



CHAPTER 4

CTRS Set Commands

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**Note**

For information about using the CTRS administration software, refer to the *Cisco TelePresence Recording Server Release 1.7 Administration Guide* at the following URL:

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/ps10341/prod_maintenance_guides_list.html

set account

set account *name*

Syntax Description	<i>name</i>	Name of the administrative account.
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Command Modes	Admin
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Command History	Release	Modifications
	1.6	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines	Use this command to create a new administrative account. You will be prompted for the appropriate privilege level and password during account creation.
------------------	---

Examples	<pre>admin:set account test2 Please enter the privilege level :1 Please enter the password :***** re-enter to confirm :*****</pre>
----------	--

set cli pagination

set cli pagination {on | off}

Syntax Description

on	Turns on automatic pagination.
off	Turns off automatic pagination.

Command Modes

Admin

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.6	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to turn automatic pagination on or off for the current CLI session. Before running this command, please use the **show cli pagination** command to see the status of automatic pagination.

Examples

```
admin:set cli pagination on
Automatic pagination is turned on
```

set commandcount

set commandcount {enable | disable}

Syntax Description

enable	Enables command count feature. Using enable changes the CLI command prompt so that it displays a numeric value showing how many CLI commands have been executed
disable	Disables command count feature. Using disable changes the CLI command prompt so that it stops displaying a numeric value showing how many CLI commands have been executed.

Command Modes

Admin

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.6	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to either enable or disable the command count feature. This command changes the CLI command prompt so that it displays a numeric value showing how many CLI commands have been executed. This setting is valid for current session only.

Examples

```
admin:set commandcount enable
admin 0005:
```

set logging

set logging {enable | disable}

Syntax Description

enable	Enables logging.
disable	Disables logging.

Command Modes

Admin

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.6	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to either enable or disable logging for the current admin accounts.

Examples

```
admin:set logging enable
```

set network dhcp eth0

set network dhcp eth0 {enable | disable *node_ip net_mask gateway_ip*}

Syntax Description

enable	Sets the Ethernet interface to use Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP).
disable	Sets the Ethernet interface NOT to use DHCP.
<i>node_ip</i>	Node IP address
<i>net_mask</i>	Subnet mask
<i>gateway_ip</i>	Gateway IP address

Command Modes

Admin

Command History

Release	Modification
1.6	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command (with the **enable** keyword) to set the Ethernet interface to use Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) if not already enabled, then to restart the system.

Use this command (with the **disable** keyword) to set the Ethernet interface to not use DHCP provided DHCP is enabled, then to restart the system.

Examples

```
admin:set network dhcp eth0 enable
*** WARNING ***
This will cause the system to restart - Do you want to continue ?
Enter "yes" to continue and restart or any other key to abort
yes
executing...
Broadcast message from root (Thu Jun 24 13:00:21 2004):

The system is going down for restart NOW!

admin:set network dhcp eth0 disable 1.2.3.4 255.255.255.0 5.4.3.2
*** WARNING ***
This will cause the system to restart - Do you want to continue ?
Enter "yes" to continue and restart or any other key to abort
yes
executing...
Broadcast message from root (Thu Jun 24 13:00:21 2004):

The system is going down for restart NOW!
```

set network dns

set network dns {*primary address* | *secondary address*}

Syntax Description

primary address	Defines a new address for the primary Domain Name System (DNS) server. Values for <i>address</i> are valid dotted decimal IP addresses.
secondary address	Defines a new address for the secondary DNS server. Values for <i>address</i> are valid dotted decimal IP addresses.

Command Modes

Admin

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.6	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to define new IP addresses for primary or secondary DNS servers.

This command causes a temporary loss of network connectivity. If you want to continue with defining a new address for the DNS server, type **Yes**. Otherwise, click any other key to abort.

Examples

```
admin:set network dns primary 1.2.3.4
*** WARNING ***
This will cause the system to temporarily lose network connectivity
Do you want to continue?
Enter "yes" to continue or any other key to abort
yes
```


set network dns options

set network dns options [*timeout value*] [*attempts value*] [*rotate*]

