



Red Hat Virtualization 4.2

Introduction to the Administration Portal

Accessing and Using the Administration Portal

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Abstract

This document shows you how to use the Red Hat Virtualization Administration Portal.

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CHAPTER 1. USING THE ADMINISTRATION PORTAL

1.1. WHAT IS THE ADMINISTRATION PORTAL?

The Administration Portal is the graphical administration interface of the Red Hat Virtualization Manager server. Administrators can monitor, create, and maintain all elements of the virtualized environment from web browsers. Tasks that can be performed from the Administration Portal include:

- Creation and management of virtual infrastructure (networks, storage domains)
- Installation and management of hosts
- Creation and management of logical entities (data centers, clusters)
- Creation and management of virtual machines
- Red Hat Virtualization user and permission management

1.2. BROWSER REQUIREMENTS

The following browser versions and operating systems can be used to access the Administration Portal and the VM Portal.

Browser support is divided into tiers:

- Tier 1: Browser and operating system combinations that are fully tested and fully supported. Red Hat Engineering is committed to fixing issues with browsers on this tier.
- Tier 2: Browser and operating system combinations that are partially tested, and are likely to work. Limited support is provided for this tier. Red Hat Engineering will attempt to fix issues with browsers on this tier.
- Tier 3: Browser and operating system combinations that are not tested, but may work. Minimal support is provided for this tier. Red Hat Engineering will attempt to fix only minor issues with browsers on this tier.

Table 1.1. Browser Requirements

Support Tier	Operating System Family	Browser
Tier 1	Red Hat Enterprise Linux	Mozilla Firefox Extended Support Release (ESR) version
Tier 2	Windows	Internet Explorer 11 or later
	Any	Most recent version of Google Chrome or Mozilla Firefox
Tier 3	Any	Earlier versions of Google Chrome or Mozilla Firefox
	Any	Other browsers

1.3. CLIENT REQUIREMENTS

Virtual machine consoles can only be accessed using supported Remote Viewer (**virt-viewer**) clients on Red Hat Enterprise Linux and Windows. To install **virt-viewer**, see [Installing Supporting Components on Client Machines](#) in the *Virtual Machine Management Guide*. Installing **virt-viewer** requires Administrator privileges.

Virtual machine consoles are accessed through the SPICE protocol. The QXL graphical driver can be installed in the guest operating system for improved/enhanced SPICE functionalities. SPICE currently supports a maximum resolution of 2560x1600 pixels.

Supported QXL drivers are available on Red Hat Enterprise Linux, Windows XP, and Windows 7.

SPICE support is divided into tiers:

- Tier 1: Operating systems on which Remote Viewer has been fully tested and is supported.
- Tier 2: Operating systems on which Remote Viewer is partially tested and is likely to work. Limited support is provided for this tier. Red Hat Engineering will attempt to fix issues with remote-viewer on this tier.

