

Parallels Desktop

Command Line Reference Guide

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CHAPTER 1

Introduction

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About Parallels Command Line Tools

Parallels Desktop Enterprise Edition comes with two command-line utilities: prlsrvctl and prlctl.

prlsrvctl

The prlsrvctl utility is used to administer Parallels Desktop. The tasks that can be performed include getting general information about Parallels Desktop and its configuration settings, modifying Parallels Desktop preferences, getting a list of users, obtaining statistics, installing a license, and others.

prictl

The prlctl utility is used to perform administration tasks on virtual machines. The utility supports a full range of tasks from creating and administering virtual machines to installing Parallels Tools, getting statistics, and generating problem reports.

The rest of this chapter provides detailed technical information about the commands and options available with each utility.

Organization of This Guide

This guide contains the following chapters:

Introduction (you are reading it now).

Parallels Desktop Management. Provides reference information for the prlsrvctl utility, its commands, and options.

Virtual Machine Management. Provides reference information for the prlctl utility, its commands, and options.

Parallels Desktop Management

Parallels Desktop is managed using the prlsrvctl command-line utility, which is installed on the Mac during the Parallels Desktop installation.

In This Chapter

General Syntax

The prlsrvctl command-line utility is used to perform management tasks on Parallels Desktop. The tasks include getting the Parallels Desktop information, modifying Parallels Desktop preferences, installing a license, obtaining statistics and problem reports, and some others.

Syntax

```
prlsrvctl command [options] [-I,--login user[:passwd]@server] [-v, --verbose number]
```

Name	Description
command	The name of the command to execute.
options	Command options. See individual commands for available options.
-1,login	Connect to a remote Parallels Desktop. If this parameter is omitted, the command will be executed on the local machine.
user	Name of the user on the remote Mac.

passwd	The user password. If the password is omitted, you will be prompted to enter it.
server	The remote Mac IP address or hostname.
-v,verbose number	Show verbose output. The greater the <i>number</i> , the more verbose output will be produced.

Remarks

To display help, enter prlsrvctl on the command line without any parameters.

prlsrvctl info

Displays the host computer and Parallels Desktop configuration information.

Syntax

prisrvctl info

Remarks

The information returned by the info command includes the following:

- Host machine name.
- Parallels Desktop version number.
- Host operating system type and version.
- The default virtual machine directory name and path.
- · Parallels Desktop memory limits.
- Parallels Desktop minimum allowable security level.
- The default backup directory name and path for virtual machines.
- · Parallels Desktop license information.
- Host machine hardware configuration information.
- · Other miscellaneous info.

Links

General Syntax (p. 7)

prlsrvctl install-license

Installs Parallels Desktop license on the host computer.

Syntax

prisrvcti install-license -k,--key key [-n,--name name] [-c,--company name] [--deferred]

Parameters

Name	Description
-k,key <i>key</i>	License key.
-n,name <i>name</i>	License user name.
-c,company name	License company name.
deferred	The license will be activated the next time Parallels Desktop is started. If a license has already been activated, it should be deactivated first before using this option. See prisrvctl deactivate-license (p. 9)

Links

General Syntax (p. 7)

prlsrvctl deactivate-license

Deactivates Parallels Desktop license.

Syntax

prisrvcti deactivate-license

Links

General Syntax (p. 7)

prlsrvctl net

The prlsrvctl net command is used to create and configure Parallels Desktop virtual networks.

Subcommands

Name	Description
net add	Creates a new virtual network
net set	Configures the parameters of an existing virtual network.
net del	Removes an existing virtual network.

net list	List the available virtual networks.
----------	--------------------------------------

net add

The prlsrvctl net add command is used to create a new virtual network.

Syntax

Parameters

Name	Description
vnetwork_id	A user-defined name that will identify the new virtual network.
-i,ifname if	The name of a physical network adapter on the host to which this virtual network should be bound.
-m,mac <i>mac_address</i>	The MAC address of a virtual network adapter on the host to which this virtual network should be bound.
-t,type value	The type of the virtual network to create. Possible values are:
	bridged. A virtual machine connected to this type of virtual network appears as an independent computer on the network.
	host_only (default). A virtual machine connected to this type of virtual network can access only the host and the virtual machine connected to the same virtual network.
-d,description description	A user-defined description of the virtual network.
ip-scope-start IP_addressip-scope-end IP_address	Sets the start and end IP addresses for the DHCP pool. The virtual machines connected to the network you are creating will automatically receive their IP addresses from this DHCP pool.

Links

General Syntax

net set

The prlsrvctl net set command is used to modify an existing virtual network.

Syntax

Parameters

Name	Description
vnetwork_id	The name of the virtual network to modify.
-i,ifname if	The name of a physical network adapter on the host to which this virtual network should be bound.
-m,mac <i>mac_address</i>	The MAC address of a virtual network adapter on the host to which this virtual network should be bound.
-t,type	The type of the virtual network to create. Possible values are:
	bridged. A virtual machine connected to this type of virtual network appears as an independent computer on the network.
	host_only. A virtual machine connected to this type of virtual network can access only the host and the virtual machines connected to the same virtual network.
-d,description description	A user-defined description of the virtual network.
-n,name new_name	A new name for the virtual network. Use this parameter if you would like to rename the virtual network.

Links

General Syntax

net del

The prlsrvctl net del command is used to delete an existing virtual network.

Syntax

prisrvcti net del vnetwork_id

Parameters

Name	Description
vnetwork_id	The name of the virtual network to delete.

Links

General Syntax

net list

The prlsrvctl net list command lists the existing virtual networks.

Syntax

prisrvcti net list

Links

General Syntax

prlsrvctl problem-report

Obtains the Parallels Desktop problem report and displays it on the screen.

Syntax

prisrvcti problem-report

Parameters

The command accepts no parameters.

Remarks

The command collects technical data about the Parallels Desktop and displays the report on the screen (the output can also be piped to a file). The report can then be directed to Parallels technical support for analysis.