Syntax Description	timeout <i>value</i>	Defines how long CTRS waits before considering a Domain Name System (DNS) query to have failed. <i>Value</i> indicates number of seconds.
	attempts <i>value</i>	Defines the number of times CTRS repeats a DNS query before considering the query to have failed. <i>Value</i> indicates number of attempts.
	rotate	Defines the way in which DNS servers are contacted (round-robin fashion). This options distributes the load across DNS servers.
Command Modes	Admin	
Command History	Release	Modifications
	1.6	This command was first documented.
Usage Guidelines	Use this command to set optional features in contacting DNS servers, such as the way in which DNS servers are contacted, the amount of time and the number of retries before a DNS query is considered a failed attempt. This command causes a temporary loss of network connectivity.	
Examples	<pre>admin:set network dns options timeout 10 *** W A R N I N G *** This will cause the system to temporarily lose network connectivity Do you want to continue ? Enter "yes" to continue or any other key to abort yes executing...</pre>	

set network domain

set network domain *name*

Syntax Description	name	Defines domain name in which the CTRS resides.
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Command Modes	Admin
---------------	-------

Command History	Release	Modifications
	1.6	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines	Use this command to set the domain of the CTRS. This command causes a temporary loss of network connectivity.
------------------	--

Examples	<pre>admin:set network domain cisco.com *** W A R N I N G *** This will cause the system to temporarily lose network connectivity Do you want to continue ? Enter "yes" to continue or any other key to abort yes executing...</pre>
----------	--

set network failover

set network failover {enable | disable}

Syntax Description	enable	Enables network failover
	disable	Disables network failover

Command Modes	Admin
---------------	-------

Command History	Release	Modifications
	1.6	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enable or disable network failover.

Enabling network failover creates a virtual interface (bond0) that uses Ethernet interface eth0, but fails over to Ethernet interface eth1 if eth0 fails. All three interfaces (bond0, eth0, and eth1) share the same IP and MAC address.

Disabling network failover restores Ethernet interface eth0 with equivalent configuration parameters and removes the virtual interface bond0.

Setting failover will cause a restart of the system.

Examples

```
admin:set network failover enable
Creating virtual interface bond0 to failover ethernet interface eth0 to eth1
should eth0 fail.

***  W A R N I N G  ***
This will cause the system to restart - Do you want to continue?
Enter "yes" to continue and restart or any other key to abort
yes
executing...
```

set network gateway

set network gateway *address*

Syntax Description	<i>address</i>	Defines new gateway IP address.
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Command Modes	Admin
---------------	-------

Command History	Release	Modifications
	1.6	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines	Use this command to set a new gateway IP address; this command causes a temporary loss of network connectivity.
------------------	---



Note	Entering the wrong gateway address effectively disables network access to this node.
------	--

Examples

```
admin:set network gateway 192.168.1.1
***  W A R N I N G  ***
This will cause the system to temporarily lose network connectivity

Do you want to continue ?

Enter "yes" to continue or any other key to abort
```

set network hostname

set network hostname *name*

Syntax Description	<i>name</i>	Defines hostname.
--------------------	-------------	-------------------

Command Modes	Admin
---------------	-------

Command History	Release	Modifications
	1.6	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines	Use this command to set the network hostname; this command causes a restart of the system.
------------------	--



Note	The hostname must start with a letter, end with an alphanumeric, and may contain any alphanumeric characters or hyphen in between. The hostname must be 63 characters or less.
-------------	--

Examples

```
admin:set network hostname myname
***  W A R N I N G  ***
This will cause the system to restart - Do you want to continue ?
Enter "yes" to continue and restart or any other key to abort
yes
executing...
Broadcast message from root (Thu Jun 24 13:00:21 2004):

The system is going down for restart NOW!
```

set network ip eth0

set network ip eth0 *address*

Syntax Description

address	Defines a new IP address and subnet mask for Ethernet 0. Values for <i>address</i> are valid dotted decimal IP addresses followed by subnet mask value.
---------	---

Command Modes

Admin

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.6	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to define a new IP address and subnet mask for Ethernet 0. The system automatically restarts after you execute this command.

Examples

```
admin:set network ip eth0 192.168.1.5 255.255.255.0
*** WARNING ***
This will cause the system to restart - Do you want to continue?
Enter "yes" to continue and restart or any other key to abort
yes
```

set network max_ip_contrack

set network max_ip_contrack *value*

Syntax Description

<i>value</i>	Defines ip_contrack_max value.
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Command Modes

Admin

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.6	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the ip_contrack_max value.

