3.20.4.2 Run a Top

Performing a top displays memory, CPU, and I/O usage for the LoadMaster. You can specify the number of samples and an interval between them (the default is 10 samples and a 1 second interval). You can also show threads and/or sort by memory usage by selecting the appropriate check boxes.

Perform a top by running the following command:

`https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/logging/top`

Name	Type	Parameter Description
iterations	I	Specify the number of samples (the default is 10 samples). Range: 1-30
interval	I	Specify the interval between them (the default is a 1 second interval). Range: 1-30
threads	B	Enable this option to show process threads (disabled by default). 0 - Disabled

		1 - Enabled
mem	B	By default, the results are sorted by CPU usage (so the **mem** parameter is defaulted at 0 - Disabled). Enable the **mem** parameter to sort by memory usage instead. 0 - Disabled 1 - Enabled

Here is an example with each of the optional parameters set:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/logging/top?iterations=4&interval=3&threads=1&mem=1
```

By default, the LoadMaster does not include **top** command output in LoadMaster system backups. To include it, enable the **backuptop** parameter using the **set** command:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/set?param=backuptop&value=1
```

When included in LoadMaster system backups, **top** is run using the default parameters (regardless of what is configured in the WUI) and is sorted by memory usage.

3.20.4.3 Run the Other Debug Options

These other debug options commands can be run using the API:

- /logging/ps

  > The **ps** command does not work when run in a browser. Use a cURL command to run a **ps**.

- /logging/meminfo
- /logging/ifconfig
- /listifconfig
- /logging/netstat
- /logging/interrupts
- /logging/partitions
- /logging/cpuinfo
- /logging/df

- /logging/lspci
- /logging/lsmod
- /logging/slabinfo

For example:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/logging/meminfo

3.20.4.4 Retrieve RAID Information

Display the Redundant Array of Independent Disks (RAID) controller details, including the model name, serial number, capacity, state, status, level, and total members in the RAID, by running this command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/logging/getraidinfo

3.20.4.5 Retrieve RAID Disk Information

Display details about the RAID disks, including the model name, serial number, firmware version, capacity, type, and speed, by running this command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/logging/getraiddisksinfo

3.20.4.6 Reset Statistics

Reset the statistics by running the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/logging/resetstats

3.20.4.7 Flush SSO Authentication Cache

The SSO authentication cache can be flushed by running the **ssoflush** command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/logging/ssoflush

3.20.4.8 Run a TCP Dump

Run a TCP dump using the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/tcpdump?maxpackets=<MaximumNumberOfPackets>&maxtime=<MaximumTime>&interface=<InterfaceID>&port=<Port>&address=<Address>&tcpoptions=<OptionalParameters>

All parameters are optional.

Name	Type	Parameter Description	Mandatory
maxpackets	I	The maximum number of packets to capture. The default value for this parameter is 10000. Valid values range from 1 to 200000.	N

maxtime	I	The maximum number of seconds to capture. The default value for this parameter is 10. Valid values range from 1 to 600.	N
interface	I	The interface(s) to monitor. The default interface is eth0. A TCP dump can be captured either by one or all Ethernet ports.	N
port	I	The port to be monitored.	N
address	I	The (optional) address to be monitored.	N
tcpoptions	S	Any optional parameters needed. The maximum number of characters permitted is 255. You can use any options that you can have in a tcp dump command. For example, if you do not set the port parameter, you could set the port in the **tcpoptions** parameter. You could also set the protocol to udp. You can enter multiple options.	N

The output of a TCP dump is a .pcap file, which is downloaded. You can use an application such as Wireshark to view the output.

3.20.5 Extended Log Files

3.20.5.1 List the Extended Log Files

To list the existing extended log files, run the **listextlogfiles** command:

`https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/listextlogfiles`

3.20.5.2 Clear Extended Log Files

To clear the extended log files, run the **clearextlogs** command. To clear all the ESP log files, run the command without the **fsel** parameter:

`https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/logging/clearextlogs`

To clear a specific extended log file, enter the log file to clear in the **fsel** parameter:

`https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/logging/clearextlogs?fsel=connection`

3.20.5.3 Save Extended Log Files

To save (download) the extended log files, run the **saveextlogs** command. To save all the extended log files, run the command without the **fsel** parameter:

`https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/logging/saveextlogs`

To save a specific extended log file, enter the log file to save in the **fsel** parameter:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/logging/saveextlogs?fsel=connection
```

When using cURL, successful output of the required log files is compressed into .tar and .gzip format and the downloaded filename can be provided using the **-o** parameter. To print the response code in the filename provided in the cURL request, use the following syntax: **-w"%{http_code}\n"**. If the output fails, it is saved as text in the provided file. For example:

```
curl -o extlogs.tar.gz -s -w "%{http_code}\n" -k
"https://<Username>:<Password>@<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/logging/saveetxlo
gs?fsel=user"
```

3.20.5.4 Enable/Disable Extended ESP Logging

To check if the **Disable Local Extended ESP Logs** optiong is currently enabled/disabled, run the **isextesplogenabled** command:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/logging/isextesplogenabled
```

To disable extended ESP logging, run the **disableextesplog** command:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/logging/disableextesplog
```

To enable extended ESP logging, run the **enableextesplog** command:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/logging/enableextesplog
```

If **Disable Local Extended ESP Logs** is disabled (the default option), messages are written to the extended ESP logs expediently and are not sent to any remote syslog servers that are defined.

If **Disable Local Extended ESP Logs** is enabled, no messages are written to the extended ESP logs and messages are only sent to the remote logger (if one is defined). If a remote logger is not defined, no logs are recorded.

You can no longer configure the system to both populate the local extended ESP logs and send the same messages to remote syslog servers, as it was in previous releases.

3.20.6 Syslog Options

Parameters relating to Syslog Options that can be managed using **get** and **set** commands are detailed in the table below. Refer to the **Using get and set commands** section for the **get** and **set** commands.