Links

General Syntax (p. 7)

prlsrvctl set

Allows to modify Parallels Desktop preferences.

Syntax

```
prisrvcti set [--mem-limit auto|size]
[-s,--min-security-level low|normal|high]
```

Name	Description
mem-limit	Sets the upper limit of the memory size that can be reserved for Parallels Desktop operations. The following options are available:
	auto if this option is used, the memory size will be calculated automatically.
	size user-defined memory size, in megabytes.
-s,min-security-level	The lowest allowable security level that can be used to connect to the Parallels Desktop. The following options are available:
	low plain TCP/IP (no encryption).
	 normal most important data is sent and received using SSL over TCP/IP (user credentials during login, guest OS clipboard, etc.) Other data is sent and received using plain TCP/IP with no encryption.
	high all of the data is sent and received using SSL.
-c,cep	Enables/disables the participation in the Customer Experience Program. The following options are available: on enables CEP.
	off disables CEP.
mng-settings	Allows to grant or deny permission to new users to modify Parallels Desktop preferences. By default, only administrators of the host OS can modify Parallels Desktop preferences. When a new Parallels Desktop user profile is created (this happens when a user logs in to Parallels Desktop for the first time), he/she will be granted or denied this privilege based on the default setting. This parameter allows to set that default setting. Please note that this parameter only affects new users (the users that will be created in the future). The profiles of the existing users will not be modified.

device deviceassignment	Allows to set the assignment mode for the specified VTd device. The following options are available:
	host assign the device to host.
	vm assign the device to virtual machines.
backup-storage	The default backup server where virtual machine backups will be stored.
user	Name of the user on the backup server.
passwd	The user password.
server	The backup server IP address or hostname.
port	Port number. If omitted, the default port number will be used.
backup-path path	Name and path of the default directory on the backup server where virtual machines backups will be stored.
default-encryption-plugin plugin-id	Allows to specify which encryption plug-in should be used by default. An encryption plug-in implements an encryption algorithm, which is used to encrypt a virtual machine. Use this option to specify the ID of the plug-in, which should be used by default.
reset-default-encryption-plugin	Resets the default encryption plug-in assignment and sets the built-in plug-in to be used by default.
allow-attach-screenshots	Specifies whether to attach screenshots to problem reports:
	on attach screenshots.
	off do not attach screenshots.

General Syntax (p. 7)

prlsrvctl shutdown

Shuts down Parallels Desktop.

Syntax

prisrvcti shutdown [-f,--force]

Name	Description
-f,force	Specifies whether the shutdown operation should be forced. If one or more virtual machines are running, clients are connected, or some tasks are currently in progress, then forcing the shutdown will stop all processes automatically and will shut down the Parallels Desktop.

General Syntax (p. 7)

prisrvctl statistics

Obtains Parallels Desktop statistics.

Syntax

prisrvcti statistics [-a, --all] [--loop] [--filter name]

Parameters

Name	Description
-a,all	This parameter is not currently used.
loop	Subscribes to receive statistics on the periodic basis. Once you execute the command with this option, the statistics will be displayed in your console window every time a new set of values is collected. To unsubscribe, press the Enter key or Ctrl-C in your console window.
filter name	This parameter is not currently used.

Links

General Syntax (p. 7)

prlsrvctl usb

The prlsrvctl usb command is used to permanently assign a USB device to a specific virtual machine. A permanently assigned USB device will be connected to the virtual machine automatically on server restart.

Subcommands

Name	Description
usb list	Lists USB devices connected to the host together with the information about their virtual machine assignments for the current user.
usb set	Permanently assigns a USB device to the specified virtual machine.
usb del	Removes a previously created USB device assignment.

usb list

Lists the USB devices connected to the host.

Syntax

prisrvctl usb list

Options

None.

Returns

A list of USB devices in tabular format with the following columns:

Name — the USB device name.

 ${\it ID}-{\it a}$ string that uniquely identifies the USB devices on the physical server. The ID never changes even if the device is disconnected from the server and then reconnected again. Please note that if a device ID is listed in quotes, they are a part of the ID and must be included in other calls that use it as an input parameter.

 $VM\ UUID\ -$ a universally unique ID of the virtual machine to which this USB device is permanently assigned. If a USB device is not assigned to any virtual machine, this column will be empty.

usb set

Permanently assigns a USB device to the specified virtual machine. A permanently assigned USB device will be connected to the virtual machine automatically on server restart. The USB device assignment is performed for the current user only. Other users may create their own USB device assignments.

Syntax

prlsrvctl usb set <usb_dev_ID> <vm_ID | vm_name>

Options

Name	Description
<usb_dev_id></usb_dev_id>	The USB device ID.
<pre><vm_id vm_name=""></vm_id></pre>	The universally unique ID or name of the virtual machine to which to assign the USB device.

usb del

Deletes a USB device assignment. The USB device assignment is performed on the user level, so if you remove an assignment, it will only be removed for the current user. Other users may have their own USB devices assignments, which will not be affected.

Syntax

prisrvcti usb del <usb_dev_ID>

Options

Name	Description
<usb_dev_id></usb_dev_id>	The USB device ID.

prlsrvctl user list

Displays the list of Parallels Desktop users.

Syntax

prlsrvctl user list [-o,--output name[,name...]]

Parameters

Name	Description
-o,output name	Names of the fields to include in the output. The following fields are available:
	name User name.
	mng_settings Indicates whether the user is allowed to modify Parallels Desktop preferences.
	def_vm_home The user default virtual machine folder.
	The fields must be specified using the lower case letters.

See Also

prlsrvctl user set

Links

General Syntax (p. 7)

Virtual Machine Management

Parallels virtual machines can be managed using the prlctl command-line utility, which is installed on a Mac during the Parallels Desktop installation.

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General Syntax

The prlctl utility is used to perform administration tasks on virtual machines. The utility supports a full range of tasks from creating and administering virtual machines to getting statistics and generating problem reports.

