Cisco TelePresence System Release 1.6 Command-Line Interface Reference Guide

March 26, 2009

C O N T E N T S

iv

Preface

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This document describes the Command Line Interface (CLI) commands that are available for Cisco TelePresence Manager (CTS-Manger).

Contents

This preface contains the following topics:

General Description

The *Cisco TelePresence Manager Release 1.6 Command-Line Interface Reference Guide* describes how to configure, maintain, and monitor the system using CTS-Manager Release 1.6 command-line interface (CLI) commands.

Use this guide with the *Cisco TelePresence System Manager Release 1.5 Administrator Guide.*

Audience and Scope

This guide is directed to the super user who will use the CTS-Manager Release 1.6 CLI to monitor and maintain the CTS-Manager.

What's New in this Release

This is the release of the *Cisco TelePresence Manager Release 1.6 Command-Line Interface Reference Guide*.

Prerequisites

Before starting the tasks in this manual, make sure that the following conditions are met:

- Cisco TelePresence Manager (CTS-Manager) is properly installed according to the guidelines in the Cisco TelePresence System Assembly documentation.

- Cisco Unified Communications Manager (Cisco Unified CM) is running and is using version 6.0.1, or later software. To use the Cisco TelePresence System Enhanced Phone User Interface, install Cisco Unified CM Release 7.0.1. Download software from the Cisco Unified Communications Manager homepage at the following URL:
http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/sw/voicesw/ps556/tsd_products_support_series_home.html

- Verify the following:

  - Cisco Unified CM is running in mixed mode.

  - The Cisco TelePresence device name in Cisco Unified CM follows the following format: the characters "SEP" followed by the device MAC address. Assign the hostname so that it is resolvable by Domain Name System (DNS).

  - Each Cisco TelePresence/IP phone combination takes 11 units of the Cisco Unified CM unit license:

    —5 units for the Cisco Unified IP Phone 7970/7975

    —6 units for the Cisco TelePresence unit.

  - CTS and the Cisco Unified IP Phone are both configured in Cisco Unified CM as a shared line.

- The Cisco Unified IP phone must be configured as follows: Alternative TFTP=NO.

  For more information about the Cisco Unified IP 7970/7975 telephone, refer to Cisco Unified IP Phones 7900 Series homepage at the following URL:
http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/hw/phones/ps379/prod_maintenance_guides_list.html

- Make sure the MAC address of the device you are installing is known or available. The MAC address comprises a unique 12-character hexadecimal number that identifies a Cisco Unified IP phone or other hardware device.

  - Locate the MAC address number on a label on the back of the Cisco TelePresence system primary codec (for example, 000B6A409C405). Cisco Unified CM makes the MAC address a required field for Cisco Unified IP phone device configuration.

  - When entering the MAC address in Cisco Unified CM fields, do not use spaces or dashes, and do not include any other characters that may precede the MAC address on the label.

Document Organization

Information about and procedures for using the Cisco TelePresence System Release 1.6 CLI is provided in the following sections of Chapter 1, "Using Cisco TelePresence System Manager CLI Commands":

- Starting a CLI Session

- CLI Basics

Note If you are using online help, access the *Cisco TelePresence Manager System Release 1.5 Administrator Guide* book-level PDF at the following URL:
http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/telepresence/cts_admin/1_5/admin/guide/CTS_Rel_1_5.pdf

Related Documentation

Related Topic	Document Title
Cisco TelePresence Manager Administration and installation documentation.	• Cisco TelePresence System Manager Administration and Installation Guide
Cisco Unified CM documentation types and locations.	• Cisco Unified Communications Manager (CallManager) Documentation Roadmaps
Cisco Unified CM installation with the Cisco TelePresence System.	• *Cisco Unified Communications Manager Installation Guide for the Cisco TelePresence System*
Cisco Unified Communications Manager Support page.	• Cisco Unified Communications Manager Support
Cisco Unified IP Phones 7900 Series documentation.	• Cisco Unified IP Phones 7900 Series Maintain and Operate Guides
Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) page.	• Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)
Standard phone functions user guides and quick reference cards.	• *Cisco Unified IP Phones 7900 Series End-User Guides*
Field replaceable steps and best practices for assembling, installing, and maintaining the Cisco TelePresence system.	• *Cisco TelePresence System 3000 Assembly, Use & Care, and Field Replacement Unit Guide*

Obtaining Documentation and Submitting a Service Request

For information on obtaining documentation, submitting a service request, and gathering additional information, see the monthly *What's New in Cisco Product Documentation*, which also lists all new and revised Cisco technical documentation, at:

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/general/whatsnew/whatsnew.html

Subscribe to the *What's New in Cisco Product Documentation* as a Really Simple Syndication (RSS) feed and set content to be delivered directly to your desktop using a reader application. The RSS feeds are a free service and Cisco currently supports RSS version 2.0.

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:

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 ***superusernname*** 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.

C H A P T E R 2

Diag Commands

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This chapter contains the following **diag** commands:

- diag display loopback full disable
- diag display loopback full enable
- diag display loopback full status
- diag display register dump

diag display loopback full disable

diag display loopback full disable

Syntax Description   None

Command Modes   Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.2	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to terminate a full diagnostic display loopback.

Examples
```
admin:diag display loopback full disable
Stopping Display Loopback
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
diag display loopback full enable	Initiates a full diagnostic display loopback.
diag display loopback status	Gives the status of the full diagnostic display loopback.

diag display loopback full enable

diag display loopback full enable *timeout value*

Syntax Description

timeout value	How long the loopback should run (in seconds). The value should be between 10 and 3600 (default is 60).

Command Modes

Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.2	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to initiate a full diagnostic display loopback. You must stop the calling service to perform this loopback.

Note Remember to restart the calling services when done.

Examples

```
admin:diag display loopback full enable timeout 60
Loopback is now running
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
diag display loopback full disable	Terminates a full diagnostic display loopback.
diag display loopback status	Gives the status of the full diagnostic display loopback.

diag display loopback full status

diag display loopback full status

Syntax Description   None

Command Modes   Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.2	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command for the status of the full diagnostic display loopback.

