



Cisco TelePresence System Release 1.7 Command Reference

October 26, 2010

Americas Headquarters

Cisco Systems, Inc.
170 West Tasman Drive
San Jose, CA 95134-1706
USA
<http://www.cisco.com>
Tel: 408 526-4000
800 553-NETS (6387)
Fax: 408 527-0883

Text Part Number: OL-23878-01

THE SPECIFICATIONS AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE PRODUCTS IN THIS MANUAL ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE. ALL STATEMENTS, INFORMATION, AND RECOMMENDATIONS IN THIS MANUAL ARE BELIEVED TO BE ACCURATE BUT ARE PRESENTED WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED. USERS MUST TAKE FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THEIR APPLICATION OF ANY PRODUCTS.

THE SOFTWARE LICENSE AND LIMITED WARRANTY FOR THE ACCOMPANYING PRODUCT ARE SET FORTH IN THE INFORMATION PACKET THAT SHIPPED WITH THE PRODUCT AND ARE INCORPORATED HEREIN BY THIS REFERENCE. IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO LOCATE THE SOFTWARE LICENSE OR LIMITED WARRANTY, CONTACT YOUR CISCO REPRESENTATIVE FOR A COPY.

The Cisco implementation of TCP header compression is an adaptation of a program developed by the University of California, Berkeley (UCB) as part of UCB's public domain version of the UNIX operating system. All rights reserved. Copyright © 1981, Regents of the University of California.

NOTWITHSTANDING ANY OTHER WARRANTY HEREIN, ALL DOCUMENT FILES AND SOFTWARE OF THESE SUPPLIERS ARE PROVIDED "AS IS" WITH ALL FAULTS. CISCO AND THE ABOVE-NAMED SUPPLIERS DISCLAIM ALL WARRANTIES, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, THOSE OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT OR ARISING FROM A COURSE OF DEALING, USAGE, OR TRADE PRACTICE.

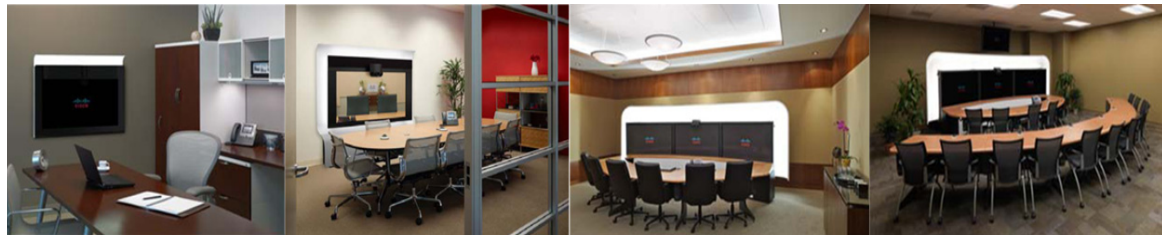
IN NO EVENT SHALL CISCO OR ITS SUPPLIERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY INDIRECT, SPECIAL, CONSEQUENTIAL, OR INCIDENTAL DAMAGES, INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, LOST PROFITS OR LOSS OR DAMAGE TO DATA ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THIS MANUAL, EVEN IF CISCO OR ITS SUPPLIERS HAVE BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

CCDE, CCENT, Cisco Eos, Cisco HealthPresence, the Cisco logo, Cisco Lumin, Cisco Nexus, Cisco StadiumVision, Cisco TelePresence, Cisco WebEx, DCE, and Welcome to the Human Network are trademarks; Changing the Way We Work, Live, Play, and Learn and Cisco Store are service marks; and Access Registrar, Aironet, AsyncOS, Bringing the Meeting To You, Catalyst, CCDA, CCDP, CCIE, CCIP, CCNA, CCNP, CCSP, CCVP, Cisco, the Cisco Certified Internetwork Expert logo, Cisco IOS, Cisco Press, Cisco Systems, Cisco Systems Capital, the Cisco Systems logo, Cisco Unity, Collaboration Without Limitation, EtherFast, EtherSwitch, Event Center, Fast Step, Follow Me Browsing, FormShare, GigaDrive, HomeLink, Internet Quotient, IOS, iPhone, iQuick Study, IronPort, the IronPort logo, LightStream, Linksys, MediaTone, MeetingPlace, MeetingPlace Chime Sound, MGX, Networkers, Networking Academy, Network Registrar, PCNow, PIX, PowerPanels, ProConnect, ScriptShare, SenderBase, SMARTnet, Spectrum Expert, StackWise, The Fastest Way to Increase Your Internet Quotient, TransPath, WebEx, and the WebEx logo are registered trademarks of Cisco Systems, Inc. and/or its affiliates in the United States and certain other countries.