Syntax

```
prictl command ID | name [options] [-v, --verbose number]
```

Parameters

Name	Description
command	The name of the command to execute (see the table below for the complete list of commands).
ID	The ID of the virtual machine on which to perform the operation. To obtain the list of the available virtual machines, use the prlctl list command (p. 30).
name	The name of the virtual machine on which to perform the operation. To obtain the list of the available virtual machines, use the prlctl list command (p. 30).
options	Command options. See individual commands for available options.
-v,verbose number	Show verbose output. The greater the <i>number</i> , the more verbose output will be produced.

Remarks

To display help, enter prlctl without any parameters.

pricti backup

Backs up a virtual machine.

Syntax

Name	Description
vm_id vm_name	The UUID or the name of the virtual machine to back up.
-s,storage	This option is used to specify the backup server connection and login parameters. If this option is omitted, the backup will be saved on the default backup server. The default backup server can be configured using the prlsrvctl set command (p. 12).
user	The name of the user on a remote backup server.
passwd	The user password. If omitted, the user will be prompted to enter a password.

server	Server hostname or IP address.
port	Port number. If omitted, the default port number will be used.
description desc	Backup description.
-f,full	Create a full backup of the virtual machine. A full backup contains all virtual machine data.
-i,incremental	Create an incremental backup of the virtual machine. An incremental backup contains only the files changed since the previous full or incremental backup. This is the default backup type.

General Syntax

pricti backup-delete

Deletes a virtual machine backup.

Syntax

Parameters

Name	Description
vm_id vm_name	The UUID or the name of the virtual machine. With this option, the command will delete all backups of the specified virtual machine. To delete a specific backup, you need to additionally specify its ID using thetag option (described below).
-t,tag backup_id	The ID of the backup to delete.
-s,storage	The backup server connection and login parameters. If this option is omitted, the backups will be searched for on the default backup server. The default backup server can be configured using the prlsrvctl set command (p. 12).
user	The name of the backup server user.
passwd	The user password.
server	Backup server hostname or IP address.
port	Port number. If this option is omitted, the default port will be used.

Links

General Syntax

prictl backup-list

Lists the available backups for the specified virtual machine.

Syntax

Parameters

Name	Description
vm_id vm_name	The UUID or the name of the virtual machine for which to list the available backups.
-f,full	Display full backup information.
-s,storage	Backup server connection and login parameters. If this option is omitted, the backups will be searched for on the default backup server. The default backup server can be configured using the prlsrvctl set command (p. 12).
localvms	List only the backups of the virtual machines that were residing on the local server .
user	The name of the backup server user.
passwd	The user password.
server	Backup server hostname or IP address.
port	Port number. If omitted, the default port is used.

Links

General Syntax

pricti capture

Captures the screen of a virtual machine desktop and saves it to a file on the client machine. The data is saved in the Portable Network Graphics (PNG) format.

Syntax

```
pricti capture ID name --file name
```

Name Description

ID	The virtual machine ID.
name	The virtual machine name.
file name	Name and path of the file to which the image should be saved. You should include the file extension (.png) or the file will be saved without one.

General Syntax

prictl change-passwd

Changes the encryption password for the specified virtual machine.

Syntax

prictl change-passwd ID | name

Parameters

Name	Description
ID	Virtual machine ID.
name	Virtual machine name.

Remarks

The command can be used to change the password that was used to encrypt a virtual machine. A user will be asked to enter the current and the new password.

The virtual machine must be currently encrypted for this command to work. If you would like to encrypt an unencrypted virtual machine, use the encrypt command (p. 27).

Links

General Syntax

prictl convert

This command is used to convert third-party virtual machines and disks to Parallels virtual machines and disks. The following third-party virtual machines and disks are supported:

- Microsoft Hyper-V
- Microsoft Virtual PC

- Virtual Box
- VMware

Syntax

```
prictl convert <path> [--dst <path>] [--force]
```

Options

Name	Description
<path></path>	Full path to the third-party virtual machine's configuration file on the local server.
dst= <path></path>	Set the destination directory for the resulting virtual machine and its configuration file. If omitted, the default directory (/var/parallels) is used.
force	Convert the third-party virtual machine even if its guest OS cannot be identified.

pricti clone

Creates an exact copy of the specified virtual machine.

Syntax

```
pricti clone ID \mid name --name new\_name [--template] [--dst path] [--changesid] [--linked] [--detach-external-hdd yes|no]
```

Name	Description
ID	ID of the virtual machine to clone
name	Name of the virtual machine to clone.
name new_name	Name to be assigned to the new virtual machine.
template	Create a virtual machine template instead of a real virtual machine. Templates are used as a basis for creating new virtual machines.
dst path	Name and path of the new virtual machine directory. If this parameter is omitted, the new virtual machine will be created in the default directory.
changesid	Generate a new Windows security identifier (SID) for a Windows-based virtual machine. For this parameter to work, Parallels Tools must be installed in the virtual machine.
linked	Create a linked virtual machine.

detach-external-hdd yes no	If set to no, hard disks located outside a source virtual machine are not removed from the configuration of the resulting clone. Setting the parameter to yes removes outside hard disks from the configuration.
	Note : Outside hard disks are not copied to the cloned virtual machine.

General Syntax

prictl create

Creates a new virtual machine. A virtual machine can be created from scratch or from a virtual machine template. When created from scratch, the target operating system type or version must be specified. To create a virtual machine from a template, the template name must be passed to the command.

Syntax

```
pricti create name \{ --ostype \ name | --distribution \{ name | list \} \}  [--location path] pricti create name \ --ostemplate \ name \ [--location \ path]
```

Name	Description
name	User-defined new virtual machine name. If the name consists of two or more words separated by spaces, it must be enclosed in quotes.
-o,ostype name	The name of the family of the operating system that will be installed in the virtual machine. Select from one of the following:
	• windows
	• linux
	• macos
	• feebsd
	• os2
	• msdos
	• netware
	• solaris
	other (specify this option if the operating system you are planning to install is not listed above).