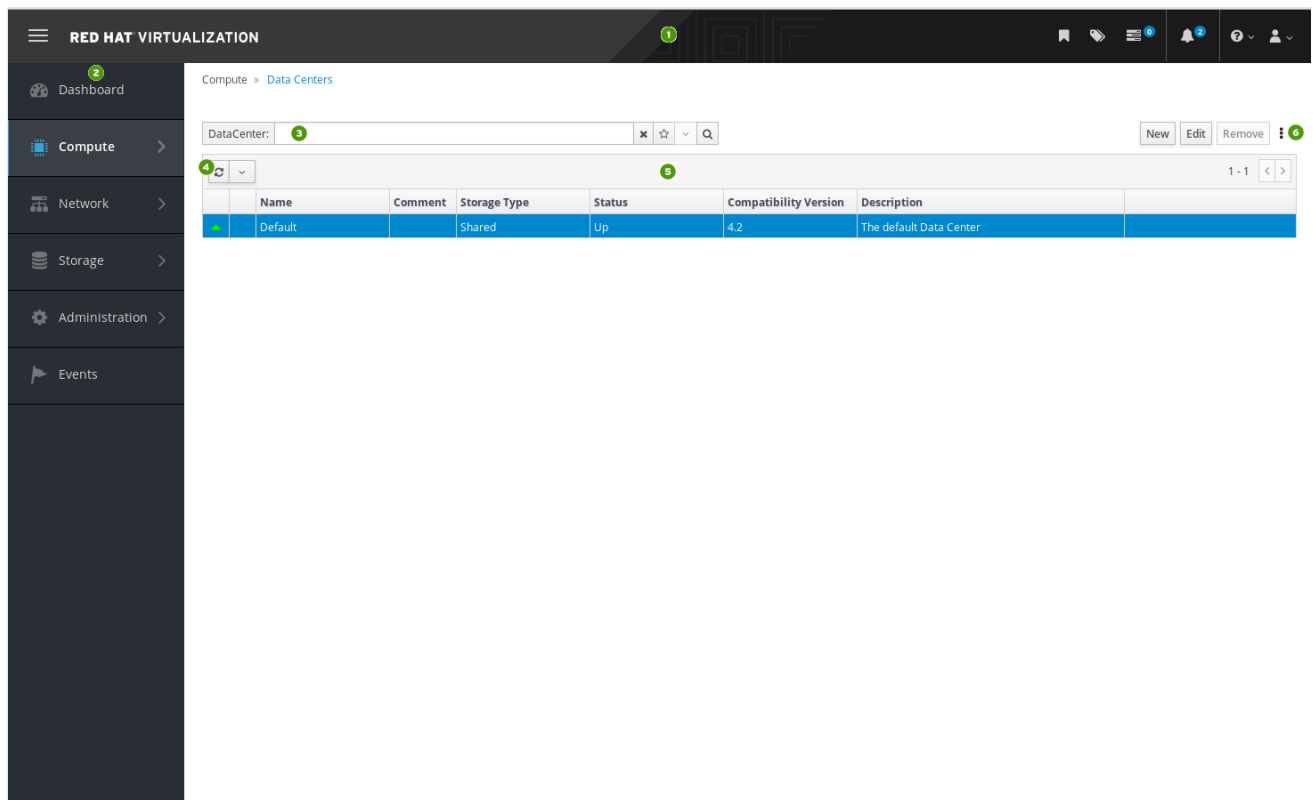
Table 1.2. Client Operating System SPICE Support

Support Tier	Operating System
Tier 1	Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.2 and later
	Microsoft Windows 7
Tier 2	Microsoft Windows 8
	Microsoft Windows 10

1.4. GRAPHICAL USER INTERFACE ELEMENTS

The Red Hat Virtualization Administration Portal consists of contextual panes and menus.

Figure 1.1. Key Graphical User Interface Elements



Key Graphical User Interface Elements

- 1 **Header Bar**

The header bar contains the **Bookmarks**, **Tags**, **Tasks**, **Events** and **alerts notifications** icons, the **Help** drop-down button, and the **User** drop-down button.

You can click the **Help** button to select **Guide**, a shortcut to the [Red Hat Virtualization Administration Guide](#), or **About**, to view information on the version of Red Hat Virtualization. You can click the **User** button to select **Options** or **Sign out**.

- 2 **Main Navigation Menu**

The main navigation menu allows you to view the resources of the Red Hat Virtualization environment.

- 3 **Search Bar**

The search bar allows you to build queries for finding resources such as hosts and clusters in the Red Hat Virtualization environment. Queries can be as simple as a list of all the hosts in the system, or more complex, such as a list of resources that match certain conditions. As you type each part of the search query, you are offered choices to assist you in building the search. The star icon can be used to save the search as a bookmark.

- 4 **Refresh Button**

The **Refresh** button refreshes the Administration Portal. The drop-down list beside the **Refresh** button allows you to set the time, in seconds, between Administration Portal refreshes. To avoid a delay between performing an action and its result appearing in the portal, the portal automatically refreshes whenever you perform an action or event, regardless of the refresh interval.

- **5 Results List**

You can perform a task on an individual item, multiple items, or all the items in the results list by selecting the items and clicking the relevant action button.

You can display or hide table columns in the results list. To do this, right-click any table heading to display the column control menu, and select or deselect the appropriate heading title. The column control menu can also be used to rearrange the order of columns by dragging and dropping the column to the required position within the menu.