Examples

```
admin:diag display loopback full status
Loopback is not running
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
diag display loopback full disable	Terminates a full diagnostic display loopback.
diag display loopback full enable	Initiates a full diagnostic display loopback.

diag display register dump

diag display register dump

Syntax Description   None

Command Modes   Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.4.1	This command was first introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to download diagnostic display register information. To retrieve the diagnostic display register information, use the **utils logs generate** command.

Examples   admin:**diag display register dump**

Related Commands

Command	Description
utils logs generate	Generates log files.

diag display register dump

C H A P T E R 3

Delete Commands

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This section contains descriptions of the following commands:

- delete account
- delete dns
- delete process

delete account

delete account

Syntax Description   **delete account** *account-name*

Command Modes   Admin

Command privilege level: 4

Allowed during upgrade: No

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.2	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to delete an administrator account.

Examples   admin:**delete account**

Related Commands

Command	Description

delete dns

delete dns *ip-address*

Syntax Description

ip-address	Represents the IP address of the DNS server that you want to delete.

Command Modes   Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.2	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines   The system asks whether you want to continue to execute this command.

⚠

Caution   If you continue, this command causes a temporary loss of network connectivity.

Examples   admin:**delete dns 192.0.2.0**

Related Commands

Command	Description

delete process

delete process *process-id* [**force** | **terminate** | **crash**]

Syntax Description

process-id	Represents the process ID number.

Command Modes   Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Options

- **force**—Tells the process to stop.
- **terminate**—Tells the operating system to terminate the process.
- **crash**—Crashes the process and produces a crash dump.

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.2	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines   **Usage Guidelines**

Note   Use the **force** option only if the command alone does not delete the process and use the **terminate** option only if **force** does not delete the process.

Examples   admin:**delete process 192.0.2.0**

Related Commands

Command	Description

C H A P T E R 4

File Commands

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This chapter contains the following **file** commands:

- file delete
- file dump
- file get
- file list
- file search
- file tail
- file view

file delete

file delete

activelog *directory/filename* [**detail**] [**noconfirm**]

inactivelog *directory/filename* [**detail**] [**noconfirm**]

install *directory/filename* [**detail**] [**noconfirm**]

Options

- **detail**—Displays a listing of deleted files with the date and time.

- **noconfirm**—Deletes files without asking you to confirm each deletion.

Syntax Description		
	directory/filename	Specifies the path and filename of the file(s) to delete. You can use the wildcard character, *****, for *filename*.
	activelog	Specifies a log on the active side.
	inactivelog	Specifies a log on the inactive side.
	install	Specifies an installation log.

Command Modes   Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History	Release	Modifications
	1.5	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines   This command deletes one or more files.

⚠

Caution   You cannot recover a deleted file except, possibly, by using the Disaster Recovery System.

You get prompted for confirmation after entering the command. You cannot delete directories or files that are in use.

Examples   admin: **file delete install install.log**

file dump

file dump

activelog *directory/filename* [**detail**] [**hex**]

inactivelog *directory/filename* [**detail**] [**hex**]

install *directory/filename* [**detail**] [**hex**]

Options

- **detail**—Displays listing with the date and time

- **hex**—Displays output in hexadecimal

Syntax Description

directory/filename	Specifies the path and filename of the file to dump. You can use the wildcard character, *****, for *filename* as long as it resolves to one file.
filename	Specifies the filename of the file to dump.
activelog	*directory/filename* [**detail**] [**hex**]
inactivelog	Secifies a log on the inactive side.
install	Specifies an installation log.

Command Modes   Admin

Command privilege level: 1 for logs

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.2	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines   This command dumps the contents of a file to the screen, a page at a time.

To determine which files you can dump with the **activelogdetails** parameter, first enter the following command:

file list activelogdetails *

The output lists the filenames that you can dump.

Examples   This command dumps contents of file _cdrIndex.idx.

```
admin: file dump activelog cm/cdr/_cdrIndex.idx
```

file get

file get

activelog *directory/filename* [**reltime**] [**abstime**] [**match**] [**recurs**]

inactivelog *directory/filename* [**reltime**] [**abstime**] [**match**] [**recurs**]

install *directory/filename* [**reltime**] [**abstime**] [**match**] [**recurs**]

Options

- **abstime**—Absolute time period, specified as *hh:mm:MM/DD/YY hh:mm:MM/DD/YY*
- **reltime**—Relative time period, specified as **minutes** | **hours** | **days** | **weeks** | **months** *value*
- **match**—Match a particular string in the filename, specified as *string value*
- **recurs**—Get all files, including subdirectories

Syntax Description	*directory/filename*	Specifies the path to the file(s) to delete. You can use the wildcard character, *, for *filename* as long as it resolves to one file.
	activelog	Specifies a log on the active side.
	inactivelog	Specifies a log on the inactive side
	install	Specifies an installation log.

Command Modes   Admin

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History	Release	Modifications
	1.2	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines   This command sends the file to another system by using SFTP.

After the command identifies the specified files, you get prompted to enter an SFTP host, username, and password.

Examples   This command gets all files in the activelog operating system directory that match the string "plat".

```
admin: file get activelog platform match plat
```

This command gets all operating system log files for a particular time period.

```
admin: file get activelog platform/log abstime 18:00:9/27/2005 18:00:9/28/2005
```

file list

file list

activelog *directory* [**page**] [**detail**] [**reverse**] [**date** | **size**]

inactivelog *directory* [**page**] [**detail**] [**reverse**] [**date** | **size**]

install *directory* [**page**] [**detail**] [**reverse**] [**date** | **size**]

tftp *directory* [**page**] [**detail**] [**reverse**] [**date** | **size**]

Options

- **detail**—Long listing with date and time
- **date**—Sort by date
- **size**—Sort by file size
- **reverse**—Reverse sort direction
- **page**—Displays the output one screen at a time.

Syntax Description		
activelog	Specifies a log on the active side	
inactivelog	Specifies a log on the inactive side.	
install	Specifies an installation log.	
tftp	Specifies a TFTP file.	
directory	Specifies the path to the directory to list. You can use a wildcard character, *, for *directory* as long as it resolves to one directory.	

Command Modes   Admin

Command privilege level: 1 for logs, 0 for TFTP files

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History	Release	Modifications
	1.2	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines   This command lists the log files in an available log directory.

Examples   This example lists operating system log files with details.

```
admin: file list activelog platform/log page detail
```

This example lists directories in CDR repository.

```
admin: file list activelog cm/cdr_repository
```
This example lists CDR files in a specified directory by size.