Examples

admin:**set network max_ip_contrack 256000**

set network mtu

set network mtu *value*

Syntax Description	<i>value</i>	Defines MTU maximum size. Standard size is 1500.
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Command Modes	Admin
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Command History	Release	Modifications
	1.6	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines	Use this command to set the MTU maximum size. This command causes a temporary loss of network connectivity.
------------------	---

Examples	<pre> admin:set network mtu 576 *** W A R N I N G *** This will cause the system to temporarily lose network connectivity Do you want to continue ? Enter "yes" to continue or any other key to abort yes executing... </pre>
----------	--

set network nic eth0 auto

set network nic eth0 auto {en | dis}

Syntax Description

en	Enables auto negotiation
dis	Disabled auto negotiation

Command Modes

Admin

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.6	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure auto negotiation for speed and duplex settings for a Network Interface card (NIC), meaning that CRMS will attempt to negotiate the highest speed possible with the switch. Per the IEEE standard, 1000BASE-T (1 GB Ethernet) can only be enabled via auto-negotiation.



Note For the changes to take effect, the NIC will be reset, which will cause a temporary loss of network connectivity.

Examples

```
admin:set network nic eth0 auto en
```

set network nic eth0 speed

set network nic eth0 speed {10 | 100}

Syntax Description	10	10 megabits per second
	100	100 megabits per second

Command Modes Admin

Command History	Release	Modifications
	1.6	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to configure speed settings for a Network Interface card (NIC). This command controls the speed of the Ethernet connection in megabits per second. When used, this command disables auto negotiation.



Note Per the IEEE standard, 1000BASE-T (1 GB Ethernet) can only be enabled via auto-negotiation.



Note For the changes to take effect, the NIC will be reset, which will cause a temporary loss of network connectivity.

Examples admin:set network nic eth0 speed 100

set network nic eth0 duplex

set network nic eth0 duplex {half | full}

Syntax Description

half	Enables half duplex
full	Enables full duplex

Command Modes

Admin

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.6	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure duplex settings of the Ethernet connection. When used, it will disable auto negotiation.



Note For the changes to take effect, the NIC will be reset, which will cause a temporary loss of network connectivity.

Examples

```
admin:set network nic eth0 duplex half
```

set network pmtud

set network pmtud {enable | disable}

Syntax Description

enable	Enables Path MTU Discovery
disable	Disables Path MTU Discovery

Command Modes

Admin

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.6	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enable or disable Path MTU Discovery.



Note For the changes to take effect, this command causes a temporary loss of network connectivity.

Examples

```
admin:set network pmtud enable
***  W A R N I N G  ***
This will cause the system to temporarily lose network connectivity

Do you want to continue?

Enter "yes" to continue or any other key to abort
yes
executing...
```

set network restore

set network restore eth0 ip address

Syntax Description	ip address	Defines value for static IP address.
Command Modes	Admin	
Command History	Release	Modifications
	1.6	This command was first documented.
Usage Guidelines	Use this command to configure the specified Ethernet port with a static IP address. A temporary loss of network connectivity will occur while the network is being restarted with the new configuration.	
	Note	It is imperative that the original Ethernet port settings be reconfigured after this command using other CLI 'set network ...' commands.

Examples

```
admin:set network restore eth0 10.94.150.108 255.255.255.0 10.94.150.1
*** WARNING ***
Only use this command in the event that all other CLI
'set network ...' commands have failed to restore network
connectivity to an Ethernet port. This command wipes out all
previous Ethernet and Network Fault Tolerance settings.
The specified Ethernet port is configured with a
minimal static IP address configuration.

It's imperative that the original Ethernet port settings be
reconfigured AFTER this command using other CLI 'set network ...'
commands.

This command will restart the networking on this host.

Continue (y/n)?y

Shutting down interface eth0: [ OK ]
Shutting down loopback interface: [ OK ]
Setting network parameters: [ OK ]
Bringing up loopback interface: [ OK ]
Bringing up interface eth0: [ OK ]
```

set network status eth0

set network status eth0 {up | down}

Syntax Description

up	Sets state of eth0 to up.
down	Sets state of eth0 to down.

Command Modes

Admin

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.6	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the state of the Ethernet interface eth0 to up or down.

Examples

```
admin:set network restore eth0 down
***  W A R N I N G  ***
This will cause the system to temporarily lose network connectivity
Continue (y/n) ?y
Executed command unsuccessfully
status is down
```

set password admin

set password admin

Syntax Description	None
---------------------------	------

Command Modes	Admin
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Command History	Command	Modifications
	1.6	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines	Use this command to set a new administrator password.
-------------------------	---



Note	Passwords must be at least 6 characters, but not more than 64 characters in length, and can contain upper and lower case alphanumeric characters, and underscore and dash characters. The password should not be a word found in the dictionary. The following passwords are not allowed: apache, daemon, nobody, operator, and shutdown. Do not use your personal or account names or any variation of them.
-------------	---

```
admin:set password admin
Please enter the old password: *****
Please enter the new password: *****
Re-enter new password to confirm: *****
Executed command unsuccessfully
```

set snmp trapdest add

set snmp trapdest add *version username destination [level] [passphrase] [engineID]*