Click the name of a resource to go to its details view.


- **6 More Actions Button**

You can use the **More Actions** button to perform additional tasks.

1.5. USING THE GUIDE ME FACILITY








When setting up resources such as data centers and clusters, a number of tasks must be completed in sequence. The context-sensitive **Guide Me** window prompts for actions that are appropriate to the resource being configured. The **Guide Me** window can be accessed at any time by clicking **More Actions** → **Guide Me**.

Figure 1.2. Data Center Guide Me Window

Data Center - Guide Me 

Configuration completed.

Optional actions:

-  Add another Cluster
-  Add another Host
-  Select Hosts
-  Add more Storage
-  Attach more Storage
-  Configure ISO Library
-  Attach ISO Library

Configure Later

CHAPTER 2. SEARCHES

2.1. PERFORMING SEARCHES IN RED HAT VIRTUALIZATION

The Administration Portal allows you to manage thousands of resources, such as virtual machines, hosts, users, and more. To perform a search, enter the search query (free-text or syntax-based) into the search bar, available on the main page for each resource. Search queries can be saved as bookmarks for future reuse, so you do not have to reenter a search query each time the specific search results are required. Searches are not case sensitive.

2.2. SEARCH SYNTAX AND EXAMPLES

The syntax of the search queries for Red Hat Virtualization resources is as follows:

result type: {criteria} [sortby sort_spec]

Syntax Examples

The following examples describe how the search query is used and help you to understand how Red Hat Virtualization assists with building search queries.

Table 2.1. Example Search Queries

Example	Result
Hosts: Vms.status = up page 2	Displays page 2 of a list of all hosts running virtual machines that are up.
Vms: domain = qa.company.com	Displays a list of all virtual machines running on the specified domain.
Vms: users.name = Mary	Displays a list of all virtual machines belonging to users with the user name Mary.
Events: severity > normal sortby time	Displays the list of all Events whose severity is higher than Normal, sorted by time.

2.3. SEARCH AUTO-COMPLETION

The Administration Portal provides auto-completion to help you create valid and powerful search queries. As you type each part of a search query, a drop-down list of choices for the next part of the search opens below the Search Bar. You can either select from the list and then continue typing/selecting the next part of the search, or ignore the options and continue entering your query manually.

The following table specifies by example how the Administration Portal auto-completion assists in constructing a query:

Hosts: Vms.status = down

Table 2.2. Example Search Queries Using Auto-Completion

Input	List Items Displayed	Action
h	Hosts (1 option only)	Select Hosts or type Hosts
Hosts:	All host properties	Type v
Hosts: v	host properties starting with a v	Select Vms or type Vms
Hosts: Vms	All virtual machine properties	Type s
Hosts: Vms.s	All virtual machine properties beginning with s	Select status or type status
Hosts: Vms.status	= !=	Select or type =
Hosts: Vms.status =	All status values	Select or type down

2.4. SEARCH RESULT TYPE OPTIONS

The result type allows you to search for resources of any of the following types:

- **Vms** for a list of virtual machines
- **Host** for a list of hosts
- **Pools** for a list of pools
- **Template** for a list of templates
- **Events** for a list of events
- **Users** for a list of users
- **Cluster** for a list of clusters
- **DataCenter** for a list of data centers
- **Storage** for a list of storage domains

As each type of resource has a unique set of properties and a set of other resource types that it is associated with, each search type has a set of valid syntax combinations. You can also use the auto-complete feature to create valid queries easily.

2.5. SEARCH CRITERIA

You can specify the search criteria after the colon in the query. The syntax of **{criteria}** is as follows:

<prop><operator><value>

or

<obj - type><prop><operator><value>

Examples

The following table describes the parts of the syntax:

Table 2.3. Example Search Criteria

Part	Description	Values	Example	Note
prop	The property of the searched-for resource. Can also be the property of a resource type (see obj - type), or tag (custom tag).	Limit your search to objects with a certain property. For example, search for objects with a status property.	Status	N/A
obj-type	A resource type that can be associated with the searched-for resource.	These are system objects, like data centers and virtual machines.	Users	N/A
operator	Comparison operators.	= != (not equal) > < >= <=	N/A	Value options depend on property.

