



# Command-Line Interface Command Summary

This chapter provides an overview of how to use the Cisco Application and Content Networking System (ACNS) software command-line interface (CLI), including an explanation of CLI command modes, ACNS devices modes, and tables that summarize the purpose of the commands in each mode. The chapter includes the following sections:

- [Using ACNS Device Modes, page 1-1](#)
- [Using Command-Line Processing, page 1-1](#)
- [Using Command Modes, page 1-2](#)
- [Checking the Command Syntax, page 1-4](#)
- [System Help, page 1-6](#)
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**Note**

The CLI can be accessed through the console port or Telnet.

## Using ACNS Device Modes

The ACNS software device mode determines whether the ACNS device is functioning as a Content Engine, Content Distribution Manager, Content Router, or IP/TV Program Manager. The commands available from a specific CLI mode are determined by the ACNS device mode in effect. Use the **device mode** global configuration command to change the current device mode to another configuration. Use the **show device-mode EXEC** command to display the current device configuration.

To determine if a specific command is available for a specific device type, see [Table 2-1 in Chapter 2, “Cisco ACNS Software Commands.”](#)

## Using Command-Line Processing

Cisco ACNS software commands are not case sensitive. You can abbreviate commands and parameters as long as they contain enough letters to be different from any other currently available commands or parameters.

You can scroll through the last 20 commands stored in the history buffer and enter or edit the command at the prompt. (See [Table 1-1.](#))

**Table 1-1** *Command-Line Processing Keystroke Combinations*

| Keystroke Combinations                     | Function                                                                             |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ctrl-A                                     | Jumps to the first character of the command line.                                    |
| Ctrl-B or the Left Arrow key               | Moves the cursor back one character.                                                 |
| Ctrl-C                                     | Escapes and terminates prompts and tasks.                                            |
| Ctrl-D                                     | Deletes the character at the cursor.                                                 |
| Ctrl-E                                     | Jumps to the end of the current command line.                                        |
| Ctrl-F or the Right Arrow key <sup>1</sup> | Moves the cursor forward one character.                                              |
| Ctrl-K                                     | Deletes from the cursor to the end of the command line.                              |
| Ctrl-L                                     | Repeats the current command line on a new line.                                      |
| Ctrl-N or the Down Arrow key <sup>1</sup>  | Enters the next command line in the history buffer.                                  |
| Ctrl-P or the Up Arrow key <sup>1</sup>    | Enters the previous command line in the history buffer.                              |
| Ctrl-T                                     | Transposes the character at the cursor with the character to the left of the cursor. |
| Ctrl-U; Ctrl-X                             | Deletes from the cursor to the beginning of the command line.                        |
| Ctrl-W                                     | Deletes the last word typed.                                                         |
| Esc-B                                      | Moves the cursor back one word.                                                      |
| Esc-D                                      | Deletes from the cursor to the end of the word.                                      |
| Esc-F                                      | Moves the cursor forward one word.                                                   |
| Delete key or Backspace key                | Erases a mistake when entering a command; reenter the command after using this key.  |

1. The arrow keys function only on ANSI-compatible terminals such as VT100s.

## Using Command Modes

The CLI for the ACNS software is similar to the CLI for the Cisco IOS software. Both the Cisco IOS software and the ACNS CLI are organized into different command and configuration modes. Each mode provides access to a specific set of commands. This section describes the command modes provided by the ACNS software CLI and includes the following topics:

- [Using EXEC Mode, page 1-3](#)
- [Using Global Configuration Mode, page 1-3](#)
- [Using Interface Configuration Mode, page 1-4](#)
- [Using Other Configuration Modes, page 1-4](#)

## Using EXEC Mode

Use the EXEC mode for setting, viewing, and testing system operations. The EXEC mode is divided into two access levels, user and privileged. Use the **enable** and **disable** commands to switch between the two levels.

Access to the user-level EXEC command line requires a valid password. The user-level EXEC commands are a subset of the privileged-level EXEC commands. The user-level EXEC prompt is the host name followed by a right angle bracket (>). The prompt for the privileged-level EXEC command line is the pound sign (#). To execute an EXEC command, enter the command at the EXEC system prompt and press the **Return** key. In the following example, a user accesses the privileged-level EXEC command line from the user level.

```
ContentEngine> enable
ContentEngine#
```

Use the **Delete** or **Backspace** key sequences to edit commands when you enter commands at the EXEC prompt.

As a shortcut, you can abbreviate commands to the fewest letters that make them unique. For example, the letters **sho** can be entered for the **show** command.

Certain EXEC commands display multiple screens with the following prompt at the bottom of the screen:

```
--More--
```

Press the **Spacebar** to continue the output, or press **Return** to display the next line. Press any other key to return to the prompt. Also, at the --More-- prompt, you can enter a **?** to display the help message.

To leave EXEC mode, use the **exit** command at the system prompt:

```
ContentEngine# exit
```

The EXEC commands are entered in EXEC mode.

