



Using Cisco E-DI

This chapter details how to configure and use Cisco E-DI features:

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Setting up the Terminal

The commands used to set up the terminal are detailed in [Table 2-1](#). The commands can be given in server or network mode.

Table 2-1 Commands to Setup the Terminal

Action	Command
To set the terminal color mode. You can also use the key combination Ctrl-T from the server EXEC level to toggle between gray and color modes.	[SRV:/server NET:/network]# terminal color
The terminal display settings can be configured to use either hostname, DNS name, or the IP address of the device.	[SRV:/server NET:/network]# terminal device-id {dns-name dns-name-short ip name}
To define the FTP Authentication credentials.	[SRV:/server NET:/network]# terminal ftp-auth username {word} Password
To define the HTTP Authentication credentials.	[SRV:/server NET:/network]# terminal http-auth username {word} Password
To make the session interactive.	[SRV:/server NET:/network]# terminal interactive
To specify the number of lines that are displayed on the terminal.	[SRV:/server NET:/network]# terminal length {0-1} {2-256}
When terminal monitor is enabled, any action on the Cisco E-DI server carried out on another session is displayed on the terminal.	[SRV:/server NET:/network]# terminal monitor message filter {word}
To disable the relevant terminal mode.	[SRV:/server NET:/network]# terminal no {color http-auth interactive monitor monitor message-filter skip-locked skip-unauth status-codes suppress-repeats}
To set the terminal environment variable value.	[SRV:/server NET:/network]# terminal set {word}{word}
To skip all devices locked by some other user.	[SRV:/server NET:/network]# terminal skip-locked
To skip all devices that are not authorized to be included in a task.	[SRV:/server NET:/network]# terminal skip-unauth
To display the status code after command implementation.	[SRV:/server NET:/network]# terminal status-codes

Table 2-1 Commands to Setup the Terminal (continued)

Action	Command
To set the terminal stream control type.	[SRV:/server NET:/network]# terminal stream-ctl {read-file filename write-file filename xml-data-channel {word}}
To turn the toggle options using the Ctrl key on and off.	[SRV:/server NET:/network]# terminal suppress-repeats
To unset the terminal environment variable.	[SRV:/server NET:/network]# terminal unset {word}
To specify the text width displayed on the screen. Note The default terminal width is 24.	[SRV:/server NET:/network]# terminal width {16-256}

Keyboard Shortcuts

Table 2-2 details the keyboard shortcuts available in Cisco E-DI.

Table 2-2 Keyboard Shortcuts and Associated Actions

Shortcut	Action
?	Opens context sensitive help
Ctrl A	The cursor goes to the beginning of the line
Ctrl B	The cursor moves one character to the left
Ctrl C	Discards the current line
Ctrl D	Deletes the character at the cursor
Ctrl E	The cursor goes to the end of line
Ctrl F	The cursor moves one character to the right
Ctrl G	Displays the devices selected, the knowledge base applied and the applicability of the command to the devices selected in device configuration mode
Ctrl K	Deletes all characters from the cursor to the end of the command line
Ctrl N	Returns more recent commands in the history buffer after recalling commands with Ctrl-P or the Up Arrow key

Table 2-2 Keyboard Shortcuts and Associated Actions (continued)

Shortcut	Action
Ctrl P	Recalls commands in the history buffer, beginning with the most recent command
Ctrl R	Refreshes the current line
Ctrl T	Toggles between terminal color display
Ctrl U	Deletes all characters before the cursor to the beginning of the command line
Ctrl W	Deletes the word to the left of the cursor
Ctrl X	Deletes all characters before the cursor to the beginning of the command line
Ctrl Z	Exit from configuration mode
Enter	For paginated messages (more than one page), message scrolls one line up
Space bar	For paginated messages (more than one page), message scrolls one page up (equal to terminal length)
Tab	Completes a partial command

Cisco E-DI Services

Cisco E-DI includes a number of services, see [Table 2-3](#). These services can be enabled or disabled, see [Table 2-4](#).

Table 2-3 Cisco E-DI Services

Service	Default	Description
asset	Enabled	Device asset collection service. Periodically collects information on device hardware assets such as chassis, cards, slot, power-supply, and fans.
editor	Enabled	Text editor service for CLI. Allows editing/creating files on Cisco E-DI using a vi editor.
exec-cmd	Enabled	Direct network EXEC command service. Enables implementing commands on a device using exec-cmd command.

Table 2-3 Cisco E-DI Services (continued)

Service	Default	Description
perl-scripting	Disabled	Perl scripting service for CLI. Enables implementation of perl scripts using perl command.
telnet	Disabled	Enable/disable Telnet service. Enables login to the Cisco E-DI server using Telnet.
trap-receiver	Enabled	SNMP trap receiver service. Enables the receiving and processing of SNMP traps.