-d, --distribution name/list

The operating system version that you are planning to install in the virtual machine.

To display the list of known operating systems, supply the list value instead of the OS name.

Or supply one of the following values (grouped by family):

Windows

- win-311
- win-95
- win-98
- win-me
- win-nt
- win-2000
- win-xp
- win-2003
- win-vista
- win-2008
- win-7
- win (specify this option if the Windows OS version you are using is not listed above).

Linux

- rhel
- rhel3
- suse
- debian
- fedora-core (specify this option for all Fedora Core distributions except for Fedora Core 5).
- fc-5
- ubuntu
- mandriva
- centos
- redhat
- opensuse

Mac OS

- macos-10.4
- macos-10.5
- snowleopard

FreeBSD

- freebsd-4
- freebsd-5
- freebsd-6

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ostemplate name	The name of the virtual machine template from which to create the new virtual machine. Use the prlctl listtemplate command to obtain the list of the available templates.
location path	Name and path of the directory where to store the new virtual machine files. If this parameter is omitted, the files will be crated in the default virtual machine directory.

Remarks

When creating a virtual machine from scratch, you may specify the operating system family or version. If an operating system version is specified using the <code>--distribution</code> parameter, the virtual machine will be configured for that operating system. If an operating system family is specified using the <code>--ostype</code> parameter, the virtual machine will be configured for the default version of this OS family. The default versions are determined internally by Parallels and are kept in sync with other Parallels management tools such as Parallels Management Console. The best way to find out the default versions used in your Parallels installation is by creating a sample virtual machine.

Links

General Syntax

pricti delete

Deletes a virtual machine from the <host computer>. The command removes a virtual machine from the Parallels Service registry and permanently deletes all its files from the host. Once completed, this operation cannot be reversed.

Syntax

pricti delete ID name

Parameters

Name	Description
ID	The ID of the virtual machine to delete.
name	The name of the virtual machine to delete.

Links

General Syntax

prictl encrypt, decrypt

Encrypt and decrypt a virtual machine.

Syntax

```
pricti encrypt ID name [--dry-run]
pricti decrypt ID name [--dry-run]
```

Parameters

Name	Description
ID	The ID of the virtual machine to encrypt or decrypt.
name	The name of the virtual machine to encrypt or decrypt.
dry-run	Allows to run the encryption or decryption operation using a simulation. Use this option to verify that the operation can be performed and that there are no current limitations with the host computer or the virtual machine that can make the operation invalid. For example, if you don't have enough space on the host computer, the simulated run will inform you of this, so you can correct it before running the actual operation.

Remarks

The encrypt command will encrypt the specified virtual machine and all its data. A user will be prompted to enter an encryption password after the command is executed from the command line.

The decrypt command will decrypt the specified virtual machine. A user will have to enter a password that was selected when the virtual machine was encrypted.

The encryption password can be modified for an encrypted virtual machine using the change-passwd command (p. 23).

Links

General Syntax

prictl enter

Creates a command prompt channel to a virtual machine. By using this command, you can create a command prompt channel and execute commands in a virtual machine. Parallels Tools must be installed in a virtual machine to use this utility.

Syntax

 $\textbf{pricti enter exec } \textit{vm_id} \, | \, \textit{vm_name}$

Name	Description	
vm_id vm_name	The UUID or the name of the virtual machine.	

General Syntax

prictl exec

Executes a command inside a virtual machine. Parallels Tools must be installed in a virtual machine to use this utility. Commands in Linux guests are invoked with bash -c.

Syntax

prictl exec vm_id | vm_name command

Parameters

Name	Description	
vm_id vm_name	The UUID or the name of the virtual machine.	
command	A command to execute.	

Links

General Syntax

pricti instalitools

Installs Parallels Tools in the specified virtual machine.

Syntax

pricti instalitoois ID name

Parameters

Name	Description	
ID	The ID of the target virtual machine.	
name	The name of the target virtual machine.	

Notes

To use this command, the target virtual machine must be running.

General Syntax

prictl list

Obtains a list of virtual machines on the host computer. The command allows to obtain a summary list containing only the virtual machine ID, name, and status, or to obtain a detailed information about a specific or all virtual machines.

Syntax

```
pricti list [--all] [--template] [--no-header]
[-o, --output name[,name...]] [-s, --sort name|-name]

pricti list --info [ID|name]
```

Parameters

Name	Description	
-a,all	List all, running, stopped, suspended, and paused virtual machines. If this and the rest of the parameters are omitted, only the running virtual machines will be displayed.	
-t,template	List the available virtual machine templates. The real virtual machines will not be included in the output.	
no-header	Do not display column headers.	
-o,output name	Display one (or any combination) of the following fields:	
	uuid Virtual machine ID.	
	name Virtual machine name.	
	statusVirtual machine status (running, stopped, etc.).	
	The above fields can be combined in a single command using comma separator (e.g. uuid, name). The excluded fields will not be displayed. The field names must be typed in lower case.	
-s,sort name	Sort the virtual machine list by the specified parameter in ascending order.	
-i,info	Display detailed information about a virtual machine.	
ID	The ID of the virtual machine for which to display the detailed information. If not specified, the information will be displayed for all registered virtual machines.	
name	The name of the virtual machine for which to display the detailed information. If not specified, the information will be displayed for all registered virtual machines.	

Links

General Syntax

pricti pause, suspend, resume

Pause, suspend, and resume a virtual machine.

Syntax

```
pricti pause ID | name
pricti suspend ID | name
pricti resume ID | name
```

Parameters

Name	Description	
ID	The ID of the virtual machine to pause, suspend, or resume.	
name	The name of the virtual machine to pause, suspend, or resume.	

Remarks

The pause command pauses a virtual machine. To continue the virtual machine operation, use the prlctl start command (p. 49).

The suspend command suspends the virtual machine operation. When a running virtual machine is suspended, the state of the virtual machine processes is saved to a file on the host. After that, the machine is stopped. To resume the machine, use the resume command.