## Using Global Configuration Mode

Use global configuration mode for setting, viewing, and testing the configuration of ACNS software features for the entire device. To enter this mode, enter the **configure** command from privileged EXEC mode. You must be in global configuration mode to enter global configuration commands.

```
ContentEngine# configure
ContentEngine(config)#
```

To exit global configuration mode, use the **end** global configuration command:

```
ContentEngine(config)# end
```

You can also exit global configuration mode by entering the **exit** command or by pressing **Ctrl-Z**.

Global configuration commands are entered in global configuration mode.

## Using Interface Configuration Mode

Use the interface configuration mode for setting, viewing, and testing the configuration of ACNS software features on a specific interface. To enter this mode, enter the **interface** command from the global configuration mode. The following example demonstrates how to enter interface configuration mode:

```
ContentEngine# config
ContentEngine(config)# interface ?
FastEthernet    Select a fast ethernet interface to configure
GigabitEthernet Select a gigabit ethernet interface to configure
ContentEngine(config)# interface fastethernet ?
<0-3>/ FastEthernet slot/port
ContentEngine(config)# interface fastethernet 0/1
ContentEngine(config-if)#
```

To exit interface configuration mode, enter **exit** to return to global configuration mode:

```
ContentEngine(config-if)# exit
ContentEngine(config)#
```

The interface configuration commands are entered in interface configuration mode.

## Using Other Configuration Modes

The CLI provides a number of other configuration modes that make it easier to configure specific features, including the configuration modes described in [Table 1-2](#).

**Table 1-2**      *Commands Used to Access Configuration Modes for Specific Features*

| Configuration Mode              | Command to Enter from Global Configuration Mode |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| HTTPS server configuration mode | <b>https server</b>                             |
| Standard ACL configuration mode | <b>ip access-list standard</b>                  |
| Extended ACL configuration mode | <b>ip access-list extended</b>                  |
| ICAP service configuration mode | <b>icap service</b>                             |

To work with these configuration modes, enter the appropriate command from the global configuration mode prompt. The CLI enters a new configuration mode where all subsequent commands apply to the current entry. To return to global configuration mode, enter the **Exit** command.

For further information about these configuration modes and the commands permitted in each one, see [Chapter 2, “Cisco ACNS Software Commands.”](#)

## Checking the Command Syntax

The user interface provides error isolation in the form of an error indicator, a caret symbol (^). The ^ symbol appears at the point in the command string where you have entered an incorrect command, keyword, or argument.

In the following example, suppose you want to set the clock. Use context-sensitive help to check the syntax for setting the clock.

An example of a mistake is as follows:

```
ContentEngine# clock 1222
                  ^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
ContentEngine# clock ?
read-calendar    Read the calendar and update system clock
set              Set the time and date
update-calendar  Update the calendar with system clock
```

The help output shows that the **set** keyword is required. Check the syntax for entering the time.

```
ContentEngine# clock set ?
<0-23>: Current Time (hh:mm:ss)
```

Enter the current time in a 24-hour format with hours, minutes, and seconds separated by colons.

```
ContentEngine# clock set 13:32:00
% Incomplete command.
```

The system indicates that you need to provide additional arguments to complete the command. Press the **Up Arrow** to automatically repeat the previous command entry. Then add a space and question mark (?) to display the additional arguments.

```
ContentEngine# clock set 13:32:00 ?
<1-31> Day of the month
January Month of the year
February
March
. . .
```

Enter the day and month as prompted and use the question mark for additional instructions.

```
ContentEngine# clock set 13:32:00 23 December ?
<1993-2035> Year
```

Now you can complete the command entry by entering the year.

```
ContentEngine# clock set 13:32:00 23 December 00
                  ^
%Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
ContentEngine#
```

The caret symbol (^) and help response indicate an error with the 00 entry. To display the correct syntax, press **Ctrl-P** or the **Up Arrow**. You can also reenter the command string, and then enter a space character, a question mark, and press **Enter**.

```
ContentEngine# clock set 13:32:00 23 December ?
<1993-2035> Year
ContentEngine# clock set 13:32:00 23 December
```

Enter the year using the correct syntax and press **Return** to execute the command.

```
ContentEngine# clock set 13:32:00 23 December 2000
WARNING: Setting the clock may cause a temporary service interruption.
Do you want to proceed? [no] yes
Sat Dec 23 13:32:00 EST 2000
ContentEngine#
```

# System Help

You can obtain help when you enter commands by using the following methods:

- For a brief description of the context-sensitive help system, enter **help**.
- To list all commands for a command mode, enter a question mark (?) at the system prompt.
- To obtain a list of commands that start with a particular character set, enter an abbreviated command immediately followed by a question mark (?).

```
ContentEngine# c1?  
clear clock
```

- To list the command keywords or arguments, enter a space and a question mark (?) after the command.

```
ContentEngine# clock ?  
clear  Clear the current time from the battery-backed clock  
save   Save the current time into the battery-backed clock  
set    Set the local time and date
```

## Saving Configuration Changes

To avoid losing new configurations, save them to NVRAM using the **copy** or **write** commands, as shown in the following example:

```
ContentEngine# copy running-config startup-config
```

or

```
ContentEngine# write
```

See the command description for the **copy running-config startup-config** command for more information on “running” and “saved” configuration modes.