Name (*SyslogLevelParam*)	Type	Parameter Description
syslogemergency	A	Use this option to set the host(s) which will receive **Emergency** events only. Entries must be comma-separated. Up to 10 entries are

		supported in total for all levels.
syslogcritical	A	Use this option to set the host(s) which will receive **Emergency** and **Critica**l events. Entries must be comma-separated. Up to 10 entries are supported in total for all levels.
syslogerror	A	Use this option to set the host(s) which will receive **Emergency, Critical** and **Error** events. Entries must be comma-separated. Up to 10 entries are supported in total for all levels.
syslogwarn	A	Use this option to set the host(s) which will receive **Emergency**, **Critical**, **Error** and **Warning** events. Entries must be comma-separated. Up to 10 entries are supported in total for all levels.
syslognotice	A	Use this option to set the host(s) which will receive **Emergency**, **Critical**, **Error**, **Warning** and **Notice** events. Entries must be comma-separated. Up to 10 entries are supported in total for all levels.
sysloginfo	A	Use this option to set the host(s) which will receive **All** events. Entries must be comma-separated. Up to 10 entries are supported in total for all levels.
syslognone	A	Use this option to delete a host, or hosts, from any syslog level. Because you can only assign a specific host to one level, you do not need to specify the syslog level to remove the host from. Entries must be comma-separated. Up to 10 entries can be deleted at once. The **get** command does not retrieve anything for this parameter.
syslogport	I	Specify the port that syslog messages are sent to on the receiving hosts.
syslogprot	S	Specify what protocol to use for the connection to a remote syslog server. Valid values are **tcp**,

		udp, and **tls**.
syslogcert	B	This parameter is only relevant when **tls** is specified as the **syslogprot**. When **syslogcert** is enabled, it ensures that the host name or IP address that was used to initiate the secure connection resides in the Certificate Subject or Subject Alternative Names (SAN) of the certificate.

Up to 10 individual IP addresses and/or hostnames can be specified for each of the Syslog fields. Multiple IP addresses/hostnames must be differentiated using a comma-separated list.

> You cannot configure the same host for multiple levels.

To delete all hosts for a syslog level, set the value of the syslog level to an empty string, for example:

`https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/set?param=<SyslogLevelParam>&value=`

For example:

`https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/set?param=syslognotice&value=`

3.20.7 SNMP Options

Parameters relating to SNMP Logging Options that can be managed using **get** and **set** commands are detailed in the following table. Refer to the **Using get and set commands** section for the **get** and **set** commands.

Name	Type	Additional Information
snmpcommunity	S	Specify the SNMP community string.
snmpcontact	S	Specify the contact address that is sent in SNMP responses.
snmpenable	B	0 - Disabled 1 - Enabled
snmptrapenable	B	Enable the generation of SNMP events whenever a significant event occurs.
snmpv1sink	A	Specify the sink address for SNMP type 1 traps.

snmpv2sink	A	Specify the sink address for SNMP type 2 traps.
snmpV3enable	B	Enable/disable SNMP V3. 0 - Disabled 1 - Enabled
snmpv3user	A	Specify the username.
snmpv3userpasswd	A	Specify the user password.
snmplocation	S	Specify the location that is sent in SNMP responses.
snmpclient	S	Specify the list of machines that can access the SNMP subsystem. If no clients are specified, anyone can access SNMP.
snmpHATrap	B	Send SNMP traps from the shared IP address. This option is only available when the LoadMaster is in HA mode.
snmpAuthProt	S	Specify the relevant authentication protocol: MD5 SHA SHA is a more secure protocol. **Note:** These values are case sensitive - please enter them in uppercase.
snmpPrivProt	S	Specify the relevant privacy protocol: **DESAES** AES is a more secure protocol. **Note:** These values are case sensitive - please enter them in uppercase.

3.20.8 Email Options

Parameters relating to Email Logging Options that can be managed using **get** and **set** commands are detailed in the following table. Refer to the **Using get and set commands** section for the **get** and **set** commands.

Name	Type	Range	Additional Information
emailcritical	S		The email address to receive critical messages.

emaildomain	S		The domain, if required, for the user account authentication.
emailemergency	S		The email address to receive emergency messages.
emailenable	B		Enables or disables the email logging options.
emailerror	S		The email address to receive error messages.
emailinfo	S		The email address to receive informational messages.
emailnotice	S		The email address to receive notices.
emailpassword	S		The email user's password.
emailport	I	0-65535	The TCP port on which your mail server accepts connections (usually 25).
emailserver	S		The host name or address of the SMTP server to send mail messages through.
emailsslmode	I	0-3	Specify the type of security protocol that should be used on the connection: 0 = None 1 = STARTTLS, if available 2 = STARTTLS 3 = SSL/TLS
emailuser	S		The user account with access to send email messages.
emailwarn	S		The email address to receive warnings.

3.20.9 SDN Log Files

3.20.9.1 Debug Options

There are two modes that can be used to gather the SDN statistics.

The modes are described below:

- **Mode 1:** When set to mode 1, the statistics are taken from the switch port that is connected to the server and the statistics are relayed back to the LoadMaster.
- **Mode 2:** When set to mode 2, the information is taken from all of the switch ports along the path.