Part	Description	Values	Example	Note
Value	What the expression is being compared to.	String Integer Ranking Date (formatted according to Regional Settings)	Jones 256 normal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wildcards can be used within strings. "" (two sets of quotation marks with no space between them) can be used to represent an uninitialized (empty) string. Double quotes should be used around a string or date containing spaces

2.6. SEARCH: MULTIPLE CRITERIA AND WILDCARDS

Wildcards can be used in the `<value>` part of the syntax for strings. For example, to find all users beginning with `m`, enter `m*`.

You can perform a search having two criteria by using the Boolean operators **AND** and **OR**. For example:

```
Vms: users.name = m* AND status = Up
```

This query returns all running virtual machines for users whose names begin with "m".

```
Vms: users.name = m* AND tag = "paris-loc"
```

This query returns all virtual machines tagged with "paris-loc" for users whose names begin with "m".

When two criteria are specified without **AND** or **OR**, **AND** is implied. **AND** precedes **OR**, and **OR** precedes implied **AND**.

2.7. SEARCH: DETERMINING SEARCH ORDER

You can determine the sort order of the returned information by using **sortby**. Sort direction (**asc** for ascending, **desc** for descending) can be included.

For example:

```
events: severity > normal sortby time desc
```

This query returns all Events whose severity is higher than Normal, sorted by time (descending order).

2.8. SEARCHING FOR DATA CENTERS

The following table describes all search options for Data Centers.

Table 2.4. Searching for Data Centers

Property (of resource or resource-type)	Type	Description (Reference)
Clusters.clusters-prop	Depends on property type	The property of the clusters associated with the data center.
name	String	The name of the data center.
description	String	A description of the data center.
type	String	The type of data center.
status	List	The availability of the data center.
sortby	List	Sorts the returned results by one of the resource properties.
page	Integer	The page number of results to display.

Example

```
Datacenter: type = nfs and status != up
```

This example returns a list of data centers with a storage type of NFS and status other than up.

2.9. SEARCHING FOR CLUSTERS

The following table describes all search options for clusters.

Table 2.5. Searching Clusters

Property (of resource or resource-type)	Type	Description (Reference)
Datacenter.datacenter-prop	Depends on property type	The property of the data center associated with the cluster.

Property (of resource or resource-type)	Type	Description (Reference)
Datacenter	String	The data center to which the cluster belongs.
name	String	The unique name that identifies the clusters on the network.
description	String	The description of the cluster.
initialized	String	True or False indicating the status of the cluster.
sortby	List	Sorts the returned results by one of the resource properties.
page	Integer	The page number of results to display.

Example

Clusters: initialized = true or name = Default

This example returns a list of clusters which are initialized or named Default.

2.10. SEARCHING FOR HOSTS

The following table describes all search options for hosts.

Table 2.6. Searching for Hosts

Property (of resource or resource-type)	Type	Description (Reference)
Vms.Vms-prop	Depends on property type	The property of the virtual machines associated with the host.
Templates.templates-prop	Depends on property type	The property of the templates associated with the host.
Events.events-prop	Depends on property type	The property of the events associated with the host.
Users.users-prop	Depends on property type	The property of the users associated with the host.

Property (of resource or resource-type)	Type	Description (Reference)
name	String	The name of the host.
status	List	The availability of the host.
external_status	String	The health status of the host as reported by external systems and plug-ins.
cluster	String	The cluster to which the host belongs.
address	String	The unique name that identifies the host on the network.
cpu_usage	Integer	The percent of processing power used.
mem_usage	Integer	The percentage of memory used.
network_usage	Integer	The percentage of network usage.
load	Integer	Jobs waiting to be executed in the run-queue per processor, in a given time slice.
version	Integer	The version number of the operating system.
cpus	Integer	The number of CPUs on the host.
memory	Integer	The amount of memory available.
cpu_speed	Integer	The processing speed of the CPU.
cpu_model	String	The type of CPU.
active_vms	Integer	The number of virtual machines currently running.
migrating_vms	Integer	The number of virtual machines currently being migrated.
committed_mem	Integer	The percentage of committed memory.