All other trademarks mentioned in this document or website are the property of their respective owners. The use of the word partner does not imply a partnership relationship between Cisco and any other company. (0812R)

Any Internet Protocol (IP) addresses used in this document are not intended to be actual addresses. Any examples, command display output, and figures included in the document are shown for illustrative purposes only. Any use of actual IP addresses in illustrative content is unintentional and coincidental.

Cisco TelePresence Manager Release 1.7 Command Reference
© 2010 Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved.



CONTENTS

Preface v

Contents	iii-v
General Description	v
Audience and Scope	v
What's New in this Release	vi
Prerequisites	vi
Getting Started	vii
Related Documentation	vii
Obtaining Documentation and Submitting a Service Request	vii

Using Cisco TelePresence Manager CLI Commands 1-1

Starting a CLI Session	1-1
CLI Basics	1-2
Completing Commands	1-2
Getting Help on Commands	1-2
Ending a CLI Session	1-4

Delete Commands 4-1

delete account	4-2
delete dns	4-3
delete process	4-4

File Commands 5-1

file delete	5-2
file dump	5-3
file get	5-4
file list	5-5
file search	5-6
file tail	5-7
file view	5-8

Set Commands 6-1

set account	6-3
set accountlocking	6-4

set cli pagination	6-5
set commandcount	6-6
set logging	6-7
set network dhcp	6-8
set network dns	6-9
set network dns options	6-10
set network domain	6-11
set network failover	6-12
set network gateway	6-13
set network hostname	6-14
set network ip	6-15
set network max_ip_conntrack	6-16
set network mtu	6-17
set network nic	6-18
set network pmtud	6-19
set network restore	6-20
set network status	6-21
set password maximum age	6-22
set password minimum age	6-23
set password complexity character	6-24
set password complexity minimum-length	6-25
set password expiry maximum-age	6-26
set password expiry minimum-age	6-27
set password history	6-28
set password inactivity	6-29
set password user admin	6-30
set snmp trapdest add	6-31
set snmp trapdest del	6-32
set snmp user add	6-33
set snmp user del	6-34
set syslog facility	6-35
set syslog heartbeat facility	6-36
set syslog heartbeat interval	6-37
set syslog heartbeat msg	6-38
set syslog timezone	6-39

set syslog version 6-40

set web-security 6-41

set workingdir 6-42

Show Commands 7-1

show account 7-3

show accountlocking 7-4

show cli pagination 7-5

show diskusage activelog 7-6

show diskusage common 7-7

show diskusage inactivelog 7-8

show diskusage install 7-9

show diskusage tmp 7-10

show environment 7-11

show hardware 7-12

show logins 7-13

show myself 7-14

show network 7-15

show open 7-17

show packages 7-18

show process 7-19

show snmp 7-21

show stats io 7-22

show status 7-23

show syslog facility 7-24

show syslog heartbeat 7-25

show syslog timezone 7-26

show syslog version 7-27

show tech all 7-28

show tech network 7-29

show tech runtime 7-31

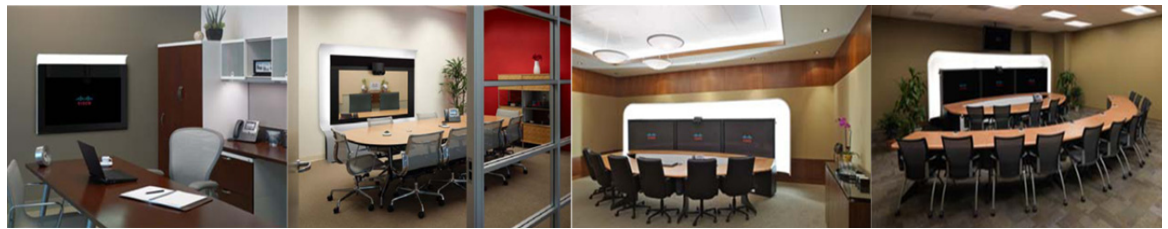
show tech system 7-33

show timezone 7-35

show version 7-36

show workingdir 7-37

Unset Commands 8-1[unset network dns](#) 8-2**Utils Commands** 9-1[utils fior](#) 9-2[utils firewall](#) 9-4[utils iostat](#) 9-5[utils iothrottle enable](#) 9-6[utils iothrottle disable](#) 9-7[utils iothrottle status](#) 9-8[utils network arp](#) 9-9[utils network capture eth0](#) 9-10[utils network host](#) 9-11[utils network ipv6](#) 9-12[utils network ping](#) 9-13[utils network traceroute](#) 9-14[utils ntp](#) 9-15[utils remote_account](#) 9-16[utils service](#) 9-17[utils service list](#) 9-18[utils snmp](#) 9-19[utils snmp hardware-agents](#) 9-20[utils system](#) 9-21