Table 2-4 Commands to Enable Cisco E-DI Services

Action	Command
To enable the device asset collection service	[SVR:/server] (config) # service asset
To enable the text editor service for the CLI	[SVR:/server] (config) # service editor
To enable the direct network EXEC command service	[SVR:/server] (config) # service exec-cmd
To enable perl-scripting for the CLI	[SVR:/server] (config) # service perl-scripting
To enable the telnet service	[SVR:/server] (config) # service telnet
To enable the SNMP trap receiver service	[SVR:/server] (config) # service trap-receiver

Commonly Used Commands

Table 2-5 details commands which are commonly used in Cisco E-DI.

Table 2-5 Commonly Used Commands

Action	Command
To enter the configure setup mode.	config setup
To enter the configure terminal mode.	config t
To perform various diagnostic activities on the network.	diag

Table 2-5 Commonly Used Commands (continued)

Action	Command
To download files using HTTP or FTP onto Cisco E-DI.	<code>download</code>
To exit out of the configuration mode. You can also use Ctrl-Z	<code>end</code>
To exit from the current configuration view and move to the parent view.	<code>exit</code>
To find the managed devices that match a certain criteria.	<code>find</code>
To show help on different topics based on the text input.	<code>help</code>
To put the discovered devices into the managed state.	<code>import</code>
To collect device(s) inventory. Used in network mode.	<code>inventory</code>
To logout of the server.	<code>logout</code>
To query a DNS server to lookup and find IP address information for a host or device.	<code>nslookup</code>
To ping a element in the network using its IP address or name.	<code>ping</code>
To synchronize the file system, device configuration and archives on the devices and the server.	<code>sync</code>
To trace a route to a network element using its IP address or name.	<code>traceroute</code>
To save the server running configuration to start-up configuration.	<code>write</code>

File System Commands

Cisco E-DI creates a virtual file system to represent the file systems on the managed devices. The virtual file system contains server, network and users directories in the root of the file system:

- `/server` directory contains directories and files related to Cisco E-DI such as directories for storing configuration archives, images and temporary files.

- **/network** directory contains the virtual file system representing file systems for all the devices currently managed.

This is a read only file system. Files can be read from the devices, but cannot be written or deleted. The file systems of the devices are learned when the device is managed and are kept up-to-date with the device whenever a device inventory is performed. The file systems can also be kept up to date with the **sync filesystem** command.

- **/users** directory contains one directory for each user of Cisco E-DI, which can be used to store user specific files.

Table 2-6 details commands to manage the file system.

Table 2-6 Commands to Manage the File System

Action	Command
To change the current directory.	[SVR:/server NET:/network]# cd {/} [name{/name.....}]
To switch to the server root directory.	[SVR:/server]# cd /
To switch to the user's home directory.	[SVR:/server]# cd
To display the current working directory.	[SVR:/server NET:/network]# pwd
To create a directory with a specified name.	[SVR:/server NET:/network]# mkdir /{server/ network/} name
To remove the specified directory.	[SVR:/server NET:/network]# rmdir /{server/ network/} name
To show the contents of the current directory.	[SVR:/server NET:/network]# dir
To view the contents of the specified file.	[SVR:/server NET:/network]# more /{server/ network/} name
To delete the specified file.	[SVR:/server NET:/network]# delete {/force /recursive name}
To copy a file.	[SVR:/server NET:/network]# copy {source file destination file}
To rename a file.	[SVR:/server NET:/network]# rename name
To synchronize the file system on the server with the file system on the device. You can choose to synchronize the device in the background or the foreground.	[NET:/network]# sync filesystem {bg fg}

Comparing Files**Note**

You can also manage the file system using perl scripts. See Chapter 10, “Using Perl Scripts”.

Comparing Files

Cisco E-DI gives the option to compare two files and deduce the differences with appropriate color codes. [Table 2-7](#) details the commands.

Changes will be highlighted in color, if enabled. Additions are shown in **green** and deletions are shown in **red**. Else, deletions will be marked by “-” and additions by “+”.

**Note**

CTRL-T enables the color mode.

Table 2-7 Commands to Compare Files

Action	Command
To compare files. File 1 is the reference.	[SVR:/server]# diff file-name1 file-name2
To compare the start-up and running configurations.	[SVR:/server]# show running-config diff-with startup-config

Restarting the Server or a Device

The commands to restart the Cisco E-DI server or a device are detailed in [Table 2-8](#).

Table 2-8 Commands to Restart Server and Devices

Description	Command
Restart the Cisco E-DI server.	[SVR:/server]# reload server
Restart the specified devices.	[SVR:/server]# reload device ip-address1 [ip-address2.....]