Property (of resource or resource-type)	Type	Description (Reference)
tag	String	The tag assigned to the host.
type	String	The type of host.
datacenter	String	The data center to which the host belongs.
sortby	List	Sorts the returned results by one of the resource properties.
page	Integer	The page number of results to display.

Example

Hosts: cluster = Default and Vms.os = rhel6

This example returns a list of hosts which are part of the Default cluster and host virtual machines running the Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6 operating system.

2.11. SEARCHING FOR NETWORKS

The following table describes all search options for networks.

Table 2.7. Searching for Networks

Property (of resource or resource-type)	Type	Description (Reference)
Cluster_network.cluster network-prop	Depends on property type	The property of the cluster associated with the network.
Host_Network.hostnetwork-prop	Depends on property type	The property of the host associated with the network.
name	String	The human readable name that identifies the network.
description	String	Keywords or text describing the network, optionally used when creating the network.
vlanid	Integer	The VLAN ID of the network.

Property (of resource or resource-type)	Type	Description (Reference)
stp	String	Whether Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) is enabled or disabled for the network.
mtu	Integer	The maximum transmission unit for the logical network.
vmnetwork	String	Whether the network is only used for virtual machine traffic.
datacenter	String	The data center to which the network is attached.
sortby	List	Sorts the returned results by one of the resource properties.
page	Integer	The page number of results to display.

Example

Network: `mtu > 1500` and `vmnetwork = true`

This example returns a list of networks with a maximum transmission unit greater than 1500 bytes, and which are set up for use by only virtual machines.

2.12. SEARCHING FOR STORAGE

The following table describes all search options for storage.

Table 2.8. Searching for Storage

Property (of resource or resource-type)	Type	Description (Reference)
<code>Hosts.hosts-prop</code>	Depends on property type	The property of the hosts associated with the storage.
<code>Clusters.clusters-prop</code>	Depends on property type	The property of the clusters associated with the storage.
<code>name</code>	String	The unique name that identifies the storage on the network.

Property (of resource or resource-type)	Type	Description (Reference)
status	String	The status of the storage domain.
external_status	String	The health status of the storage domain as reported by external systems and plug-ins.
datacenter	String	The data center to which the storage belongs.
type	String	The type of the storage.
size	Integer	The size of the storage.
used	Integer	The amount of the storage that is used.
committed	Integer	The amount of the storage that is committed.
sortby	List	Sorts the returned results by one of the resource properties.
page	Integer	The page number of results to display.

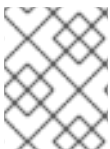
Example

Storage: `size > 200` or `used < 50`

This example returns a list of storage with total storage space greater than 200 GB, or used storage space less than 50 GB.

2.13. SEARCHING FOR DISKS

The following table describes all search options for disks.



NOTE

You can use the **Disk Type** and **Content Type** filtering options to reduce the number of displayed virtual disks.

Table 2.9. Searching for Disks

Property (of resource or resource-type)	Type	Description (Reference)
Datacenters.datacenters-prop	Depends on property type	The property of the data centers associated with the disk.
Storages.storages-prop	Depends on property type	The property of the storage associated with the disk.
alias	String	The human readable name that identifies the storage on the network.
description	String	Keywords or text describing the disk, optionally used when creating the disk.
provisioned_size	Integer	The virtual size of the disk.
size	Integer	The size of the disk.
actual_size	Integer	The actual size allocated to the disk.
creation_date	Integer	The date the disk was created.
bootable	String	Whether the disk can or cannot be booted. Valid values are one of 0 , 1 , yes , or no
shareable	String	Whether the disk can or cannot be attached to more than one virtual machine at a time. Valid values are one of 0 , 1 , yes , or no
format	String	The format of the disk. Can be one of unused , unassigned , cow , or raw .
status	String	The status of the disk. Can be one of unassigned , ok , locked , invalid , or illegal .
disk_type	String	The type of the disk. Can be one of image or lun .