```
admin: file list activelog cm/cdr_repository/processed/20050812 size
```

file search

file search

activelog *directory/filename reg-exp* [**abstime** *hh*:*mm*:*ss mm*/*dd*/*yyyy hh*:*mm*:*ss mm*/*dd*/*yyyy*] [**ignorecase**] [**reltime** {**days** | **hours** | **minutes**} *timevalue*]

inactivelog *directory/filename reg-exp* [**abstime** *hh*:*mm*:*ss mm*/*dd*/*yyyy hh*:*mm*:*ss mm*/*dd*/*yyyy*] [**ignorecase**] [**reltime** {**days** | **hours** | **minutes**} *timevalue*]

install *directory/filename reg-exp* [**abstime** *hh*:*mm*:*ss mm*/*dd*/*yyyy hh*:*mm*:*ss mm*/*dd*/*yyyy*] [**ignorecase**] [**reltime** {**days** | **hours** | **minutes**} *timevalue*]

Options

- **abstime**—Specifies which files to search based on file creation time. Enter a start time and an end time.

- **days**|**hours**|**minutes**—Specifies whether the file age is in days, hours, or minutes.

- **ignorecase**—Ignores case when searching.

- **reltime**—Specifies which files to search based on file creation time. Enter the age of files to search.

- *hh*:*mm*:*ss mm*/*dd*/*yyyy*—An absolute time, in the format hours:minutes:seconds month/day/year.

- *timevalue*—The age of files to search. Specify the unit of this value with the {**days** | **hours** | **minutes**} option.

Syntax Description

activelog	Specifies a log on the active side.
inactivelog	Specifies a log on the inactive side.
install	Specifies an installation log.
reg-exp	Represents a regular expression.
directory/filename	Represents the path to the file(s) to search. You can use the wildcard character, *, to represent all or part of the filename

Command Modes   Admin

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.2	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines   Write the search term in the form of a regular expression, which is a special text string for describing a search pattern.

If the search term is found in only one file, the filename appears at the top of the output. If the search term is found in multiple files, each line of the output begins with the filename in which the matching line was found.

Examples   `admin:` **file search activelog platform/log/platform.log Err[a-z] ignorecase**

file tail

file tail

activelog *directory/filename* [**detail**] [**hex**] [**lines**]

inactivelog *directory/filename* [**detail**] [**hex**] [**lines**]

install *directory/filename* [**detail**] [**hex**] [**lines**]

Options

- **detail**—Long listing with date and time
- **hex**—Hexadecimal listing
- **lines**—Number of lines to display

Syntax Description		
activelog	Specifies a log on the active side.	
inactivelog	Specifies a log on the inactive side.	
install	Specifies an installation log.	
directory/filename	Specifies the path to the file to tail. You can use the wildcard character, *, for filename as long as it resolves to one file.	

Command Modes   Admin

Command privilege level: 1 for logs, 0 for TFTP files

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.2	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines   This command tails (prints the last few lines) of a log file.

Examples   This example tails the operating system CLI log file.

```
admin: file tail activelog platform/log/cli00001.log
```

file view

file view

activelog *directory/filename*

inactivelog *directory/filename*

install *directory/filename*

Options

- **detail**—Long listing with date and time
- **hex**—Hexadecimal listing
- **lines**—Number of lines to display

Syntax Description		
	activelog	Specifies a log on the active side.
	inactivelog	Specifies a log on the inactive side.
	install	Specifies an installation log.
	directory/filename	Specifies the path to the file to tail. You can use the wildcard character, *, for filename as long as it resolves to one file.

Command Modes   Admin

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.2	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines   This command displays the contents of a file.

Examples   This example displays the install log.