Links

General Syntax

prictl problem-report

Obtains a problem report for the specified virtual machine and displays it on the screen.

Syntax

```
prictl problem-report ID | name <-d,--dump | -s,--send [--proxy
[user[:password]@proxyhost[:port]]] [--no-proxy]>
```

A I	Description
Name	Description
1.101.10	20001121011

ID	The ID of the virtual machine for which to obtain the problem report.
name	The name of the virtual machine for which to obtain the report. If the name consists of separate words, it must be enclosed in quotes.
-d,dump	Collect technical data about a virtual machine and display it on the screen. You can also pipe the output to a file and then send it to the Parallels technical support to analyze your problem.
-s,send	Send the generated problem report to the Parallels technical support.
proxy user:password@proxyhost:port	Use the specified information to send the generated report through a proxy server, if you use one to connect to the Internet.
no-proxy	Do not use a proxy server to send the generated report. This is the default behavior, so you can omit this parameter.

General Syntax

pricti register, unregister

The register command is used to register a virtual machine with Parallels Service.

The unregister command removes a virtual machine from the Parallels Service registry.

Syntax

prictl register path
prictl unregister ID | name

Parameters

Name	Description	
path	An absolute path to the virtual machine directory.	
ID name	The ID or the name of the virtual machine to remove from the Parallels Service registry.	

Remarks

Use the register command when you have a virtual machine on the host that doesn't show up in the list of the virtual machines registered with the Parallels Service. This can be a machine that was previously removed from the registry or a machine that was manually copied from another location.

The unregister command removes a virtual machine from the Parallels Service registry but does not delete the virtual machine files from the host. You can re-register such a machine with the Parallels Service later using the register command.

Links

General Syntax

prictl restore

Restores a virtual machine from a backup.

Syntax

Parameters

Name	Description	
vm_id vm_name	The UUID or the name of the virtual machine. If this option is specified, the command will restore it from the latest available backup. To restore a virtual machine from a specific backup, omit this option and specify the backup ID using thetag option (described below).	
-t,tag backup_id	The backup ID from which to restore a virtual machine.	
-s,storage	The backup server connection and login parameters. If this option is omitted, the backups will be searched for on the default backup server. The default backup server can be configured using the prlsrvctl set command (p. 12).	
user	The name of the backup server user.	
passwd	The user password.	
server	The backup server hostname or IP address.	
port	Port number. If omitted, the default port will be used.	
-n,name new_name	A new name to assign to the restored virtual machine. If omitted, the virtual machine will be restored with the original name.	
dst	Restore the virtual machine to the specified directory on the Parallels server. If you omit this option, the virtual machine will be restored to /var/parallels/vm_name.	

Links

General Syntax

prictl server

Obtains information about the host computer and Parallels the Parallels Desktop installed on it. Also, allows to shut down the Parallels Desktop.

Syntax

prictl server shutdown info

Parameters

Name	Description	
info	Displays the Parallels Desktop information.	
shutdown	Shuts down Parallels Desktop. If one or more virtual machines are running, clients are connected, or some tasks are currently in progress then the shutdown operation will be aborted.	

See Also

```
prlsrvctl info (p. 8)
prlsrvctl shutdown (p. 14)
```

Links

General Syntax

prictl set

The prlctl set command is used to modify the configuration of a virtual machine and manage virtual machine devices and shared folders. The following subsections provide technical information on how to use the command to perform these tasks.

Modifying Virtual Machine Configuration

The prlctl set command can be used to modify virtual machine configuration parameters, including virtual CPU availability, RAM and video memory size, startup and shutdown options, and some others.

Syntax

```
[--autostart on|off|auto] [--autostart-delay number]
[--autostop stop|suspend]
[--start-as-user administrator|owner|user:passwd]
[--tools-autoupdate on|off]
[--userpasswd os_user:new_pass]
```

Name	Description
ID	Target virtual machine ID.
name	Target virtual machine name.
cpus <i>number</i>	Number of virtual CPUs in the virtual machine. If the host has more than one CPU, this option allows to set the number of virtual CPUs to be available in the virtual machine.
memsize number	The amount of memory (RAM) available to the virtual machine, in megabytes.
videosize number	The amount of video memory available to the virtual machine graphics card.
description VM_description	Short description of the virtual machine.
autostart on off auto	Defines the virtual machine start-up options:
	on the virtual machine is started automatically on the Parallels Service startup.
	off the autostart is off. This is the default virtual machine start-up mode.
	auto resume the virtual machine state prior to the Parallels Service shutdown.
	If you set this option to on or auto, you must additionally specify thestart-as-user option (see below).
autostart-delay number	Sets the time delay used during the virtual machine automatic startup.
autostop stop suspend	Sets the automatic shutdown mode for the specified virtual machine:
	stop the virtual machine is stopped when you shut down the Parallels Service.
	suspend the virtual machine is suspended when the Parallels Service is shut down.

start-as-user administrator owner user:passwd	Specifies the account to use to autostart the virtual machine:
	administrator start the virtual machine as the administrator of the host operating system.
	owner start the virtual machine as the virtual machine owner.
	user:passwd start the virtual machine as the specified user.
tools-autoupdate on off	Turns on/off automatic updating of Parallels Tools in the guest operating system. If this option is set to ON, Parallels Tools updates will be performed automatically every time an update is available for your Parallels Desktop. If this option is set to OFF, no automatic Parallels Tools updates will be performed, so that you can do it manually at a convenient time.
userpasswd os_user:new_pass	Resets the password for the specified user of the guest OS running in a virtual machine. The parameters are: os_user guest OS user name.
	new_pass new password.

General Syntax

Managing Virtual Devices

The prlctl set command allows to add virtual devices to a virtual machine and to modify and delete existing virtual devices.

General Syntax

```
prictl set ID | VM_name --device-add dev_type options
prictl set ID | VM_name --device-set name options
prictl set ID | VM_name --device-del name
```

Name	Description
ID	The virtual machine ID.
VM_name	The virtual machine name.
device-add dev_type options	Adds a virtual device to the specified virtual machine.