Property (of resource or resource-type)	Type	Description (Reference)
number_of_vms	Integer	The number of virtual machine(s) to which the disk is attached.
vm_names	String	The name(s) of the virtual machine(s) to which the disk is attached.
quota	String	The name of the quota enforced on the virtual disk.
sortby	List	Sorts the returned results by one of the resource properties.
page	Integer	The page number of results to display.

Example

Disks: format = cow and provisioned_size > 8

This example returns a list of virtual disks with QCOW format and an allocated disk size greater than 8 GB.

2.14. SEARCHING FOR VOLUMES

The following table describes all search options for volumes.

Table 2.10. Searching for Volumes

Property (of resource or resource-type)	Type	Description (Reference)
Cluster	String	The name of the cluster associated with the volume.
Cluster.cluster-prop	Depends on property type (examples: name, description, comment, architecture)	The property of the clusters associated with the volume.
name	String	The human readable name that identifies the volume.
type	String	Can be one of distribute, replicate, distributed_replicate, stripe, or distributed_stripe.

Property (of resource or resource-type)	Type	Description (Reference)
transport_type	Integer	Can be one of TCP or RDMA.
replica_count	Integer	Number of replica.
stripe_count	Integer	Number of stripes.
status	String	The status of the volume. Can be one of Up or Down.
sortby	List	Sorts the returned results by one of the resource properties.
page	Integer	The page number of results to display.

Example

Volume: transport_type = rdma and stripe_count >= 2

This example returns a list of volumes with transport type set to RDMA, and with 2 or more stripes.

2.15. SEARCHING FOR VIRTUAL MACHINES

The following table describes all search options for virtual machines.



NOTE

Currently, the **Network Label**, **Custom Emulated Machine**, and **Custom CPU Type** properties are not supported search parameters.

Table 2.11. Searching for Virtual Machines

Property (of resource or resource-type)	Type	Description (Reference)
Hosts.hosts-prop	Depends on property type	The property of the hosts associated with the virtual machine.
Templates.templates-prop	Depends on property type	The property of the templates associated with the virtual machine.
Events.events-prop	Depends on property type	The property of the events associated with the virtual machine.

Property (of resource or resource-type)	Type	Description (Reference)
Users . <i>users-prop</i>	Depends on property type	The property of the users associated with the virtual machine.
Storage . <i>storage-prop</i>	Depends on the property type	The property of storage devices associated with the virtual machine.
Vnic . <i>vnic-prop</i>	Depends on the property type	The property of the VNIC associated with the virtual machine.
name	String	The name of the virtual machine.
status	List	The availability of the virtual machine.
ip	Integer	The IP address of the virtual machine.
uptime	Integer	The number of minutes that the virtual machine has been running.
domain	String	The domain (usually Active Directory domain) that groups these machines.
os	String	The operating system selected when the virtual machine was created.
creationdate	Date	The date on which the virtual machine was created.
address	String	The unique name that identifies the virtual machine on the network.
cpu_usage	Integer	The percent of processing power used.
mem_usage	Integer	The percentage of memory used.
network_usage	Integer	The percentage of network used.
memory	Integer	The maximum memory defined.

Property (of resource or resource-type)	Type	Description (Reference)
apps	String	The applications currently installed on the virtual machine.
cluster	List	The cluster to which the virtual machine belongs.
pool	List	The virtual machine pool to which the virtual machine belongs.
loggedinuser	String	The name of the user currently logged in to the virtual machine.
tag	List	The tags to which the virtual machine belongs.
datacenter	String	The data center to which the virtual machine belongs.
type	List	The virtual machine type (server or desktop).
quota	String	The name of the quota associated with the virtual machine.
description	String	Keywords or text describing the virtual machine, optionally used when creating the virtual machine.
sortby	List	Sorts the returned results by one of the resource properties.
page	Integer	The page number of results to display.
next_run_configuration_exists	Boolean	The virtual machine has pending configuration changes.

Example

Vms: template.name = Win* and user.name = ""

This example returns a list of virtual machines whose base template name begins with **Win** and are assigned to any user.

Example

Vms: cluster = Default and os = windows7

This example returns a list of virtual machines that belong to the **Default** cluster and are running Windows 7.