```
admin: file view install install.log
```

C H A P T E R 5

Set Commands

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This chapter contains the following **set** commands:

set account

set account *name*

Syntax Description

name	Represents the username for the new account.

Command Modes   Admin

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: No

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.2	This command was first introduced.

Usage Guidelines   This command sets up a new account on the operating system. After you enter the username, the system prompts you to enter the privilege level and password for the new account.

Examples   admin:**set account**

Related Commands

Command	Description

set commandcount

set commandcount {**enable** | **disable**}

Syntax Description	*unit-name*	Represents the name of the certificate that you want to regenerate.

Command Modes   Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

Command History	Release	Modifications
	1.2	This command was first introduced.

Usage Guidelines   This command changes the CLI command prompt, so it displays how many CLI commands have executed.

Examples   admin:**set** **set commandcount enable**

Related Commands	Command	Description

set logging

> **set logging** {**enable** | **disable**}

Syntax Description   None

Command Modes   Admin

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: No

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.2	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines   This command allows you to enable or disable logging.

Examples   admin:**set logging disable**

Related Commands

Command	Description

---

set network dhcp

set network dhcp eth0

enable

disable *node_ip net_mask gateway_ip*

Options

- **eth0** specifies Ethernet interface 0.
- **enable** enables DHCP.
- **disable** disables DHCP.

Syntax Description

node_ip	Represents the new static IP address for the server.
net_mask	Represnets the subnet mask for the server.
gateway_ip	Represents the IP address of the default gateway.

Command Modes   Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines   This command enables or disables DHCP for Ethernet interface 0. You cannot configure Ethernet interface 1.

The system asks whether you want to continue to execute this command.

⚠️

Caution   If you continue, this command causes the system to restart. Cisco also recommends that you restart all nodes whenever any IP address gets changed.

Examples   admin:**set network dhcp eih0 enable**

Related Commands

Command	Description

set network dns

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

Syntax Description	*ip-address*	Represents the IP address of the primary or secondary DNS server.

Command Modes   Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

Command History	**Release**	**Modifications**
	1.2	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines   This command sets the IP address for the primary or secondary DNS server.

The system asks whether you want to continue to execute this command.

✎
Note   If you change the IP address for the primary DNS server, you must also restart the Cisco Tomcat service. For more information, see the utils service command.

⚠
Caution   If you continue, this command causes a temporary loss of network connectivity. If you change the IP address of the DNS server, you must restart Cisco Tomcat.

Examples   admin:**set network dns primary**

set network dns options

set network dns options [**timeout** *seconds*] [**attempts** *number*] [**rotate**]

Syntax Description		
timeout	Sets the DNS request timeout.	
attempts	Sets the number of times to attempt a DNS request before quitting.	
rotate	Causes the system to rotate among the configured DNS servers, distributing the load.	
seconds	Specifies the DNS timeout period, in seconds.	
number	Specifies the number of attempts.	

Command Modes   Admin

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History	Release	Modifications
	1.2	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines   This command sets DNS options.

.

Examples   admin:**set network dns options** [**timeout** *seconds*] [**attempts** *number*] [**rotate**]

Related Commands	Command	Description

set network domain

set network domain *domain-name*

Syntax Description	*domain-name*	Represents the system domain that you want to assign.

Command Modes   Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.2	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines   This command sets the domain name for the system.

⚠
Caution   If you continue, this command causes a temporary loss of network connectivity.

Examples   admin:**set network domain** *domain-name*

Related Commands

Command	Description

set network failover

failover {**enable** | **disable**}

Syntax Description

enable	Enables Network Fault Tolerance.
disable	Disables Network Fault Tolerance.

Command Modes   Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.2	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines   This command enables and disables Network Fault Tolerance on the Media Convergence Server network interface card.

Examples   admin:**failover disable**

Related Commands

Command	Description

set network gateway

set network gateway *ip-address*

Syntax Description	*ip-address*	Represents the IP address of the network gateway that you want to assign.

Command Modes   Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.2	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines   This command enables you to configure the IP address of the network gateway.

The system asks whether you want to continue to execute this command.

⚠
Caution   If you continue, this command causes the system to restart.

Examples   admin: **set network gateway** *ip-address*

set network ip

set network ip eth0 *ip-address ip-mask*

Syntax Description

eth0	Specifies Ethernet interface 0.
ip-address	Represents the IP address that you want to assign
ip-mask	Represents the IP mask that you want to assign.

Command Modes   Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.2	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines   This command sets the IP address for Ethernet interface 0. You cannot configure Ethernet interface 1.

The system asks whether you want to continue to execute this command.

⚠
Caution   If you continue, this command causes the system to restart.

.

Examples   admin:**set network ip eth0** *ip-address ip-mask*

set network mtu

set network mtu *mtu_max*

Syntax Description

mtu_max	Specifies the maximum MTU value.

Command Modes   Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.2	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines   This command sets the maximum MTU value. The system asks whether you want to continue to execute this command.

Note   The system default MTU value equals 1500.

Caution   If you continue, the system will temporarily lose network connectivity.

Examples
```
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...
```

set network max_ip_conntrack

set network max_ip_conntrack *ip_conntrack_max*

Syntax Description	*ip_conntrack_max* Specifies the value for ip_conntrack_max.

Command Modes   Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.2	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines   This command sets the ip_conntrack_max value.

.

Examples   admin:**set network max_ip_conntrack** *ip_conntrack_max*

set network nic

set network nic eth0 [**auto en** | **dis**] [**speed 10** | **100**] [**duplex half** | **full**]

Syntax Description	eth0	Specifies Ethernet interface 0
	auto	Specifies whether auto negotiation gets enabled or disabled.
	speed	Specifies whether the speed of the Ethernet connection: 10 or 100 Mb/s.
	duplex	Specifies half-duplex or full-duplex.

Command Modes   Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

Command History	Command	Modifications
	1.2	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines   This command sets the properties of the Ethernet Interface 0. You cannot configure Ethernet interface 1.

The system asks whether you want to continue to execute this command.

Note   You can enable only one active NIC at a time.

Caution   If you continue, this command causes a temporary loss of network connections while the NIC gets reset.

Examples   admin:**set network nic eth0** [**auto en** | **dis**] [**speed 10** | **100**] [**duplex half** | **full**]

Related Commands	Command	Description

set network pmtud

set network pmtud [**enable** | **disable**]

Syntax Description		
enable	Enables Path MTU Discovery.	
disable	Disables Path MTU Discovery.	

Command Modes   Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

Command History	Release	Modifications
	1.2	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines   This command enables and disables Path MTU Discovery.

The system asks whether you want to continue to execute this command.

⚠
Caution   If you continue, the system will temporarily lose 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 status

set network status eth0 {**up** | **down**}

Syntax Description	**eth0** Specifies Ethernet interface 0

Command Modes   Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.2	This command was first introduced.

Usage Guidelines   This command sets the status of Ethernet 0 to up or down. You cannot configure Ethernet interface 1.

The system asks whether you want to continue to execute this command.

⚠
Caution   If you continue, the system will temporarily lose network connectivity.

Examples   admin: **set network status eth0** {**up** | **down**}

Related Commands

Command	Description

set password

set password {**admin** | **security**}

Syntax Description

eth0	Specifies Ethernet interface 0

Command Modes Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

Command History

Release	**Modifications**
1.2	This command was first introduced.

Usage Guidelines This command allows you to change the administrator and security passwords.

The systems prompts you for the old and new passwords.

Note The password must contain at least six characters, and the system checks it for strength.

Servers in a cluster use the security password to authenticate communication between servers. You must reset the cluster after you change the security password.

Procedure

Step 1 Change the security password on the publisher server (first node) and then reboot the server (node).

Step 2 Change the security password on all the subsequent servers/nodes to the same password that you created on the first node and restart subsequent nodes, including application servers, to propagate the password change.

Note Cisco recommends that you restart each server after the password is changed on that server.

Caution Failure to reboot the servers (nodes) causes system service problems and problems with the Cisco Unified Communications Manager Administration windows on the subscriber servers.

Examples admin:**set password** {**admin** | **security**}

set snmp trapdest

set snmp trapdest

Syntax Description	**add**
	delete

Command Modes	Admin
	Command privilege level: 1

Command History	**Release**	**Modifications**
	1.2	This command was first introduced.

Usage Guidelines	This command adds or deletes a trap destination.

Examples	admin: **set snmp trapdest add**

Related Commands	**Command**	**Description**

set web-security

set web-security *orgunit orgname locality state country alternate-host-name*

Syntax Description

orgunit	Represents the organizational unit
orgname	Represents the organizational name.
locality	Represents the organization location.
state	Represents the organization state.
country	Represents the organization country.
alternate-host-name (optional)	Specifies an alternate name for the host when you generate a web-server (Tomcat) certificate.7ays8Nun

Command Modes   Admin

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: No

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.3	This command was first introduced.

Usage Guidelines   This command sets the web security certificate information for the operating system.

Note   When you set an alternate-host-name parameter with the **set web-security** command, self-signed certificates for tomcat will contain the Subject Alternate Name extension with the alternate-host-name specified. CSR for Cisco Unified Communications Manager will contain Subject Alternate Name Extension with the alternate host name included in the CSR.

Examples   admin: **set web-security** *orgunit orgname locality state country alternate-host-name*
License for Satellite feature changed to enabled

Related Commands

Command	Description

set workingdir

set workingdir

activelog *directory*

inactivelog *directory*

install *directory*

tftp *directory*

Syntax Description

activelog	sets the working directory for active logs.
inactivelog	set the working directory for inactive logs.
install	sets the working directory for installation logs.
tftp	sets the working directory for TFTP files.
directory	Represents the current working directory.

Command Modes   Admin

Command privilege level: 00 for logs, 1 for TFTP

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.2	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines   This command sets the working directory for active, inactive, and installation logs.

Examples   admin:**set workingdir**

Related Commands

Command	Description

C H A P T E R 6

Show Commands

Revised: April 15, 2009, OL-19545-02

This chapter contains the following **show** commands:

- show account
- show firewall list
- show hardware
- show logins
- show myself
- show network
- show open
- show packages
- show process
- show stats io
- show status
- show tech all
- show tech network
- show tech runtime
- show tech system
- show timezone
- show version
- show workingdir

show account

show account

Syntax Description   None

Command Modes   Admin

Command privilege level: 4

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.2	The command was first introduced.

Usage Guidelines   This command lists current administrator accounts, except the master administrator account.

Examples   admin:**show account**

Related Commands

Command	Description

show firewall list

show firewall list [**detail**] [**page**] [**file** *filename*]

Syntax Description

detail	Displays detailed statistics on every available device on the system.
page	Displays the output one page at a time.
file *filename*	Outputs the information to a file.

Command Modes   Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.2	The command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines   This command displays system aspects of the server.

✎
Note   The file option saves the information to platform/cli/*filename*.txt. Ensure the file name does not contain the "." character.

Examples   admin:**show firewall list** [**detail**] [**page**] [**file** *filename*]

Related Commands

Command	Description

show hardware

show hardware

Syntax Description

detail	Display more detailed call statistics.
page	Pauses output after one page of call statistics.

Command Modes   Admin

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.2	The command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines   This command displays the following information on the platform hardware:

- Platform
- Serial number
- BIOS build level
- BIOS manufacturer
- Active processors
- RAID controller status

Examples   admin:**show hardware**

Related Commands

Command	Description

show logins

show logins *number*

Syntax Description

number	Specifies the number of most recent logins to display. The default equals 20.

Command Modes

Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.2	The command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

This command lists recent logins to the server

Examples

admin:**show logins**

Related Commands

Command	Description

show myself

show myself

Syntax Description   None

Command Modes   Admin

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.2	The command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines   This command displays information about the current account

Examples