The SDN statistics mode can be managed using the **get** and **set** commands by using the parameter **sdnstatsmode** with a value of 1 or 2, for example:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/set?param=sdnstatsmode&value=2
```

3.21 Miscellaneous Options

3.21.1 WUI Settings

Parameters relating to WUI Settings that can be managed using **get** and **set** commands are detailed in the following table. Refer to the **Using get and set commands** section for the **get** and **set** commands.

Name	Type	Range	Description
hoverhelp	B	0 – Disable 1 - Enable	This option allows the display of descriptive text when a cursor rests on a clickable option in the WUI screen.
motd	S		This is the Message of the Day (MOTD). Either plain text or a text file can be used. The maximum number of characters is 5,000. An error will be displayed if the MOTD is greater than 5,000 characters.
wuidisplaylines	I	10-100	Set the maximum number of lines which can be displayed on a single statistics page.

> If the Message Of The Day (MOTD) is specified using the **set** command as above, the maximum number of characters that can be entered is 5,000.

3.21.2 L7 Configuration

Parameters relating to L7 Configuration that can be managed using **get** and **set** commands are detailed in the following table. Refer to the **Using get and set commands** section for the **get** and **set** commands.

Name	Type	Range	Description
addcookieport	B	0 - Disabled 1 - Enabled	When using the LoadMaster behind a NATing gateway, all client addresses are the same. To create individual cookies the remote port can also be added to the cookie. Enabling this option when not needed wastes resources.
addvia	B	0 - Disabled 1 - Enabled	When enabled, a VIA header field will be added to all cache responses. The Virtual Service address will be the address used.
allowemptyposts	B	0 - Disabled 1 - Enabled	By default the LoadMaster blocks POSTs that do not contain a Content-Length or Transfer-Encoding header to indicate the length of the requests payload. When this parameter is set to true, such requests are assumed to have no payload data and are therefore not rejected.
forcefullrsmatch	B	0 – Disabled 1 – Enabled	By default, when the LoadMaster is trying to locate a Real Server for use with content switching, it tries to use the same Real Server as currently selected, even if the port is not the same. Enabling this parameter forces the port to also be compared.
alwayspersist	S	0 = Only check persist on the first request of a HTTP/1.1 connection 1 = Check the persist on every request 2 = All persistent changes will be saved, even in the middle of a	This parameter also accepts **no** and **yes** as valid values. **No** and **yes** correspond to 0 and 1 respectively.

		connection	
closeonerror	B	0 - Disabled 1 - Enabled	When enabled, the LoadMaster will always close the client connection when it sends back an error response. For Example, this changes the behaviour of the LoadMaster when sending back a 304 File not changed message after receiving an If-Modified-Since HTTP header.
dropatdrainend	B	0 - Disabled 1 - Enabled	If enabled, all open connections to disabled Real Servers will be dropped at the end of the Real Servers Drain Stop Time OR immediately if there are no Persist entries associated with the Real Server.
droponfail	B	0 - Disabled 1 - Enabled	By default, existing connections are not closed if a Real Server fails. Enabling this feature causes all connections to be immediately dropped on Real Server failure
expect100	I	0 - RFC-2616 Compliant 1 - Require 100-Continue 2 - RFC-7231 Compliant	Determines how 100-Continue Handling messages are handled. The available options are: - RFC-2616 Compliant (**0**): conforms with the behavior as outlined in RFC-2616 - Require 100-Continue (**1**): forces the LoadMaster to wait for the 100-Continue message - RFC-7231 Compliant (**2**): ensures the LoadMaster does not wait for 100-Continue messages. This is the default value. Modifying how 100 Continue messages are handled by the system requires an understanding of the relevant technologies as described in the RFCs listed above. It is recommended that you speak with a Kemp Technical Support engineer before making changes to these settings.
rfcconform	B	0 - Disabled 1 - Enabled	By default, the LoadMaster conforms to the RFC when parsing HTTP headers. Disabling this will allow interworking with some broken browsers.

rsarelocal	B	0 - Disabled 1 - Enabled	When checking to see if a client is on the local subnet, also check to see if the client is actually a Real Server.
localbind	B	0 - Disabled 1 - Enabled	In very high load situations, local port exhaustion can occur. Enabling this option allows the setting of alternate source addresses. This can be used to expand the number of available local ports.
transparent	B	0 - Disabled 1 - Enabled	Globally enable or disable the transparent handling of connections using the L7 subsystem. L4 connections are ALWAYS handled transparently.
slowstart	I	0-600	When using the Least Connection (or Weighted Least Connection) scheduling method, specify the time (in seconds) over which the load to a Real Server which has just come online will be throttled.
addforwardheader	I	0 - X-ClientSide 1 - X-Forwarded-For 2 - None	This option (which is only available when **L7 Transparency** is disabled) allows the addition of either **X-ClientSide** or **X-Forwarded For** to the HTTP header. The default value is **X-Forwarded-For**.
logsplitinterval	I	1-100	When using Log Insight Scheduling this is the number of messages which are received on a connection before the stream is rescheduled. The default value is 10.
authtimeout	I	30 – 300	The duration (in seconds) that a connection remains open for while authentication is ongoing. This value can be between 30 and 300.
clienttokentimeout	I	60-300	The duration (in seconds) to wait for the client token while the process of authentication is ongoing (used for RSA SecurID and RADIUS authentication). The default value for this parameter is 120.
ShareSubVSPersist	I	0 – Disabled 1 – Enabled	By default, each SubVS has an independent persistence table. Enabling this parameter will allow

			the SubVS to share this information.
loguseragent	B	0 - Disabled 1 - Enabled	When enabled, the User Agent header field is added to the User Logs.
L7NTLMProxy	B	0 - Disabled 1 - Enabled	When **L7NTLMProxy** is enabled, NTLM authorization works against the Real Servers. If **L7NTLMProxy** is disabled, the old insecure NTLM processing is performed. Kemp highly recommends ensuring that **L7NTLMProxy** is enabled.

3.21.3 Network Options

Parameters relating to Network Options that can be managed using **get** and **set** commands are detailed in the following table. Refer to the **Using get and set commands** section for the **get** and **set** commands.

Name	Type	Range	Additional Information
snat	B	0 - Disabled 1 - Enabled	Enabling this option allows the LoadMaster to NAT connections from the Real Servers to the internet.
allowupload	B	0 - Disabled 1 - Enabled	The LoadMaster has been optimized with HTTP workloads in mind. Enabling this option allows non HTTP uploads to work correctly.
conntimeout	I	0-86400	Specify (in seconds) the time a connection can be idle before it is closed. This is independent of Persistency Timeout. Setting a value of 0 resets to the default value of 660 seconds.
keepalive	B	0 - Disabled	By default, the system uses TCP keepalives to check for failed clients. Enabling this option improves the

		1 - Enabled	reliability of older TCP connections (SSH sessions). This is not normally required for normal HTTP/HTTPS services.
multigw	B	0 - Disabled 1 - Enabled	Use this option to enable the ability to move the default gateway to a different interface. Alternate default gateway support is not permitted in a cloud environment.
nonlocalrs	B	0 - Disabled 1 - Enabled	Enable this option to permit non-local Real Servers to be assigned to Virtual Services. This option is enabled by default.
onlydefaultroutes	B	0 - Disabled 1 - Enabled	Enable this option to force traffic from Virtual Services, which have default route entries set, to be routed to the interface where the Virtual Service's default route is located.
resetclose	B	0 - Disabled 1 - Enabled	When enabled, the LoadMaster will close its connection to the Real Servers by using TCP RESET instead of the normal close handshake.
subnetorigin	B	0 - Disabled 1 - Enabled	When transparency is disabled for a Virtual Service, the source IP address of connections to Real Servers is the Virtual Service. When enabled, the source IP address is the local address of the LoadMaster. If the Real Server is on a subnet, the subnet address of the LoadMaster will be used.
subnetoriginating	B	0 - Disabled 1 - Enabled	When transparency is disabled for a Virtual Service, the source IP address of connections to Real Servers is the Virtual Service. When enabled, the source IP address is the local address of the LoadMaster. If the Real Server is on a subnet, the subnet address of the LoadMaster will be used.

tcptimestamp	B	0 - Disabled 1 - Enabled	The LoadMaster can include a timestamp in the SYN when connecting to Real Servers. Only enable this only on request from Kemp Support.
routefilter	B	0 - Disabled 1 - Enabled	When enabled, this option only accepts IP frames from a host over the interface where the routing algorithm would route frames to the host. This is known as strict source route validation.
sslrenegotiate	B	0 – Disabled 1 – Enabled	By default, the LoadMaster allows a client to automatically renegotiate during an SSL transaction. Disabling this parameter causes SSL connections to terminate if a renegotiation is requested by the client.
sslforceserververify	B	0 – Disabled 1 – Enabled	By default, when re-encrypting traffic the LoadMaster does not check the certificate provided by the Real Server. Enabling this option forces the LoadMaster to verify that the certificate on the Real Server is valid, that is, the certificate authority and expiration are OK. This includes all intermediate certificates.
dhkeysize	I	512, 1024 or 2048	Select the strength of the key used in the Diffe-Hellman key exchanges. If this value is changed, a reboot is required to use the new value. The default value is **2048 Bits**.
http_proxy	S		This option allows clients to specify the HTTP(S) proxy server and port the LoadMaster will use to access the internet.
tcpnorecycle	B	0 - Disabled 1 - Enabled	This option is disabled by default. Enable this option to revert to the legacy mode of reusing TCP timewait connections. Only enable this after consulting with Kemp Support.

			By default, the LoadMaster uses the latest version of OpenSSL. This may cause performance problems on heavily-loaded sites. It is possible using the **SSLOldLibraryVersion** parameter to switch back to the old library which should alleviate some of these problems. Using the old library means that there is no support for TLS 1.3. If you switch from using the old library to using the current library by changing the **SSLOldLibraryVersion** parameter, **TLS1.3** is automatically re-enabled on all Virtual Services.
SSLOldLibraryVersion	B	0 - **Use current SSL library + TLS 1.3** 1 - **Use older SSL library - no TLS 1.3**	This option is not applicable for Cavium5 machines - those cards do not support the old libraries. Therefore, this option is not applicable following LoadMaster/Kemp ECS Connection Manager models: - LM-X25 - LM-X40 Rev 05 - LM-X40M - LM XHC 25G/40G/100G - ECS Connection Manager H3 Rev 02 - ECS Connection Manager H3M - ECS Connection Manager H3 25G/40G/100G For these LoadMaster models, the **SSLOldLibraryVersion** parameter is available but the LoadMaster will continue to use the current OpenSSL implementation even if **SSLOldLibraryVersion** is enabled. Switching the OpenSSL version

causes a total SSL outage during the switch. This operation should not be performed during working hours.

3.21.4 Application Front End (AFE) Configuration

The Intrusion Detection Rules can be updated using the following command:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/updatedetect
```