2.16. SEARCHING FOR POOLS

The following table describes all search options for Pools.

Table 2.12. Searching for Pools

Property (of resource or resource-type)	Type	Description (Reference)
name	String	The name of the pool.
description	String	The description of the pool.
type	List	The type of pool.
sortby	List	Sorts the returned results by one of the resource properties.
page	Integer	The page number of results to display.

Example

Pools: type = automatic

This example returns a list of pools with a type of **automatic**.

2.17. SEARCHING FOR TEMPLATES

The following table describes all search options for templates.

Table 2.13. Searching for Templates

Property (of resource or resource-type)	Type	Description (Reference)
Vms.Vms-prop	String	The property of the virtual machines associated with the template.
Hosts.hosts-prop	String	The property of the hosts associated with the template.
Events.events-prop	String	The property of the events associated with the template.

Property (of resource or resource-type)	Type	Description (Reference)
Users . <i>users-prop</i>	String	The property of the users associated with the template.
name	String	The name of the template.
domain	String	The domain of the template.
os	String	The type of operating system.
creationdate	Integer	The date on which the template was created. Date format is mm/dd/yy .
childcount	Integer	The number of virtual machines created from the template.
mem	Integer	Defined memory.
description	String	The description of the template.
status	String	The status of the template.
cluster	String	The cluster associated with the template.
datacenter	String	The data center associated with the template.
quota	String	The quota associated with the template.
sortby	List	Sorts the returned results by one of the resource properties.
page	Integer	The page number of results to display.

Example

Template: `Events.severity >= normal` and `Vms.uptime > 0`

This example returns a list of templates where events of normal or greater severity have occurred on virtual machines derived from the template, and the virtual machines are still running.

2.18. SEARCHING FOR USERS

The following table describes all search options for users.

Table 2.14. Searching for Users

Property (of resource or resource-type)	Type	Description (Reference)
Vms.Vms-prop	Depends on property type	The property of the virtual machines associated with the user.
Hosts.hosts-prop	Depends on property type	The property of the hosts associated with the user.
Templates.templates-prop	Depends on property type	The property of the templates associated with the user.
Events.events-prop	Depends on property type	The property of the events associated with the user.
name	String	The name of the user.
lastname	String	The last name of the user.
username	String	The unique name of the user.
department	String	The department to which the user belongs.
group	String	The group to which the user belongs.
title	String	The title of the user.
status	String	The status of the user.
role	String	The role of the user.
tag	String	The tag to which the user belongs.
pool	String	The pool to which the user belongs.
sortby	List	Sorts the returned results by one of the resource properties.
page	Integer	The page number of results to display.

Example

Users: `Events.severity > normal` and `Vms.status = up` or `Vms.status = pause`

This example returns a list of users where events of greater than normal severity have occurred on their virtual machines AND the virtual machines are still running; or the users' virtual machines are paused.

2.19. SEARCHING FOR EVENTS

The following table describes all search options you can use to search for events. Auto-completion is offered for many options as appropriate.

Table 2.15. Searching for Events

Property (of resource or resource-type)	Type	Description (Reference)
<code>Vms.Vms-prop</code>	Depends on property type	The property of the virtual machines associated with the event.
<code>Hosts.hosts-prop</code>	Depends on property type	The property of the hosts associated with the event.
<code>Templates.templates-prop</code>	Depends on property type	The property of the templates associated with the event.
<code>Users.users-prop</code>	Depends on property type	The property of the users associated with the event.
<code>Clusters.clusters-prop</code>	Depends on property type	The property of the clusters associated with the event.
<code>Volumes.Volumes-prop</code>	Depends on property type	The property of the volumes associated with the event.
<code>type</code>	List	Type of the event.
<code>severity</code>	List	The severity of the event: Warning/Error/Normal.
<code>message</code>	String	Description of the event type.
<code>time</code>	List	Day the event occurred.
<code>username</code>	String	The user name associated with the event.
<code>event_host</code>	String	The host associated with the event.