```
admin:show myself
Your account name is    : test
Your privilege level is : 1
```

Related Commands

Command	Description

show network

show network

cluster

eth0 [**detail**]

failover [**detail**] [**page**]

route [**detail**]

status [**detail**] [**listen**] [**process**] [**all**] [**nodns**] [**search stext**]

ip_conntrack

max_ip_conntrack

dhcp eth0 status

all [**detail**]

Options

- **detail**—Displays additional information.
- **page**—Displays information 1 page at a time.
- **listen**—Displays only listening sockets
- **process**—Displays the process ID and name of the program to which each socket belongs.
- **all**—Displays both listening and nonlistening sockets.
- **nodns**—Displays numerical addresses without any DNS information.
- **search stext**—Searches for the stext in the output.

Syntax Description

cluster	Displays a list of the nodes in the network cluster
eth0	Specifies Ethernet 0
failover	Specifies Network Fault Tolerance information
route	Specifies network routing information.
status	Specifies active Internet connections.
ip_conntrack	Specifies ip_conntrack usage information.
max_ip_conntrack	Specifies max_ip_conntrack information.
dhcp eth0 status	Displays DHCP status information.
all	Specifies all basic network information.

Command Modes   Admin

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.2	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines   This command displays network information.

Use this command to retrieve the status of the call.

Examples   This example displays active Internet connections.

```
admin: show network eth0
Ethernet 0
DHCP         : no                  Status     : UP
IP Address   : 192.0.2.0 IP Mask   : 255.255.255.000
Link Detected: yes                 Mode       : Auto off, Full, 100MB/s

DNS
Primary      : 171.70.168.183   Secondary  :
Domain       : cisco.com
Gateway      : 128.107.140.1 on Ethernet 0
```

show open

show open

files [**all**] [**process** *processID*] [**regexp** *reg_exp*]

ports [**all**] [**regexp** *reg_exp*]

Options

- **all**—Displays all open files or ports.
- **process**—Displays open files that belong to the specified process.
- *processID*—Specifies a process.
- **regexp**—Displays open files or ports that match the specified regular expression.
- *reg_exp*—Represents a regular expression.

Syntax Description	files	Displays open files on the system.
	ports	Displays open ports on the system.

Command Modes   Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.2	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines   This command displays open files and ports on the system.

Examples   admin:**show open**

show packages

show packages

active *name* [**page**]

inactive *name* [**page**]

Options

- **page**—Displays the output one page at a time

Syntax Description	*name*	Represents the package name. To display all active or inactive packages, use the wildcard character, *.

Command Modes   Admin

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History	Release	Modifications
	1.2	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines   This command displays the name and version for installed packages.

Examples   admin:**show packages**

Related Commands	Command	Description

show process

show process

list [**file** *filename*] [**detail**]

load [**cont**] [**clear**] [**noidle**] [**num** *number*] [**thread**] [**cpu** | **memory**| **time**] [**page**]

Options

- **file** *filename*—Outputs the results to the file that is specified by *filename*
- **detail**—Displays detailed output
- **cont**—Repeats the command continuously
- **clear**—Clears the screen before displaying output
- **noidle**—Ignore the idle/zombie processes
- **num** *number*—Displays the number of processes that are specified by *number*. The default number of processes equals 10. Set *number* to **all** to display all processes.
- **thread**—Displays threads
- [**cpu** | **memory** | **time**]—Sorts output by CPU usage, memory usage, or time usage. The default specifies to sort by CPU usage.
- **page**—Displays the output in pages
- *process*—Specifies the name of a process
- *process-id*—Specifies the process ID number of a process
- *regexp*—Represents a regular expression
- *number*—Specifies the number of processes to display. The default equals 5.

Syntax Description	list	Displays a list of all the processes and critical information about each process and visually indicates the child-parent relationships between the processes.
	load	Displays the current load on the system.

Command Modes   Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.2	The command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines   This command displays information about process that is running on the system.

Examples   admin:**show process**

show process

Related Commands

Command	Description

show stats io

show stats io [kilo] [detail] [page] [file *filename***]**

Options

- **kilo**—Displays statistics in kilobytes.
- **detail**—Displays detailed statistics on every available device on the system and overrides the kilo option.
- **file** *filename*—Outputs the information to a file.

Syntax Description   None

Command Modes   Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines   This command displays system IO statistics.

✎

Note   The file option saves the information to platform/cli/*filename*.txt. Ensure that the file name does not contain the "." character.

Examples   admin:**show stats io**

Related Commands

Command	Description

show status

show status

Syntax Description

Command Modes

Admin

Command privilege level: 0

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.2	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

This command displays basic platform status.

This command displays the following basic platform status:

- Host name
- Date
- Time zone
- Locale
- Product version
- Platform version
- CPU usage
- Memory and disk usage

Examples

