



CHAPTER 1

Using Cisco TelePresence System Manager CLI Commands

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This chapter explains how to use Cisco TelePresence System Manager (CTS-Manager) command-line interface (CLI) commands. This chapter contains the following information:

- [Starting a CLI Session, page 1-1](#)
- [CLI Basics, page 1-2](#)

Starting a CLI Session

The super user can access the CTS-Manager CLI remotely or locally:

- From a web client workstation, such as the workstation that you use for CTS-Manager administration, you can use SSH to connect securely to CTS-Manager.
- You can access the CTS-Manager CLI directly by using the monitor and keyboard that you used during installation or by using a terminal server that is connected to the serial port. Use this method if a problem exists with the IP address.

Before You Begin

Ensure you have the following information that gets defined during installation:

- A primary IP address and hostname
- The super user ID
- The super user password



Note

Super user ID and password are the Administrator ID and password that are created during installation of CTS-Manager.

You will need this information to log in to the Cisco IPT Platform.

Perform the following steps to start a CLI session:

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- Step 1** Do one of the following actions depending on your method of access:

- From a remote system, use SSH to connect securely to the Cisco IPT Platform. In your SSH client, enter

`ssh superusername@hostname`

where *superusername* specifies the Administrator ID and *hostname* specifies the hostname that were defined during installation.

For example, **ssh admin@ipt-1**.

- From a direct connection, you receive this prompt automatically:

`ipt-1 login:`

where **ipt-1** represents the host name of the system.

Enter your super user ID.

In either case, the system prompts you for a password.

Step 2 Enter your password.

The CLI prompt displays. The prompt represents the super user ID; for example:

`admin:`

CLI Basics

The following section contains basic tips for using the command line interface.

- [Completing Commands](#)
- [Getting Help on Commands](#)
- [Ending a CLI Session](#)

Completing Commands

To complete commands, use **Tab**:

- Enter the start of a command and press **Tab** to complete the command. For example, if you enter **se** and press **Tab**, **set** gets completed.
- Enter a full command name and press **Tab** to display all the commands or subcommands that are available. For example, if you enter **set** and press Tab, you see all the **set** subcommands. An * identifies the commands that have subcommands.
- If you reach a command, keep pressing **Tab**, and the current command line repeats; this indicates that no additional expansion is available.

Getting Help on Commands

You can get two kinds of help on any command:

- Detailed help that includes a definition of the command and an example of its use
- Short query help that includes only command syntax

Procedure

To get detailed help, at the CLI prompt, enter

help *command*

Where *command* specifies the command name or the command and parameter. See [Example 1-1](#).



Note

If you enter the **help** command without specifying the name of a particular command as the optional parameter, the system provides information about the CLI system.

To query only command syntax, at the CLI prompt, enter

command?

Where *command* represents the command name or the command and parameter. See [Example 1-2](#).



Note

If you enter a **?** after a menu command, such as **set**, it acts like the Tab key and lists the commands that are available.

Example 1-1 Detailed Help Example:

```
admin:help file list activelog

activelog help:
This will list active logging files

options are:
page      - pause output
detail    - show detailed listing
reverse   - reverse sort order
date      - sort by date
size      - sort by size

file-spec can contain '*' as wildcards

Example:
admin:file list activelog platform detail
02 Dec,2004 12:00:59      <dir>    drf
02 Dec,2004 12:00:59      <dir>    log
16 Nov,2004 21:45:43      8,557  enGui.log
27 Oct,2004 11:54:33      47,916 startup.log
dir count = 2, file count = 2
```

Example 1-2 Query Example:

```
admin:file list activelog?
Syntax:
file list activelog file-spec [options]
file-spec  mandatory   file to view
options    optional    page|detail|reverse|[date|size]
```

Ending a CLI Session

At the CLI prompt, enter **quit**. If you are logged in remotely, you get logged off, and the ssh session gets dropped. If you are logged in locally, you get logged off, and the login prompt returns.

The following chapters list and describe the CLI commands that are available for the CTS-Manager system.