There are a number of methods of using this command for example, using a CURL command on Linux would look like the following:

```
curl -X POST --data-binary "@<Detection Rules File>" -k
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/updatedetect
```

The above example would install new detection rules (<Detection Rules File>) on the system.

File extensions can be added or deleted from the list of file extensions that should not be cached by using the following commands:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/addnocache?param=<FileExtension>
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/delnocache?param=<FileExtension>
```

The <FileExtension> string must begin with a ".", for example:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/addnocache?param=.jpg
```

File extensions can be added or deleted from the list of file extensions that should not be compressed by using the following commands:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/addnocompress?param=<.FileExtension>
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/delnocompress?param=<.FileExtension>
```

The <FileExtension> string must begin with a "."

Parameters relating to AFE Configuration that can be managed using **get** and **set** commands are detailed in the following table. Refer to the **Using get and set commands** section for the **get** and **set** commands.

Name	Type	Range	Description
cachesize	I	1-409	Specifies the cache size.
hostcache	B	0 - Disabled 1 – Enabled	Enable or disable using the host cache.

paranoia	I	0 = Low 1 = Default 2 = High 3 = Paranoid	Sets the sensitivity of the Intrusion Detection System (IDS) detection.
limitinput	I	0-100000	Limit the number of connections.

Client limiting can be used to limit the default maximum number of connection attempts (per second) from a specified host. The limit can be set using the **set** parameter, for example:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/set?param=l7limitinput&value=25
```

Setting the limit to zero disables the option.