```
admin:show status
Host Name    : testsys
Date         : Thu Jun 24, 2004 12:55:01
Time Zone    : PDT
Locale       : en_US.UTF-8
Product Ver  : 5.0.1.14-2
Platform Ver : 2.0.0.0-1

Resources
CPU          Idle: 100.00%   System: 00.00%    User: 00.00%

                    Total           Free            Used
Memory              254984K         72964K         182020K
Disk/active         3020140K        1580608K       1286116K (45%)
Disk/inactive       3020172K        2833924K         32828K (2%)
Disk/logging        11290072K       10017808K       698748K (7%)
```

show tech all

show tech all [**page**] [**file** *filename*]

Syntax Description		
page	Displays one page at a time.	
file	Outputs the information to a file.	

Command Modes   Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History	Release	Modifications
	1.2	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines   This command displays the combined output of all **show tech** commands.

✎

Note   The file option saves the information to platform/cli/*filename*.txt. Ensure that the file name does not contain the "." character.

Examples   admin:**show tech all** [**page**] [**file** *filename*]

Related Commands	Command	Description

show tech network

show tech network

all [**page**] [**search** *text*] [**file** *filename*]

hosts [**page**] [**search** *text*] [**file** *filename*]

interfaces [**page**] [**search** *text*] [**file** *filename*]

resolv [**page**] [**search** *text*] [**file** *filename*]

routes [**page**] [**search** *text*] [**file** *filename*]

sockets {**numeric**}

Options

- **page**—Displays one page at a time.
- **search** *text*—Searches the output for the string that *text* specifies. Be aware that the search is case insensitive.
- **file** *filename*—Outputs the information to a file.
- **numeric**—Displays the numerical addresses of the ports instead of determining symbolic hosts. This parameter is equivalent to running the Linux shell command netstat [-n] command.

Syntax Description		
	all	Displays all network tech information.
	hosts	Displays information about hosts configuration.
	interfaces	Displays information about the network interfaces.
	resolv	Displays information about hostname resolution
	routes	Displays information about network routes.
	sockets	Displays the list of open sockets.

Command Modes   Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History	Release	Modifications
	1.2	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to show network aspects of the machine. The **file** option saves the information to platform/cli/*filename*.txt.

✎

Note   Ensure that the file name does not contain the "." character.

Examples   admin:**show tech network**

Related Commands

Command	Description
show tech runtime	Shows runtime aspects of the machine
show tech system	Shows system aspects of the machine

show tech runtime

show tech runtime

all [**page**] [**file** *filename*]

cpu [**page**] [**file** *filename*]

disk [**page**] [**file** *filename*]

env [**page**] [**file** *filename*]

memory [**page**] [**file** *filename*]

Options
- **page**—Displays one page at a time.
- **file** *filename*—Outputs the information to a file.

Syntax Description		
	all	Displays all runtime information
	cpu	Displays CPU usage information at the time the command is run.
	disk	Displays system disk usage information.
	env	Displays environment variables.
	memory	Displays memory usage information.

Command Modes   Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History	Release	Modifications
	1.5	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to show runtime aspects of the machine. The **file** option saves the information to platform/cli/*filename*.txt.

Note   Ensure that the file name cannot contain the "." character.

Examples   admin:**show tech runtime**

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show tech network	Shows network aspects of the machine
	show tech system	Shows system aspects of the machine

show tech system

show tech system

all [**page**] [**file** *filename*]

bus [**page**] [**file** *filename*]

hardware [**page**] [**file** *filename*]

host [**page**] [**file** *filename*]

kernel [**page**] [**file** *filename*]

software [**page**] [**file** *filename*]

tools [**page**] [**file** *filename*]

Options

- **page**—Displays one page at a time.
- **file** *filename*—Outputs the information to a file.

Syntax Description		
all	Displays all the system information.	
bus	Displays information about the data buses on the server.	
hardware	Displays information about the server hardware.	
host	Displays information about the server.	
kernel	Lists the installed kernel modules.	
software	Displays information about the installed software versions.	
tools	Displays information about the software tools on the server.	

Command Modes

Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.2	This command was first introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The **file** option saves the information to platform/cli/*filename*.txt.

Note Ensure that the file name does not contain the "." character.

Examples

admin:**show tech system**

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show tech network	Shows network aspects of the machine
	show tech runtime	Shows runtime aspects of the machine

show timezone

show timezone

config

list [**page**]

Options

- **page**—Displays the output one page at a time.

Syntax Description	config	Displays the current time zone settings.
	list	Displays the available time zones.

Command Modes   Admin

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History	Release	Modifications
	1.2	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines   This command displays time zone information.

Examples
```
admin:show timezone
Current timezone: (GMT+10:00) Canberra, Melbourne, Sydney
```

Related Commands	Command	Description

show version

show version

active

inactive

Syntax Description   None

Command Modes   Admin

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.2	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to display the software version on the active or inactive partition.

Examples   admin:**show version**

Related Commands

Command	Description

show workingdir

show working dir

Syntax Description   None

Command Modes   Admin

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.2	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines   This command retrieves the current working directory for activelog, inactivelog, install, and TFTP.

Examples   admin:**show working dir**

Related Commands

Command	Description

Related Commands

C H A P T E R 7

Unset Commands

Revised: April 15, 2009, OL-19545-02

This chapter contains the following **unset** commands:

- unset network

unset network

unset network dns options [**timeout**] [**attempts**] [**rotate**]

Syntax Description

timeout	Sets the wait time before the system considers a DNS query as failed to the default.
attempts	Sets the number of DNS attempts to make before failing to the default.
rotate	Sets the method for selecting a nameserver to the default. This affects how loads are distributed across nameservers.

Command Modes   Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.2	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines   This command unsets DNS options.

The system asks whether you want to continue to execute this command.

⚠
Caution   If you continue, the system will temporarily lose network connectivity.

Examples   admin:**unset network dns options**

C H A P T E R 8

Utils Commands

Revised: October 15, 2009, OL-19545-02