	The dev_type parameter specifies the virtual device type (hdd, cdrom, fdd, net, etc.).
	The options parameters specifies device-type specific options.
device-set name options	Modifies the configuration of an existing virtual device in the specified virtual machine.
	The name parameter specifies the virtual device name.
	The options parameters specifies device-type specific options.
device-del name	Deletes a virtual device from the virtual machine. The name parameter specifies the name of the virtual device to delete.

Remarks

All device-related parameters can be subdivided into the following categories:

- Hard disk drives (p. 37)
- Optical disk drives (p. 39)
- Network cards (p. 41)
- Floppy disk drives (p. 41)
- USB devices (p. 45)
- Serial ports (p. 43)
- Parallel ports (p. 44)
- Sound cards (p. 45)

Each group of parameters is explained in the following subsections in detail.

Notes

All operations on virtual machine devices (adding, modifying, or removing a device) must be performed on a stopped virtual machine. An attempt to perform any of these operations on a running virtual machine will result in error.

Hard Disk Drive Management Parameters

This group of parameters is used to add and configure virtual hard disks in a virtual machine.

Name	Description
ID	The virtual machine ID.
VM_name	The virtual machine name.
device-add	Adds a virtual hard disk drive to the virtual machine.
	You can connect up to four IDE devices and up to seven SCSI devices to a virtual machine. This includes hard disks and optical disk drives.
device-set	Modifies the parameters of an existing virtual hard disk.
hdd	Specifies the type of the virtual device to add to the virtual machine (in this instance, a virtual hard disk).
hddN	The name of the virtual hard disk to modify. Virtual hard disks are named using the hddn format where n is the drive index number starting from 0 (e.g. hdd0, hdd1). To obtain the list of disk names, use the prlctl list command with theinfo option.
image name	This options is used to create a virtual hard disk using an image file. You have an option of creating a new image file or to use an existing image.
	To use an existing image file, specify its name and path using the <i>name</i> parameter.
	• To create a new image file, omit theimage parameter. New image files are created in the virtual machine directory and are automatically named using the harddiskN.hdd format, where N is the disk index number (e.g. harddisk0.hdd, harddisk1.hdd).
device name	This option is used to create a virtual hard disk based on a boot camp partition (Mac hosts). The <code>name</code> parameter must contain the boot camp partition name.
type expand plain	For image file based virtual disk drives, specified the disk type:
	expand expanding disk. The image file is small initially and grows in size as you add data to it. This is the default virtual disk type.

1	
	plain plain disk. The image file has a fixed size from the moment it is created (i.e the space is allocated for the drive fully). Plain disks perform faster than expanding disks.
size number	The size of the virtual hard disk, in megabytes. The default size is 32,000 MB.
split	Splits the hard disk image file into 2 GB pieces. You should split a virtual disk if it is stored on a file system that cannot support files larger than 2 GB (e.g. FAT16).
iface ide scsi	Interface type:
	• ide IDE drive.
	scsi - SCSI drive (default).
position number	The SCSI or IDE device identifier to be used for the virtual disk. The allowed ID ranges are the following:
	• for IDE devices: 0:0, 0:1, 1:0, 1:1;
	• for SCSI device: 0:0, 1:0, 2:0, 3:0, 4:0, 5:0, 6:0.
	You can use one of the following formats for specifying IDs: ID: bus, ID-bus, ID. For example, if you specify 3:0 (or 3-0 or 3) as number for a SCSI drive, the guest OS will see the drive as having ID 3 on SCSI bus 0.
enable	Enables the specified virtual disk drive. All newly added disk drives are enabled by default (provided thedisable option is omitted).
disable	Disables the specified virtual disk drive. The disk drive itself is not removed from the virtual machine configuration.

General Syntax, Virtual Device Management (p. 36)

Optical Disk Drive Management Parameters

This group of parameters is used to add and configure virtual optical disk drives, such as DVD or CD drives.

[--connect|--disconnect]

Parameters

Name	Description
ID	The virtual machine ID.
name	The virtual machine name.
device-add	Adds a DVD/CD drive to the virtual machine. You can connect up to four IDE devices and up to seven SCSI devices to a virtual machine. This includes virtual hard disks and DVD/CD drives.
device-set	Modifies the parameters of an existing virtual optical disk.
cdrom	Specifies the virtual device type (in this instance, a CD or DVD drive).
cdromN	The name of the DVD/CD drive to modify. The <i>N</i> postfix indicates the drive index number. To obtain the list of the available drives, use the prlctl list command with theinfo option.
device name	The name of the physical optical disk to connect to the virtual machine.
image <i>name</i>	The name of an existing disk image file to mount in the virtual machine. Currently, the following image file formats are supported: .iso, .cue, .ccd, and .dmg. The image must not be compressed and/or encrypted.
iface ide scsi	Interface type:
	• ide IDE disk.
	scsi SCSI disk (default).
position number	The SCSI or IDE device identifier to be used for the DVD/CD drive. The allowed ID ranges are the following:
	• for IDE devices: 0:0, 0:1, 1:0, 1:1;
	• for SCSI device: 0:0, 1:0, 2:0, 3:0, 4:0, 5:0, 6:0.
	You can use one of the following formats for specifying IDs: ID: bus, ID-bus, ID. For example, if you specify 3:0 (or 3-0 or 3) as number for a SCSI drive, the guest OS will see the drive as having ID 3 on SCSI bus 0.
enable	Enables the specified DVD/CD drive. All newly added drives are enabled by default (provided thedisable option is omitted).
disable	Disables the specified optical disk drive. The disk drive itself is not removed from the virtual machine configuration.
connect	Automatically connect the specified optical disk drive during the virtual machine startup process.
disconnect	Do not automatically connect the specified optical disk drive during the virtual machine startup process.

Links

General Syntax, Virtual Device Management (p. 36)

Floppy Disk Drive Management Parameters

This group of parameters is used to add floppy disk drives to a virtual machine and to modify existing virtual floppy disk drives.