A number of addresses or networks can be specified to be limited. To add an address, run the command below:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/afeclientlimitadd?l7addr=<L7Address>&l7limit=<L7Limit>
```

To delete an address, run the command below:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/afeclientlimitdel?l7addr=<L7Address
```

To list the addresses and their limits, run the command below:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/afeclientlimitlist?
```

3.21.5 HA Management

> If using the LoadMaster for Azure product, please refer to the next section.

Parameters relating to HA Parameters that can be managed using **get** and **set** commands are detailed in the following table. Refer to the **Using get and set commands** section for the **get** and **set** commands.

Name	Type	Range	Description
hastatus	S	Normal HA: Active, Standby, Passive (all as	Retrieve the status of a HA or cluster unit. This is a read only parameter and cannot be set.

		expected). Cloud HA: Active, Standby, Passive (if status not yet set). Cluster: Active (if master), Standby (if slave), Passive (if disabled). For clusters, there is one master and all of the others are standby. If HA is not configured, **HA not configured** is returned.	
haif	I		The network interface used when synchronising the configuration between the members of the HA cluster
hainitial	B	0 – Disabled 1 – Enabled	Perform extra network checks at boot time. This may cause instability and should not be used.
macglobal	B	0 - Disabled 1 - Enabled	By default, the LoadMaster uses an IP multicast address when sending CARP packets. Enabling this option forces the use of the IP broadcast address instead.
haprefered	I	0 = No preferred host 1 = Prefer First HA 2 = Prefer Second HA	By default, neither partner in a HA cluster has priority. When a machine restarts after a switchover that machine becomes a slave. Specifying a preferred host means that when this machine restarts it will always become the master and the partner will revert to slave mode.
hastyle	B	0 = legacy heart beat	By default, the system uses a version of VRRP

		1 = carp	(carp) to check the status of the partner. The system can also support the legacy Heartbeat program. This option only takes effect when both machines are rebooted
hatimeout	I	1 = 3 seconds 2 = 6 seconds 3 = 9 second 4 = 12 seconds 5 = 15 seconds	The time the master must be unavailable before a switchover occurs.
havhid	I	1-255	When using multiple HA LoadMasters on the same network, this value identifies each cluster so that there are no potential unwanted interactions.
hawait	I	0-200	This is how long (in seconds) after the initial boot, before the LoadMaster becomes active. If the partner machine is running this value is ignored. This value can be changed to mitigate the time taken for some intelligent switches to detect that the LoadMaster has started and to bring up the link.
mcast	I		The network interface used for multicast traffic which is used to synchronize Layer 4 and Layer 7 traffic when Inter HA Updates are enabled.
vmac	B		This option creates a shared MAC address for both units. When failover occurs, the LoadMaster handles the MAC address handover too. This allows the switches to keep the MAC address and not worry about ARP caches or stale records.
Tcpfailover	B	0 – Disable 1 – Enable	When using L4 services, enabling updates allows L4 connection maintenance across a HA switchover. This option is ignored for L7 services. This parameter is now deprecated and has been replaced with the **hal4update** parameter.

hal4update	B	0 – Disable 1 – Enable	When using L4 services, enabling updates allows L4 connection maintenance across a HA switchover. This option is ignored for L7 services.
cookieupdate	B	0 – Disable 1 – Enable	When using L7 services, enabling this option allows sharing of persistency information between HA partners. If a HA switchover occurs, the persistency information will then not be lost. Enabling this option can have a significant performance impact. This parameter is now deprecated and has been replaced with the **hal7update** parameter.
hal7update	B	0 – Disable 1 – Enable	When using L7 services, enabling this option allows sharing of persistency information between HA partners. If a HA switchover occurs, the persistency information will then not be lost. Enabling this option can have a significant performance impact.
finalpersist	I	0, 60-86400	When a Real Server is disabled, the sessions persisting on that Real Server continue to be served until the Drain Time has expired or until no more sessions are being handled by the Real Server. No new sessions will be handled by the Real Server.
hamode	I	0 – HA mode disabled 1 – HA 1 mode 2 – HA 2 mode 3 – System is using cloud HA 4 – System is in a cluster	Specify the HA mode. If only using a single LoadMaster, use Non-HA Mode. In non-cloud HA mode, one LoadMaster must be specified as the first and another as second. HA will not work if both LoadMasters are specified the same. HA enables two physical or virtual LoadMasters to become one logical device. Only one of these units is active and handling traffic at any one time (HA 1 mode) while the other is a hot standby (passive - HA 2 mode).
hacheck	B	0 - Disable 1 - Enable	Enable HA health checking. At least one interface must be enabled.

Simply changing the HA mode does not switch between non-HA and HA. The partner and Virtual IP (VIP) Addresses also need to be set and a reboot is needed before the system is fully switched over. For instructions on how to set up HA using the RESTful API, refer to the **Azure HA Parameters** section.

After changing the **hastyle** or **hamode** a reboot is required for the changes to take effect.

3.21.6 Cloud HA Parameters

You can retrieve the HA parameters for a cloud LoadMaster by running the **getCloudHaParams** command:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/getCloudHaParams
```

You can set the cloud HA mode by running the following command:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/setcloudhamode?hamode=<master/slave/single>
```

Setting the **hamode** to **single**, disables HA (the LoadMaster is treated as a single unit).

You can set the cloud HA parameters by running the following command:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/setcloudhaparam?partner=<PartnerHostNameOrIPAddress>
```

Name	Type	Range	Additional Information
partner	S	Must be a valid IP address	Specify the host name or IP address of the HA partner unit.
hcp	I	Must be a valid port value	Set the port to run the health check over. The port must be the same on both the master and slave unit for HA to function correctly.
haprefered	B	0 – No Preferred Host 1 – Prefer Master	There are two possible values to set: 0 - No Preferred Host: Each unit takes over when the other unit fails. No switchover is performed when the partner is restarted. 1 - Prefer Master: The active (master) unit always takes over. This is the default option.

hcai	B	0 - Disabled 1 - Enabled	When this option is enabled, the health check listens on all interfaces. This is required when using a multi-arm configuration. If this is disabled, the health check listens on the primary eth0 address (this is the default behavior).