This chapter contains the following **utils** commands:

- utils fior
- utils iothrottle enable
- utils iothrottle disable
- utils iothrottle status
- utils network arp
- utils network capture eth0
- utils network host
- utils network ping
- utils network tracert
- utils ntp
- utils remote_account
- utils service list
- utils service
- utils system

utils fior

utils fior

Options:

> **disable**
>
> **enable**
>
> **list** [**start=***date-time*] [**stop=***date-time*]
>
> **start**
>
> **status**
>
> **stop**
>
> **top** *number* [**read** | **write** | **read-rate** | **write-rate**] [**start=***date-time*] [**stop=***date-time*]

Syntax Description		
disable	Prevents the file I/O reporting service from starting automatically when the machine boots. This command does not stop the service without a reboot. Use the **stop** option to stop the service immediately.	
enable	Enables the file I/O reporting service to start automatically when the machine boots. This command does not start the service without a reboot. Use the **start** option to start the service immediately.	
list	This command displays a list of file I/O events, in chronological order, from oldest to newest.	
start	Starts a previously stopped file I/O reporting service. The service remains in a started state until it is manually stopped or the machine is rebooted.	
status	Displays the status of the file I/O reporting service.	
stop	Stops the file I/O reporting service. The service remains in a stopped state until it is manually started or the machine is rebooted.	
top	Displays a list of top processes that create file I/O. You can sort this list by the total number of bytes read, the total number of bytes written, the rate of bytes read, or the rate of bytes written.	
start	Specifies a starting date and time.	
stop	Specifies a stopping date and time.	
date-time	Specifies a date and time, in any of the following formats: *H*:*M*, *H*:*M*:*S a*, *H*:*M*, *a*, *H*:*M*:*S Y-m-d*, *H*:*M*, *Y-m-d*, *H*:*M*:*S*.	
number	Specifies how many of the top processes to list.	
[**read**	**write**	**read-rate**	**write-rate**]	Specifies the metric that is used to sort the list of top process.	

Command Modes   Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.2	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to monitor the I/O on the server. The File I/O Reporting service provides a kernel-based daemon for collecting file I/O per process.

Examples   admin: **utils fior**

Related Commands

Command	Description

utils iothrottle enable

utils iothrottle enable

Syntax Description

Command Modes   Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.2	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines   This command enables I/O throttling enhancements. When enabled, I/O throttling enhancements lower the impact of upgrades on an active system.

Examples   admin: **utils iothrottle enable**

Related Commands

Command	Description
utils iothrottle disable	Disables I/O throttling enhancements.
utils iothrottle status	Displays the status of I/O throttling enhancements.

utils iothrottle disable

utils iothrottle disable

Syntax Description

Command Modes   Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.2	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines   This command disables I/O throttling enhancements. This could adversely affect the system during upgrades.

Examples   admin: **utils iothrottle disable**

Related Commands

Command	Description
utils iothrottle enable	Enables I/O throttling enhancements.
utils iothrottle status	Displays the status of I/O throttling enhancements.

utils iothrottle status

utils iothrottle status

Syntax Description

Command Modes   Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.2	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines   This command displays the status of I/O throttling enhancements.

Examples   admin: **utils iothrottle status**

Related Commands

Command	Description
utils iothrottle enable	Enables I/O throttling enhancements.
utils iothrottle disable	Disables I/O throttling enhancements.

utils network arp

utils network arp

list [**host** *hostname or IP address of the host*] [**options**]

set {*host*} {*address*}

delete *host*

Options

- **page**—Displays the output one page at a time
- **numeric**—Displays hosts as dotted IP addresses

Syntax Description		
list	Lists the contents of the address resolution protocol table.	
set	Sets an entry in the address resolution protocol table.	
delete	Deletes an entry in the address resolution table.	
host	Represents the hostname or IP address of the host to add or delete to the table	
address	Represents the MAC address of the host to be added. Enter the MAC address in the following format: XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX	

Command Modes

Admin:utils network arp list

Admin:utils network arp list host

Note: if you enter host, you must follow it with a hostname or IP address

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History	Release	Modifications
	1.2	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines   This command lists, sets, or deletes Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) table entries.

Examples   admin: **utils network arp set myhost 11:22:33:44:55:66**

Related Commands	Command	Description

utils network capture eth0

utils network capture eth0 [*page*] [*numeric*] [**file** *fname*] [**count** *num*] [**size** *bytes*] [**src** *addr*] [**dest** *addr*] [**port** *num*]

Options

- **page**—Displays the output one page at a time
- When you use the page or file options, the complete capture of all requested packets must occur before the command completes.
- **numeric**—Displays hosts as dotted IP addresses
- **file** *fname*—Outputs the information to a file
- The file option saves the information to platform/cli/*fname*.cap. The filename cannot contain the "." character.
- **count** *num*—Sets a count of the number of packets to capture
- For screen output, the maximum count equals 1000, and, for file output, the maximum count equals 10,000.
- **size** *bytes*—Sets the number of bytes of the packet to capture
- For screen output, the maximum number of bytes equals 128, for file output, the maximum of bytes can be any number or **ALL**
- **src** *addr*—Specifies the source address of the packet as a host name or IPV4 address
- **dest** *addr*—Specifies the destination address of the packet as a host name or IPV4 address
- **port** *num*—Specifies the port number of the packet, either source or destination

Syntax Description	eth0	Specifies Ethernet interface 0.

Command Modes   Admin

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History	Release	Modifications
	1.2	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines   This command captures IP packets on the specified Ethernet interface.

Examples   admin: **utils network capture eth0**

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Related Commands

Command	Description

utils network host

utils network host *hostname* [server *server-name*] [page] [detail] [srv]

Syntax Description

hostname	Represents the hostname or IP address that you want to resolve.
server-name	Specifies an alternate domain name server.
page	Displays the output one screen at a time.
detail	Displays a detailed listing.
srv	Displays DNS SRV records.

Command Modes   Admin

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.2	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines   This command resolves a host name to an address or an address to a host name.

Examples
```
admin: utils network host cisco.com
Local Resolution:
Nothing found