Syntax

```
pricti set ID | VM_name --device-add fdd [--device name]
[--enable | --disable] [--connect | --disconnect]

pricti set ID | VM_name --device-set fdd [--device name]
[--enable | --disable] [--connect | --disconnect]
```

Parameters

Name	Description
ID	The virtual machine ID.
VM_name	The virtual machine name.
fdd	Specifies the type of the virtual device to add or modify (in this instance, a floppy disk drive).
device-add	Adds a new floppy disk drive to the virtual machine. You can connect only one floppy disk drive to a virtual machine.
device-set	Modifies the parameters of an existing virtual floppy disk drive.
device name	The name of the physical floppy disk drive to connect to the virtual machine. If this parameter is omitted, a floppy drive image emulating the floppy disk drive will be created.
enable	Enables the specified floppy disk drive. All newly added floppy drives are enabled by default (provided thedisable option was omitted during the drive creation).
disable	Disables the specified floppy disk drive. The drive itself is not removed from the virtual machine configuration.
connect	Connect the specified floppy disk drive automatically during the virtual machine startup process.
disconnect	Use this option if you don't want the specified floppy disk drive automatically connected to the virtual machine on its start.
image path	The name and path of an existing floppy disk image file (usually floppy.fdd) to mount in the virtual machine.

Links

General Syntax, Virtual Device Management (p. 36)

Network Adapter Management Parameters

This group of parameters is used to manage virtual network adapters in a virtual machine.

Syntax

Name	Description
ID	The virtual machine ID.
VM_name	The virtual machine name.
device-add	Adds a new virtual network adapter to the virtual machine.
device-set	Used to configure an existing virtual network adapter.
net	Specifies the virtual device type to add (in this instance, a virtual network adapter).
netN	The name of the virtual network adapter to modify. To obtain the list of the available adapters, use the prlctl list command with theinfo option.
type shared host bridged	 Sets the networking mode for the virtual network adapter: shared Shared networking. Select this option if you wish to enable Network Address Translation (NAT) for the adapter. The adapter will share the IP address with the host computer when communicating with external networks. host Host-only networking. Select this option if you wish the virtual machine to communicate only with the host computer and other virtual machines included in the same network. Access to external networks is not allowed. bridged Bridged networking. The adapter is bound to the specified physical network adapter. The virtual machine will appear as a standalone computer on the network.
iface name	Used with the bridged networking mode (see above). Specifies the name of the physical network adapter to which the virtual adapter should be bound.
mac addr	The MAC address to be assigned to the virtual network adapter. If this option is omitted, the MAC address will be generated automatically.
mac addr auto	Specifies the MAC address to assign to an existing network adapter. Specify a desired MAC address using the <code>addr</code> parameter value or use the <code>auto</code> option to re-generate the existing address automatically.

enable	Enables the virtual network card. All newly created network adapters are enabled by default (provided thedisable option is omitted).
disable	Disables virtual network adapter. The adapter itself is not removed from the virtual machine configuration. Please note that a disabled virtual network adapter can only be enabled in a stopped virtual machine.
connect	Automatically connect the virtual network adapter during the virtual machine startup process.
disconnect	Do not automatically connect the virtual network adapter during the virtual machine startup process.

General Syntax, Virtual Device Management (p. 36)

Serial Port Management Parameters

This group of parameters is used to manage serial ports in a virtual machine.

Syntax

```
pricti set ID | VM_name --device-add serial

{--device name | --output file | --socket name}

[--enable | --disable] [--connect | --disconnect]

pricti set ID | VM_name --device-set serialN

{--device name | --output file | --socket name}

[--enable | --disable] [--connect | --disconnect]
```

Name	Description
ID	The virtual machine ID.
VM_name	The virtual machine name.
device-add	Adds a new serial port to the virtual machine. You can connect up to four serial ports to a virtual machine.
device-set	Modifies the parameters of an existing serial port.
serial	Specifies the type of the virtual device to add (in this instance, a serial port).
device name	The name of the physical serial port to which to connect the virtual machine.
output file	The name and path of the output file to which to connect the virtual serial port.
socket name	The name of the physical socket to which to connect the virtual serial port.
enable	Enables the virtual serial port. All newly added serial ports are enabled by default (provided thedisable option is omitted).
disable	Disables the virtual serial port.
connect	Automatically connect the virtual serial port during the virtual machine

startup process.
Do not automatically connect the virtual serial port during the virtual machine startup process.

General Syntax, Virtual Device Management (p. 36)

Parallel Port Management Parameters

This group of parameters is used to manage parallel port in a virtual machine.

Syntax

```
prictl set ID|VM_name --device-add parallel
{--device name|--output file_name}
[--enable|--disable][--connect|--disconnect]

prictl set ID|VM_name --device-set parallelN
{--device name|--output file_name}
[--enable|--disable][--connect|--disconnect]
```

Name	Description
ID	The virtual machine ID.
name	The virtual machine name.
device-add	Adds a new parallel port to the virtual machine. You can connect up to three parallel ports to a virtual machine.
device-set	Modifies the parameters of an existing virtual parallel port.
parallel	Specified the type of the virtual device to add (in this instance, a virtual parallel port).
parallelN	The name of the parallel port to modify. To obtain the list of ports, use the prlctl list command with theinfo option.
device name	The name of the physical parallel port to which to connect the virtual parallel port.
output file_name	The name of the output file to which to connect the virtual parallel port.
enable	Enables the specified parallel port. All newly added parallel ports are enabled by default (provided thedisable option was omitted during the port creation).
disable	Disable the specified virtual parallel port. The port itself is not removed from the virtual machine configuration.
connect	Automatically connect the specified virtual parallel port during the virtual machine startup process.
disconnect	Do not automatically connect the specified virtual parallel port during the virtual machine startup process.

General Syntax, Virtual Device Management (p. 36)

USB Controller Management Parameters

This group of parameters is used to manage the USB controller in a virtual machine.