For details on API commands specific to different cloud platforms, refer to the sections below.

3.21.6.1 Azure HA Parameters

> These commands are only relevant to the LoadMasters running in Azure.

The Azure HA mode can be set by running the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/azurehamode?hamode=<master/slave/single>

The Azure HA parameters can be set by running the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/azurehaparam?partner=<PartnerHostNameOrIPAddress>&hcp=<HealthCheckPort>

The parameters that can be set using the **azurehaparam** command are the same as those set using the **setcloudhaparam** command. For details about these parameters, refer to the **Cloud HA Parameters** section.

The Azure HA parameters can be retrieved by using the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/getazurehaparams?

3.21.6.2 AWS HA Parameters

> These commands are only relevant to LoadMasters running in AWS.

The AWS HA mode can be set by running the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/awshamode?hamode=<master/slave/single>

The AWS HA parameters can be set by running the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/awshaparam?partner=<PartnerHostNameOrIPAddress>&hcp=<HealthCheckPort>

Name	Type	Range	Additional Information
partner	S	Must be a valid IP	Specify the host name or IP address of the HA partner unit.

		address	
hcp	I	Must be a valid port value	Set the port over which the health check will be run. The port must be the same on both the master and slave unit for HA to function correctly.
haprefered	B	0 – No Preferred Host 1 – Prefer Master	There are two possible values to set: 0 - No Preferred Host: Each unit takes over when the other unit fails. No switchover is performed when the partner is restarted. 1 - Prefer Master: The HA1 (master) unit always takes over. This is the default option.
hcai	B	0 - Disabled 1 - Enabled	When this option is enabled, the health check listens on all interfaces. This is required when using a multi-arm configuration. If this is disabled, the health check listens on the primary eth0 address (this is the default behavior).

The AWS HA parameters can be retrieved by using the following command:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/getawshaparams?

Example output for the **getawshaparams** command is below:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
<Response stat="200" code="ok">
<Success><Data><AwsHA>
<HaMode>master</HaMode>
<HaPrefered>0</HaPrefered>
<Partner>172.18.0.5</Partner>
<Port>8444</Port>
</AwsHA>
</Data>
</Success>
</Response>
```

3.21.7 SDN Configuration

3.21.7.1 Add an SDN Controller

To add a new SDN controller to the LoadMaster, run the command below:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/addsdncontroller?ipv4=<IPv4Address>&port

=<SDNControllerPort>&https=<0/1>&user=<UserToAccessSDNControllerAPI>&password=<PasswordForSDNUser>&clid=<ClusterID>

The parameters used in this command are described below:

Name	Mandatory	Type	Default	Range	Additional Information
ipv4	Yes	S	<unset>	Valid IPv4 address range	The IPv4 address of the SDN controller.
port	Yes	I	<unset>	Valid port range	The port of the SDN controller.
https	No	B	0 - HTTP	0 - HTTP 1 - HTTPS	The HTTP method to use.
user	No	S	<unset>		The username to be used to access the SDN controller RESTful API.
password	No	S	<unset>		The password to be used to access the SDN controller RESTful API.
clid	No	I	<unset>	1 - 6	The cluster ID for the new SDN controller. If a number is specified, the SDN controller will be added to the cluster with the relevant ID number. The cluster with the ID number specified must already exist. If a number is not specified, the SDN controller will be added to a new cluster.

Expected Output

```
<Response stat="200" code="ok">
<Success>Command completed ok</Success>
</Response>
```

3.21.7.2 Modify an SDN Controller

To modify an existing SDN controller, run the command below:

```
https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/modsdncontroller?cid=<ControllerID>&ipv4
=<IPv4Address>&port=<SDNControllerPort>&https=<0/1>&user=<UserToAccessSDNCont
rollerAPI>&password=<PasswordForSDNUser>&clid=<ClusterID>
```

The parameters used in this command are described below:

Name	Mandatory	Type	Default	Range	Additional Information
cid	Yes	I	Auto incrementing number		The ID of the controller to be modified. To get the controller ID, run the **getsdncontroller** command.
ipv4	No	S	<unset>	Valid IPv4 address range	The IPv4 address of the SDN controller.
port	No	I	<unset>	Valid port range	The port of the SDN controller.
https	No	B	0 - HTTP	0 - HTTP 1 - HTTPS	The HTTP method to use.
user	No	S	<unset>		The username to be used to access the SDN controller RESTful API.
password	No	S	<unset>		The password to be used to access the SDN controller RESTful API.
clid	No	I	<unset>	1 - 6	The cluster ID for the new SDN controller. If a number is specified, the SDN controller will be added to the cluster with the relevant ID number. The cluster with the ID number specified must already exist. If a number is not specified, the SDN controller will be added to a new cluster.

Expected Output

```
<Response stat="200" code="ok">
```

```
<Success>
<Data>
<controllers>
<cluster id="2"/>
<cluster id="3"/>
<cluster id="5"/>
<cluster id="6"/>
<cluster id="7"/>
<cluster id="8"/>
<cluster id="9"/>
<cluster id="10"/>
<cluster id="11"/>
<cluster id="12"/>
<cluster id="13"/>
<cluster id="14"/>
<cluster id="15"/>
<cluster id="16"/>
<cluster id="17"/>
<cluster id="18">
<controller id="30">
<ipv4>172.16.0.6</ipv4>
<port>8443</port>
<https>yes</https>
<user>sdn</user>
<password>*****</password>
</controller>
</cluster>
<cluster id="19">
<controller id="31">
<ipv4>172.16.0.8</ipv4>
<port>8443</port>
<https>yes</https>
<user>sdn</user>
<password>*****</password>
</controller>
</cluster>
<cluster id="20">
```

