Red Hat Enterprise Linux Release 9.2 Manual Pages on 'auvirt.8' command

$ man auvirt.8

AUVIRT(8)   System Administration Utilities   AUVIRT(8)

NAME

   auvirt - a program that shows data related to virtual machines

SYNOPSIS

   auvirt [OPTIONS]

DESCRIPTION

   auvirt shows a list of guest sessions found in the audit logs. If a

   guest is specified, only the events related to that guest is consid?

   ered. To specify a guest, both UUID or VM name can be given.

   For each guest session the tool prints a record with the domain name,

   the user that started the guest, the time when the guest was started

   and the time when the guest was stopped.

   If the option "--all-events" is given a more detailed output is shown.

   In this mode other records are shown for guest's stops, resource as?

   signments, AVC and anomaly events. The first field indicates the event

   type and can have the following values: start, stop, res, avc, and

   anom.

   Resource assignments have the additional fields: resource type, reason

   and resource. And AVC records have the following additional fields: op?

   eration, result, command and target.

   By default, auvirt reads records from the system audit log file. But

   --stdin and --file options can be specified to change this behavior.

OPTIONS

--all-events

> Show records for all virtualization related events.

--debug

> Print debug messages to stderr.

-f, --file file

> Read records from the given file instead from the system audit
>
> log file.

-h, --help

> Print help message and exit.

--proof

> Add after each event a line containing all the identifiers of
>
> the audit records used to calculate the event. Each identifier
>
> consists of unix time, milliseconds and serial number.

--show-uuid

> Add the guest's UUID to each record.

--stdin

> Read records from the standard input instead from the system au?
>
> dit log file. This option cannot be specified with --file. The
>
> audit events must be in the raw format.

--summary

> Print a summary with information about the events found. The
>
> summary contains the considered range of time, the number of
>
> guest starts and stops, the number of resource assignments, the
>
> number of AVC and anomaly events, and the number of failed oper?
>
> ations.

-te, --end [end-date] [end-time]

> Search for events with time stamps equal to or before the given
>
> end time. The format of end time depends on your locale. If the
>
> date is omitted, today is assumed. If the time is omitted, now
>
> is assumed. Use 24 hour clock time rather than AM or PM to spec?
>
> ify time.   An example date using the en_US.utf8 locale is
>
> 09/03/2009. An example of time is 18:00:00. The date format ac?
>
> cepted is influenced by the LC_TIME environmental variable.

You may also use the word: now, recent, today, yesterday, this-week, week-ago, this-month, this-year. Today means starting now. Recent is 10 minutes ago. Yesterday is 1 second after mid‐night the previous day. This-week means starting 1 second after midnight on day 0 of the week determined by your locale (see lo‐caltime). This-month means 1 second after midnight on day 1 of the month. This-year means the 1 second after midnight on the first day of the first month.

-ts, --start [start-date] [start-time]

Search for events with time stamps equal to or after the given end time. The format of end time depends on your locale. If the date is omitted, today is assumed. If the time is omitted, mid‐night is assumed. Use 24 hour clock time rather than AM or PM to specify time. An example date using the en_US.utf8 locale is 09/03/2009. An example of time is 18:00:00. The date format ac‐cepted is influenced by the LC_TIME environmental variable. You may also use the word: now, recent, today, yesterday, this-week, this-month, this-year. Today means starting at 1 second after midnight. Recent is 10 minutes ago. Yesterday is 1 second after midnight the previous day. This-week means start‐ing 1 second after midnight on day 0 of the week determined by your locale (see localtime). This-month means 1 second after midnight on day 1 of the month. This-year means the 1 second af‐ter midnight on the first day of the first month.

-u, --uuid UUID

Only show events related to the guest with the given UUID.

-v, --vm name

Only show events related to the guest with the given name.

EXAMPLES

To see all the records in this month for a guest

auvirt --start this-month --vm GuestVmName --all-events

SEE ALSO

aulast(8), ausearch(8), aureport(8).

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IBM Corp   Dec 2011   AUVIRT(8)