Syntax Description	version	Defines Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) version, either 3 or 2c
	username	Defines SNMP username (version 3) or community string (version 2c)
	destination	Destination host, using the following format: n.n.n.n[:port]
	level	SNMP version 3 only: defines level. Available values for this field are: • authNoPriv (default) • authPriv • noauthNoPriv
	passphrase	SNMP version 3 only: defines the user passphrase. The passphrase must contain at least 8 characters.
	engineID	SNMP version 3 only: defines engine ID to use for trap.

Command Modes	Admin
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Command History	Release	Modifications
	1.6	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines	Use this command to set a Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) trap destination. In SNMP v3, if you use the same username in the set snmp trapdest add and set snmp user add commands, you must also use the same password. You cannot use the same username with different passwords.
-------------------------	---

Examples	<pre>admin:set snmp trapdest add 3 trapusr 64.101.180.49:162 authnopriv trappass 0x8000DEECAFE8111BEEFADE</pre> Successfully added trap destination
-----------------	--

set snmp trapdest del

set snmp trapdest del

Syntax Description None

Command Modes Admin

Command History	Release	Modifications
	1.6	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to delete a Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) trap destination.

Examples

```
admin:set snmp trapdest del
1) Host = 64.101.180.49:162 (Version 3)

    Version 3 Options:
      User = TimTrap                PW   = authpriv
      Level = authnopriv            Hash = md5
      EngineID = 0x80001f8803001a6406bc16

2) Host = 64.101.180.49 (Version 3)

    Version 3 Options:
      User = TimTrap2               PW   = authpriv
      Level = authnopriv            Hash = md5
      EngineID = 0x80001f8803001a6406bc16

3) Host = 64.101.180.49:162 (Version 3)

    Version 3 Options:
      User = trapusr                PW   = trappass
      Level = authnopriv            Hash = md5
      EngineID = 0x8000DEECAFE8111BEEFADE

Enter which trap number to delete: 2
Successfully deleted trap destination
```

set snmp user add

set snmp user add *version username access [level] [passphrase]*

Syntax Description

<i>version</i>	Defines Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) version, either 3 or 2c
<i>username</i>	Defines SNMP username (version 3) or community string (version 2c). User names can be from 1 to 32 characters.
<i>access</i>	Defines which SNMP tasks can be accessed; values are: • r (read) • w (write) • rw (read and write)
<i>level</i>	SNMP version 3 only: defines level. Available values for this field are: • authNoPriv (default) • authPriv • noauthNoPriv
<i>passphrase</i>	SNMP version 3 only: defines the user passphrase. The passphrase must contain at least 8 characters.

Command Modes

Admin

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.6	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to add a new user or community to SNMP. You can add up to eight SNMP users.



Note For SNMP version 3, hash will always be MD5 and encryption will be DES.

In SNMP v3, if you use the same username in the **set snmp trapdest add** and **set snmp user add** commands, you must also use the same password. You cannot use the same username with different passwords.

Examples

```
admin:set snmp user add 3 testusr rw authpriv testpass
Successfully added user
```

```
admin:set snmp user add 2c test_R0 r
Successfully added user
```

set snmp user del

set snmp user del *version username*

Syntax Description

version	Defines Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) version, either 3 or 2c
username	Defines SNMP username (version 3) or community string (version 2c)

Command Modes

Admin

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.6	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to delete a user or community from SNMP.



Note For SNMP version 3, hash will always be MD5 and encryption will be DES.

Examples

```
admin:set snmp user del 3 tim  
Successfully deleted user
```

```
admin:set snmp user del 2c test_RO  
Successfully deleted user
```

set syslog facility

set syslog facility *facility*

Syntax Description	facility Defines default syslog message facility. Values are from local0 to local7.	
Command Modes	Admin	
Command History	Release	Modifications
	1.6	This command was first documented.
Usage Guidelines	Use this command to set the default facility used for syslog messages.	
Examples	<pre>admin: set syslog facility local1 Setting to local1 facility</pre>	

set syslog heartbeat facility

set syslog heartbeat facility *facility*

Syntax Description	facility Defines default syslog heartbeat facility. Values are from local0 to local7.	
Command Modes	Admin	
Command History	Release	Modifications
	1.6	This command was first documented.
Usage Guidelines	Use this command to set the default facility used for heartbeat messages.	
Examples	admin:set syslog heartbeat facility local1 Setting to local1 facility	