```
<controller id="32">
<ipv4>172.16.0.8</ipv4>
<port>8443</port>
<https>no</https>
<user/>
<password/>
</controller>
</cluster>
</controllers>
</Data>
</Success>
</Response>
```

3.21.7.3 Delete an SDN Controller

To delete an SDN controller, run the command below:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/delsdncontroller?cid=<ControllerID>&clid=<ClusterID>

Either the Controller ID or the Cluster ID must be specified. The Controller ID and Cluster ID can be found by running the **getsdncontroller** command. For more information, refer to the **Show the Existing SDN Controllers** section.

Expected Output

```
<Response stat="200" code="ok">
<Success>Command completed ok</Success>
</Response>
```

3.21.7.4 Show the Existing SDN Controllers

To display a list of the SDN controllers that currently exist on the LoadMaster, run the command below:

https://<LoadMasterIPAddress>/access/getsdncontroller

An example of the returned output is below:

```
<Response stat="200" code="ok">
<Success>
<Data>
<controllers>
<cluster id="2">
<controller id="29">
```



```
<ipv4>172.16.0.6</ipv4>
<port>8443</port>
<https>yes</https>
<user>sdn</user>
<password>*****</password>
</controller>
</cluster>
<cluster id="3"/>
<cluster id="5"/>
<cluster id="6"/>
<cluster id="7"/>
<cluster id="8"/>
<cluster id="9"/>
<cluster id="10"/>
<cluster id="11"/>
<cluster id="12"/>
<cluster id="13"/>
<cluster id="14"/>
<cluster id="15"/>
<cluster id="16"/>
<cluster id="17"/>
</controllers>
</Data>
</Success>
</Response>
```

The parameters that appear in the output are explained below:

- **Cluster ID:** The unique ID of the cluster that the SDN controller is a member of.

  > Any empty cluster parameter sections relate to clusters that were previously added but were later removed. Each time a new cluster is added it gets assigned a new ID number.

- **Controller ID:** The ID of the SDN controller.
- **IPv4:** The IPv4 address of the SDN controller.
- **Port:** The port of the SDN controller WUI.

- **HTTPS:** Displays whether HTTPS (**yes**) or HTTP (**no**) is used to access the SDN controller.
- **User:** The username to be used to access the SDN controller.
- **Password:** The password of the user to be used to access the SDN controller.

3.22 Network Telemetry

A number of parameters relating to network telemetry can be retrieved and configured using the **get** and **set** commands. Refer to the table below for details about these parameters:

Name	Type	Default	Range	Additional Information
TelemetryServer	S	<unset>		Define the destination IP address or Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) and port number of your IPFIX collector (for example, **1.1.1.1:2055** or **collector.local:3000**). The IPFIX export runs over the UDP protocol and you must ensure that the collector is reachable over the network from the LoadMaster.
TelemetryActiveTimeout	I	300	10 - 6000	The global active timeout value.
TelemetryInactiveTimeout	I	30	1 - 59	The global inactive timeout value.
TelemetryOptArp	B	1 - Enabled	0 - Disabled 1 - Enabled	Specify whether or not to collect ARP values.
TelemetryOptDhcp	B	1 - Enabled	0 - Disabled 1 -	Specify whether or not to collect DHCP values.

			Enabled	
TelemetryOptDns	B	1 - Enabled	0 - Disabled 1 - Enabled	Specify whether or not to collect DNS values.
TelemetryOptHttp	B	1 - Enabled	0 - Disabled 1 - Enabled	Specify whether or not to collect HTTP values.
TelemetryOptMail	B	1 - Enabled	0 - Disabled 1 - Enabled	Specify whether or not to collect email values.
TelemetryOptNbar2	B	1 - Enabled	0 - Disabled 1 - Enabled	Specify whether or not to collect NBAR2 values.
TelemetryOptSamba	B	1 - Enabled	0 - Disabled 1 - Enabled	Specify whether or not to collect Samba values.
TelemetryOptExtendedVoip	B	1 - Enabled	0 - Disabled 1 - Enabled	Specify whether or not to collect VoIP values.
TelemetryOptMsSql	B	1 - Enabled	0 - Disabled 1 - Enabled	Specify whether or not to collect MSSQL values.
TelemetryOptPostgres	B	1 - Enabled	0 - Disabled	Specify whether or not to collect PostgresSQL

			1 - Enabled	values.
TelemetryOptMySql	B	1 - Enabled	0 - Disabled 1 - Enabled	Specify whether or not to collect MySQL values.
TelemetryOptNpm	B	1 - Enabled	0 - Disabled 1 - Enabled	Specify whether or not to collect NPM values.
TelemetryOptExtendedNpm	B	1 - Enabled	0 - Disabled 1 - Enabled	Specify whether or not to collect Extended NPM values.
TelemetryOptVxlan	B	1 - Enabled	0 - Disabled 1 - Enabled	Specify whether or not to collect VXLAN values.

To check if network telemetry monitoring is enabled or disabled on all interfaces, run the **showtelemetry** command with no parameters. For example:

`/access/showtelemetry?`

To check if network telemetry monitoring is enabled or disabled on a specific interface, run the **showtelemetry** command with the **interface** parameter. For example:

`/access/showtelemetry?interface=0`

To enable or disable network telemetry monitoring on a particular interface, run the **enabletelemetry** command. For example:

`/access/enabletelemetry?interface=<InterfaceID>&enable=<0/1>`

Valid values for **enable** are:

- 0 - Disabled
- 1 - Enabled

3.23 Setting Up HA using the RESTful API

The two sections below provide step-by-step instructions on how to set up HA using the RESTful API on a regular LoadMaster, and a LoadMaster for Azure:

3.23.1 Set up HA on a Regular LoadMaster using RESTful API

The example commands that are needed to set up HA using the RESTful API on a regular LoadMaster are below:

1. Set device 1 to to HA1:

```
https://192.168.1.1/access/set?param=hamode&value=1
```

2. Reboot HA1:

```
https://192.168.1.1/access/reboot?
```

3. Set HA1's partner's address (HA2 address):

```
https://192.168.1.1/access/modiface?interface=0&PartnerIPAddress=192.168.1.2
```

4. Set the shared IP address for the HA pair:

```
https://192.168.1.1/access/modiface?interface=0&SharedIPAddress=192.168.1.10
```

5. Set HA2 to secondary:

```
https://192.168.1.2/access/set?param=hamode&value=2
```

6. Reboot HA2:

```
https://192.168.1.2/access/reboot?
```

7. Set HA2's partner's address (HA1's address):

```
https://192.168.1.2/access/modiface?interface=0&partner=192.168.1.1
```

8. Set the shared IP address for the HA pair:

```
https://192.168.1.2/access/modiface?interface=0&shared=192.168.1.10
```

> Commands such as **reboot** take several seconds for the LoadMaster to complete. If scripting, please allow for a proper delay after the **reboot** command.

To remove HA, use the commands below:

1. Set to non-HA:

https://192.168.1.1/access/set?param=hamode&value=0

2. Reboot:

https://192.168.1.1/access/reboot?

3.23.2 Set up HA on a LoadMaster for Azure using RESTful API

The example commands that can be used to set up HA on a LoadMaster for Azure using RESTful API are below:

Set the master unit to master HA mode:

https://192.168.1.1/access/azurehamode?hamode=master

Set the HA parameters (partner address and health check port) for the master:

https://192.168.1.1/access/azurehaparam?partner=192.168.1.2&hcp=8444

Set the slave unit to slave HA mode:

https://192.168.1.2/access/azurehamode?hamode=slave

Set the HA parameters (partner address and health check port) for the slave:

https://192.168.1.2/access/azurehaparam?partner=192.168.1.1&hcp=8444

To remove HA, use the commands below:

https://192.168.1.1/access/azurehamode?hamode=single
https://192.168.1.2/access/azurehamode?hamode=single

4 Scripting Examples with the LoadMaster RESTful API

The LoadMaster RESTful API can be used in conjunction with many scripting methods and applications to allow users and applications to directly access the LoadMaster.

Refer to the **RESTful API Programmers Guide, Technical Note** for some detailed examples of how the RESTful API can be used.

5 Appendix A – get and set Parameters

A number of parameters can be retrieved and set using the **get** and **set** commands. A list of these parameters is provided below. For descriptions of what each of the parameters are, refer to the sections above.

This is not an exhaustive list.

- dfltgw
- finalpersist
- slowstart
- radiusbackupport
- dfltgwv6
- tcptimestamp
- subnetorigin
- radiusbackupsecret
- admingw
- paranoia
- syslogcritical
- radiusbackupserver
- snat
- cachesize
- syslogemergency
- radiusport
- hatimeout

- hostcache
- syslogerror
- radiussecret
- hawait
- resetclose
- sysloginfo
- radiusserver
- haprefered
- rfcconform
- syslognotice
- radiusrevalidateinterval
- hamode
- keepalive
- syslogwarn
- ldapserver
- haif
- backupday
- sslrenegotiate
- ldapbackupserver
- havhid
- backupenable
- emailenable
- ldapsecurity
- hastyle
- backuphost
- irqbalance

- ldaprevalidateinterval
- hainitial
- backuphour
- snmpenable
- geoclients
- tcpfailover
- backupminute
- snmpV3enable
- geopartners
- cookieupdate
- backuppassword
- snmpv3user
- geosshport
- vmac
- backuppath
- snmpv3userpasswd
- ha1hostname
- sshaccess
- backupuser
- snmpcontact
- ha2hostname
- sshport
- backupuser
- snmpcommunity
- hostname
- wuiaccess

- emailuser
- snmplocation
- searchlist
- mcast
- emaildomain
- snmpHaTrap
- timezone
- wuiiface
- emailpassword
- snmpv1sink
- admincert
- wuiport
- emailserver
- snmpv2sink
- localcert
- sshiface
- emailsslmode
- snmpclient
- time
- hoverhelp
- emailport
- snmptrapenable
- ntphost
- routefilter
- emailcritical
- motd

- version
- transparent
- emailemergency
- wuidisplaylines
- Tethering
- alwayspersist
- emailerror
- linearesplogs
- multihomedwui
- expect100
- emailinfo
- onlydefaultroutes
- logsplitinterval
- localbind
- emailnotice
- sessionauthmode
- allowemptyposts
- addcookieport
- emailwarn
- sessionidletime
- OCSPPort
- subnetoriginating
- addvia
- sessionmaxfailattempts
- OCSPUseSSL
- nonlocalrs

- allowupload
- sessioncontrol
- OCSPOnServerFail
- multigw
- dropatdrainend
- sessionlocalauth
- OCSPServer
- addforwardheader
- droponfail
- ntphost
- OCSPUrl
- conntimeout
- closeonerror
- netconsole
- L7LimitInput
- authtimeout
- limitinput
- netconsoleinterface
- sdnstatsmode
- clienttokentimeout
- rsarelocal
- namserver
- SSLStapling
- tcpnorecycle
- wuiusergroups
- wuinestedgroups

- backuptop
- hideasslloginmsg
- L7NTLMProxy
- TelemetryServer
- TelemetryActiveTimeout
- TelemetryInactiveTimeout
- TelemetryOptArp
- TelemetryOptDhcp
- TelemetryOptDns
- TelemetryOptHtml
- TelemetryOptMail
- TelemetryOptNbar2
- TelemetryOptSamba
- TelemetryOptExtendedVoip
- TelemetryOptMsSql
- TelemetryOptPostgres
- TelemetryOptMySql
- TelemetryOptNpm
- TelemetryOptExtendedNpm

References

Unless otherwise specified, the following documents can be found at http://kemptechnologies.com/documentation.

WUI, Configuration Guide

Kemp LoadMaster, Product Overview

SSL Accelerated Services, Feature Description

GEO, Feature Description

RESTful API Programmers Guide, Technical Note

Licensing, Feature Description

CLI, Interface Description

LoadMaster Clustering, Feature Description

Custom Authentication Form, Technical Note

User Management, Feature Description

Content Rules, Feature Description

Last Updated Date

This document was last updated on 25 April 2021.