External Resolution:
cisco.com resolves to 192.0.2.0
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
utils network ping	Sends one or more ping packets to a remote destination.
utils network tracet	Traces an IP packets to a remote destination.

utils network ping

utils network ping *dest* [*count VALUE*] [size VALUE]

Syntax Description

ping	destination with count value and size value.
destination	Mandatory. Represents the hostname or IP address of the server that you want to ping.
count	Optional. Specifies the number of times to ping the external server. The default count equals 4.
size	Optional. Specifies the size of the ping packet in bytes. The default size is 56.

Command Modes   Admin:utils network ping

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.2	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines   This command allows you to ping another server.

Examples   admin:**utils network ping www.cisco.com count 5**

Related Commands

Command	Description
utils network host	Resolves a hostname to an address, or an address to a hostname.
utils network tracert	Traces an IP packets to a remote destination.

utils network tracert

utils network tracert *destination*

Syntax Description

destination	Represents the hostname or IP address of the server to which you want to send a trace.

Command Modes

Admin

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.2	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

This command traces IP packets that are sent to a remote destination

Examples

```
admin: utils network tracert
```

Related Commands

Command	Description

utils ntp

utils ntp {**status** | **config**}

Syntax Description	*destination*	Represents the hostname or IP address of the server to which you want to send a trace.

Command Modes

Admin

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.2	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines   This command traces IP packets that are sent to a remote destination

Examples   The following example show an ntp client out of sync:

```
admin:utils ntp status
ntpd (pid 10561) is running...
     remote           refid      st t when poll reach   delay   offset  jitter
==============================================================================
 ntp-sj1.cisco.c .GPS.            1 u    3   64    1    5.885   -0.091   0.008

unsynchronised
  time server re-starting
   polling server every 16 s

current time is : Mon Jan 31 12:01:38 PST 2005

example for in sync:
ntpd (pid 10561) is running...
     remote           refid      st t when poll reach   delay   offset  jitter
==============================================================================
*ntp-sj1.cisco.c .GPS.            1 u    2   64   77    5.865    0.554   0.057

synchronized to NTP server (171.68.10.150) at stratum 2
   time correct to within 188 ms
   polling server every 64 s

current time is : Mon Jan 31 12:14:35 PST 2005
```

Related Commands

Command	Description

utils remote_account

utils remote_account

status

enable

disable

create *username life*

Syntax Description	*username*	Specifies the name of the remote account. The username can contain only lowercase characters and must be more than six characters long.
	life	Specifies the life of the account in days. After the specified number of day, the account expires

Command Modes   Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.4	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines   This command allows you to enable, disable, create, and check the status of a remote account.

A remote account generates a pass phrase that allows Cisco Systems support personnel to get access to the system for the specified life of the account. You can have only one remote account that is enabled at a time.

Examples
```
admin:utils remote_account create remacct 10
Remote Support
Status          : enabled
Decode Version  : 1
Account         : remacct
Passphrase      : 26NWA9SG4Q
Expiry          : 3-24-2008:13:00:00(MM-DD-YYYY:Hr:Min:Sec)
```

Related Commands

Command	Description

utils service list

utils service list [**page**]

Syntax Description

page	Displays the output one page at a time if command out is more than 20

Command Modes

Admin

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.2	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

This command retrieves a list of all services and their status if command out is more than 20. Minimum ssh window length is 20 lines.

Examples

```
admin:utils service list

Service            State
----------         --------
System_Log         [Running]
Appl_Log           [Running]
DHCP_Srvr          [Running]
```

Related Commands

Command	Description

utils service

utils service list

start *service-name*

stop *service-name*

restart *service-name*

Syntax Description

service-name	Represents the name of the service that you want to stop or start: – System NTP – System SSH – Service Manager – A Cisco DB – Cisco WebServer – Cisco Database Layer Monitor – Cisco Unified Serviceability
enable	Enables auto-restart.
disable	Disables auto-restart.
show	Shows the auto-restart status

Command Modes

Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.2	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

This command stops, starts, or restarts a service.

Examples

```
admin:utils service start System NTP
System NTP Starting...done
```

Related Commands

Command	Description

utils system

utils system {**restart** | **shutdown** | **switch-version** [**nodatasync**]}

Syntax Description

restart	Restarts the system.
shutdown	Shuts down the system.
switch-version	Switches to the product release that is installed on the inactive partition.
nodatasync	Switches product versions without synchronizing User Facing Feature Data (UFF data) between the active and inactive partitions.

Command Modes

Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.2	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

The **utils system shutdown** command provides a 5-minute time-out. If the system does not shut down within 5 minutes, the command gives you the option of doing a forced shutdown.

A warning message displays, and you are prompted for confirmation before this command runs with the **nodatasync** option.

If you use the **nodatasync** option, any changes to UFF data on the active partition will get lost. You should use this option only to force the versions to switch if the system will not switch versions otherwise because a data synchronization failure occurred. For more information about UFF data, refer to the *Cisco Unified Communications Solution Reference Network Design (SRND)*:

http://cisco.com/en/US/products/sw/voicesw/ps556/products_implementation_design_guides_list.html

Note Administrative changes made on the active partition, such as adding new phones, do not get synchronized when you switch versions. UFF data gets synchronized when you switch versions, unless you use the **nodatasync** option.

The **nodatasync** option does not support command auto-completion. You must enter the entire option name.

.

Examples

```
admin:utils system re start
Are you sure you want to restart the system ?
Enter "yes" to restart or any other key to abort
```

```
continue: yes

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

Related Commands	Command	Description