set syslog heartbeat interval

set syslog heartbeat interval *interval*

Syntax Description	interval Defines interval in minutes from 0 to 2880. If set to 0, heartbeat messages will be disabled.	
Command Modes	Admin	
Command History	Release	Modifications
	1.6	This command was first documented.
Usage Guidelines	Use this command to set the syslog heartbeat interval in minutes. Setting this command to 0 disables syslog heartbeat messages.	
Examples	<pre>admin: set syslog heartbeat interval 10</pre>	

set syslog heartbeat msg

set syslog heartbeat msg *text*

Syntax Description	<table><tr><td>text</td><td>Text string within double quotes (“text”) for heartbeat messages.</td></tr></table>		text	Text string within double quotes (“text”) for heartbeat messages.
text	Text string within double quotes (“text”) for heartbeat messages.			
Command Modes	Admin			
Command History	Release	Modifications		
	1.6	This command was first documented.		
Usage Guidelines	Use this command to define the syslog heartbeat message text.			
Examples	<pre>admin:set syslog heartbeat msg "example message"</pre> Setting message to “example message”			

set syslog heartbeat severity

set syslog heartbeat severity *level*

Syntax Description

level	Defines the level of severity for syslog heartbeat messages. Available choices are from 0 (emergency) to 7(debug).
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Command Modes

Admin

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.6	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the level of severity for syslog heartbeat messages.

Examples

```
admin:set syslog heartbeat severity 7
Setting severity to 7
```


set syslog timezone

set syslog timezone *zone*

Syntax Description

zone	Defines the timezone for syslog message timestamps. Choices are: local: local timezone gmt: Greenwich mean time
------	---

Command Modes

Admin

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.6	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the timezone used for syslog message timestamps.

Examples

admin:**set syslog timezone gmt**

set syslog version

set syslog version *version*

Syntax Description	version	Defines the syslog message output format version. Choices are: 0: CiscoLog versions 1.1 format 1: RFC Syslog Protocol Version 1 format
--------------------	---------	--

Command Modes	Admin
---------------	-------

Command History	Release	Modifications
	1.6	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines	Use this command to set the system message output format version.
------------------	---

Examples	admin:set syslog version 0 Setting to 0, the CiscoLog v1.1 format
----------	--

set timezone

set timezone *timezone*

Syntax Description	timezone	Enter the appropriate text string or timezone code for the zone you want to configure. Use the show timezone list command to display a complete list of available timezone codes.
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Command Modes	Admin
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Command History	Release	Modifications
	1.6	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines	Use this command to set a new timezone value. This sets system time on CTRS server.
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Examples	<pre>admin:set timezone America/Los_Angeles Using timezone: America/Los_Angeles A system restart is required Change timezone and reboot (yes no)? yes Executed command successfully</pre>
-----------------	---

set web-security

set web-security *orgunit orgname locality state country* [*alternatehostname*]

Syntax Description

<i>orgunit</i>	Defines organization unit
<i>orgname</i>	Defines organizational name
<i>locality</i>	Defines location of organization
<i>state</i>	Defines state of organization
<i>country</i>	Defines country of organization
<i>alternatehostname</i>	If present, defines alternate host name with SubjectAlternativeName extension with a DNS: Prefix

Command Modes

Admin

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.6	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a new “Tomcat” certificate for HTTPS access to Cisco Unified Communications Manager.



Note You must restart the “Cisco Tomcat” service for the new certificate to take effect.

Examples

```
admin:set web-security mydept mycorp SanJose CA US
Successfully generated self signed certificate for tomcat
```

set workingdir activelog

set workingdir activelog *directory*

Syntax Description	directory	Valid subdirectory of activelog
Command Modes	Admin	
Command History	Release	Modifications
	1.6	This command was first documented.
Usage Guidelines	Use this command to set the CLI working directory for activelog. Only a valid subdirectory can be used. Do not use a forward slash (/) or a period (.) in front of the directory name. Use the show workingdir command to confirm this command worked.	
Examples	admin: set workingdir activelog syslog	

set workingdir inactivelog

set workingdir inactivelog *directory*

Syntax Description

directory	Valid subdirectory of inactivelog
-----------	-----------------------------------

Admin

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.6	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the CLI working directory for inactivelog. Only a valid subdirectory can be used. Do not use a forward slash (/) or a period (.) in front of the directory name. Use the **show workingdir** command to validate.

Examples

```
admin:set workingdir inactivelog syslog
```