Property (of resource or resource-type)	Type	Description (Reference)
event_vm	String	The virtual machine associated with the event.
event_template	String	The template associated with the event.
event_storage	String	The storage associated with the event.
event_datacenter	String	The data center associated with the event.
event_volume	String	The volume associated with the event.
correlation_id	Integer	The identification number of the event.
sortby	List	Sorts the returned results by one of the resource properties.
page	Integer	The page number of results to display.

Example

Events: Vms.name = testdesktop and Hosts.name = gonzo.example.com

This example returns a list of events, where the event occurred on the virtual machine named **testdesktop** while it was running on the host **gonzo.example.com**.


CHAPTER 3. BOOKMARKS

3.1. SAVING A QUERY STRING AS A BOOKMARK

A bookmark can be used to remember a search query, and shared with other users.

Saving a Query String as a Bookmark


1. Enter the desired search query in the search bar and perform the search.
2. Click the star-shaped **Bookmark** button to the right of the search bar to open the **New Bookmark** window.
3. Enter the **Name** of the bookmark.
4. Edit the **Search string** field, if required.
5. Click **OK**.

Click the **Bookmarks** icon () in the header bar to find and select the bookmark.

3.2. EDITING A BOOKMARK

You can modify the name and search string of a bookmark.


Editing a Bookmark

1. Click the **Bookmarks** icon () in the header bar.
2. Select a bookmark and click **Edit**.
3. Change the **Name** and **Search string** fields as necessary.
4. Click **OK**.

3.3. DELETING A BOOKMARK

When a bookmark is no longer needed, remove it.

Deleting a Bookmark

1. Click the **Bookmarks** icon () in the header bar.
2. Select a bookmark and click **Remove**.
3. Click **OK**.

CHAPTER 4. TAGS

4.1. USING TAGS TO CUSTOMIZE INTERACTIONS WITH RED HAT VIRTUALIZATION

After your Red Hat Virtualization platform is set up and configured to your requirements, you can customize the way you work with it using tags. Tags allow system resources to be arranged into groups or categories. This is useful when many objects exist in the virtualization environment and the administrator wants to concentrate on a specific set of them.


This section describes how to create and edit tags, assign them to hosts or virtual machines and search using the tags as criteria. Tags can be arranged in a hierarchy that matches a structure, to fit the needs of the enterprise.

To create, modify, and remove Administration Portal tags, click the **Tags** icon () in the header bar.

4.2. CREATING A TAG

Create tags so you can filter search results using tags.


Creating a Tag

1. Click the **Tags** icon () in the header bar.
2. Click **Add** to create a new tag, or select a tag and click **New** to create a descendant tag.
3. Enter the **Name** and **Description** of the new tag.
4. Click **OK**.

4.3. MODIFYING A TAG

You can edit the name and description of a tag.


Modifying a Tag

1. Click the **Tags** icon () in the header bar.
2. Select the tag you want to modify and click **Edit**.
3. Change the **Name** and **Description** fields as necessary.
4. Click **OK**.

4.4. DELETING A TAG

When a tag is no longer needed, remove it.

Deleting a Tag

1. Click the **Tags** icon () in the header bar.

2. Select the tag you want to delete and click **Remove**. A message warns you that removing the tag will also remove all descendants of the tag.
3. Click **OK**.

You have removed the tag and all its descendants. The tag is also removed from all the objects that it was attached to.

4.5. ADDING AND REMOVING TAGS TO AND FROM OBJECTS

You can assign tags to and remove tags from hosts, virtual machines, and users.

Adding and Removing Tags to and from Objects

1. Select the object(s) you want to tag or untag.
2. Click **More Actions** → **Assign Tags**.
3. Select the check box to assign a tag to the object, or clear the check box to detach the tag from the object.
4. Click **OK**.

The specified tag is now added or removed as a custom property of the selected object(s).

4.6. SEARCHING FOR OBJECTS USING TAGS

Enter a search query using **tag** as the property and the desired value or set of values as criteria for the search.

The objects tagged with the specified criteria are listed in the results list.



NOTE

If you search for objects using **tag** as the property and the inequality operator (**!=**), for example, **Host: Vms.tag!=server1**, the results list does not include untagged objects.