Syntax

```
prictl set ID | VM_name --device-add usb [--enable | --disable ]
```

Parameters

Name	Description
ID	The virtual machine ID.
VM_name	The virtual machine name.
usb	The type of the virtual device to add to the virtual machine (in this instance, a USB device).
enable	Enables the USB controller. This is the default option.
disable	Disables the USB controller.

Links

General Syntax, Virtual Device Management (p. 36)

Sound Device Management Parameters

This group of parameters is used to manage sound devices in a virtual machine.

Syntax

```
pricti set ID | VM_name --device-add sound --output name

[--enable | --disable] [--connect | --disconnect]

pricti set ID | VM_name --device-set sound --output name

[--enable | --disable] [--connect | --disconnect]
```

Name	Description
ID	The virtual machine ID.
VM_name	The virtual machine name.
sound	The type of the virtual device to add to the virtual machine (in this instance, a sound device).

output name	The name of a physical output device to which to connect the virtual sound device.
input name	The name of the physical input device to which to connect the virtual sound device.
enable	Enables the specified sound device. All newly added sound devices are enabled by default (provided thedisable option is omitted).
disable	Disables the specified virtual sound device.
connect	Automatically connect the sound device during the virtual machine startup process.
disconnect	Do not automatically connect the sound device during the virtual machine startup process.

General Syntax, Virtual Device Management (p. 36)

Removing Devices from Virtual Machine

The --device-del option is used to remove virtual devices from a virtual machine.

Syntax

```
prictl set ID name --device-del name
```

Parameters

Name	Description
	The name of the virtual device to delete from the virtual machine. To obtain the list of virtual devices, use the prlctl list command with the info option.

Links

General Syntax, Virtual Device Management (p. 36)

Managing Shared Folders

The prlctl set command can be used to add shared folders to a virtual machine and to modify and delete existing shared folders.

```
pricti set ID|VM_name --shf-host-add name --path path

[--mode ro|rw]

[--shf-description txt]

[--enable|--disable]

pricti set ID|VM_name --shf-host-set name [--mode ro|rw]

[--path path]
```

```
[--shf-description txt]
[--enable|--disable]

prictl set ID|VM_name --shf-host on|off

prictl set ID|VM_name --shf-guest on|off

prictl set ID|VM_name --shf-guest-automount on|off
```

Name	Description
ID	The virtual machine ID.
VM_name	The virtual machine name.
shf-host-add	Shares the specified folder on the host computer with the virtual machine.
shf-host-set	Modifies the settings of an existing shared folder.
shf-host on off	Turns the host folder sharing on or off.
shf-host-del	Removes the specified shared folder from the shared folder list.
shf-guest on off	Turns the guest folder sharing on or off.
shf-guest-automount on off	Mounts or unmounts virtual disks on the host computer.
name	User-defined shared folder name.
path	Name and path of a folder on the host computer to share with the specified virtual machine.
mode	Sharing mode:
	• ro read-only.
	• rw read and write.
shf-description	User-defined shared folder description.
enable	Enable the shared folder.
disable	Disable the shared folder.

Links

General Syntax

prictl snapshot

Takes a snapshot of a running virtual machine.

```
pricti snapshot ID | name [-n,--name name] [-d,--description desc]
```

Name	Description
ID	The virtual machine ID.
name	The virtual machine name.
-n,name <i>name</i>	User-defined snapshot name.
-d,description desc	User-defined snapshot description.

Links

General Syntax

pricti snapshot-delete

Deletes a virtual machine snapshot.

Syntax

pricti snapshot-delete ID name -i,--id snapshot_id

Parameters

Name	Description
ID	The virtual machine ID.
name	The virtual machine name.
-i,id snapshot_id	The ID of the snapshot to delete.

Note: If the specified snapshot has child snapshots that were derived from it, they will not be deleted.

Links

General Syntax

prictl snapshot-list

Displays a list of snapshots of the specified virtual machine.

Syntax

prictl snapshot-list ID | name [-t,--tree] [-i,--id snapshot_id]

Name	Description
ID	The virtual machine ID.
name	The virtual machine name.
-t,tree	Displays the snapshot list as a tree. The default display format is tabular with Parent Snapshot ID and Snapshot ID as columns.
-i,id snapshot_id	The ID of the snapshot to use as a root. If this parameter is omitted, the entire snapshot tree will be displayed.

General Syntax

prictl snapshot-switch

Reverts the specified virtual machine to the specified snapshot.

Syntax

prictl snapshot-switch ID name -i,--id snapshot_id

Parameters

Name	Description
ID	The virtual machine ID.
name	The virtual machine name.
-i,id snapshot_id	The ID of the snapshot to revert to.

Links

General Syntax

prictl start, stop, restart, reset, status

Start, stop, reset, and check the status of a virtual machine.

```
pricti start ID|name
pricti stop ID|name [--kill]
pricti restart ID|name
pricti reset ID|name
pricti status ID|name
```

Name	Description
ID	The ID of the virtual machine to start, stop, restart, reset, or check the status of.
name	The name of the virtual machine to start, stop, restart, reset, or check the status of.
kill	Perform a 'hard' virtual machine shutdown. If this option is omitted, an attempt to perform a graceful shutdown will be made.

Remarks

The stop command can perform a 'hard' or a graceful virtual machine shutdown. If the --kill parameter is included, the 'hard' shutdown will be performed. If the parameter is omitted, the outcome of the graceful shutdown attempt will depend on the following:

- If the Parallels Tools package is installed in a virtual machine, the graceful shutdown will be performed using its facilities.
- If the Parallels Tools package is not installed, the command will try to perform a graceful shutdown using ACPI. Depending on the ACPI support availability in the guest operating system, this may work or not.

The restart command first gracefully shuts down a virtual machine and then starts it again.

The reset command first performs a 'hard' virtual machine shutdown and then starts it again.

The start command can be used to start a stopped virtual machine or to resume a paused virtual machine.

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