Preface

First Published: October 26, 2010, OL-23878-01

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

Contents

This preface contains the following topics:

- [General Description, page v](#)
- [Audience and Scope, page v](#)
- [What's New in this Release, page vi](#)
- [Prerequisites, page vi](#)
- [Getting Started, page vii](#)
- [Related Documentation, page vii](#)
- [Obtaining Documentation and Submitting a Service Request, page vii](#)

General Description

The Cisco TelePresence Manager Release 1.7 Command-Line Interface Reference Guide describes how to configure, maintain, and monitor the system using CTS-Manager Release 1.7 command-line interface (CLI) commands.

Use this guide with the [Cisco TelePresence System Manager Release 1.7 Administrator Guide](#).

Audience and Scope

This guide is directed to administrators who will use the CTS-Manager Release 1.7 CLI to monitor and maintain the CTS-Manager software.

What's New in this Release

This is the release of the *Cisco TelePresence Manager Release 1.7 Command Reference*.

Prerequisites

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

- Cisco TelePresence Manager (CTS-MAN) 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.

Getting Started

Information about and procedures for using the Cisco TelePresence System Release 1.7 CLI is provided in the [Chapter 1, “Using Cisco TelePresence Manager CLI Commands”](#):

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



Note

If you are using online help, access the [Cisco TelePresence Manager System Release 1.7 Administrator Guide](#) book-level PDF at the following URL:
http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/telepresence/cts_admin/2_0/admin/guide/CTS_Rel_25.pdf

Related Documentation

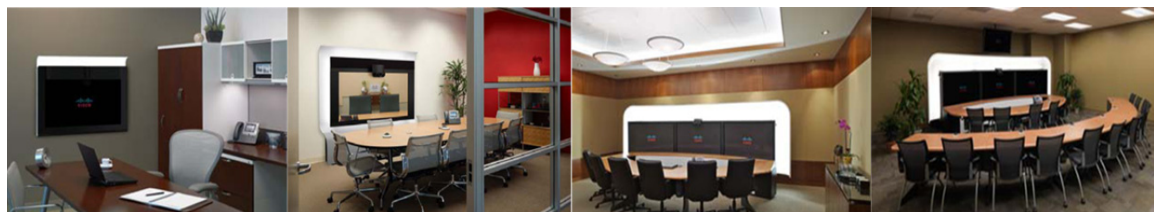
Related Topic	Document Title
Cisco TelePresence Manager Administration and installation documentation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cisco TelePresence System Manager Administration and Installation Guide
Cisco Unified CM documentation types and locations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cisco Unified Communications Manager (CallManager) Documentation Roadmaps
Cisco Unified CM installation with the Cisco TelePresence System.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cisco Unified Communications Manager Installation Guide for the Cisco TelePresence System
Cisco Unified Communications Manager Support page.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cisco Unified Communications Manager Support
Cisco Unified IP Phones 7900 Series documentation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cisco Unified IP Phones 7900 Series Maintain and Operate Guides
Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) page.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)
Standard phone functions user guides and quick reference cards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cisco Unified IP Phones 7900 Series End-User Guides
Field replaceable steps and best practices for assembling, installing, and maintaining the Cisco TelePresence system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.



CHAPTER 1

Using Cisco TelePresence Manager CLI Commands

First Published: October 26, 2010, OL-23878-01

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 SysAdmin 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.
- Using the monitor and keyboard that you used during installation, you can access the CTS-Manager CLI directly 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 SysAdmin ID
- The SysAdmin password



Note

SysAdmin 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 sysadminname@hostname
```

where *sysadminname* specifies the Administrator ID created during installation and *hostname* specifies the hostname that was 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 the SysAdmin ID.

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

Step 2 Enter your password.

The CLI prompt displays. The prompt represents the SysAdmin 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
```

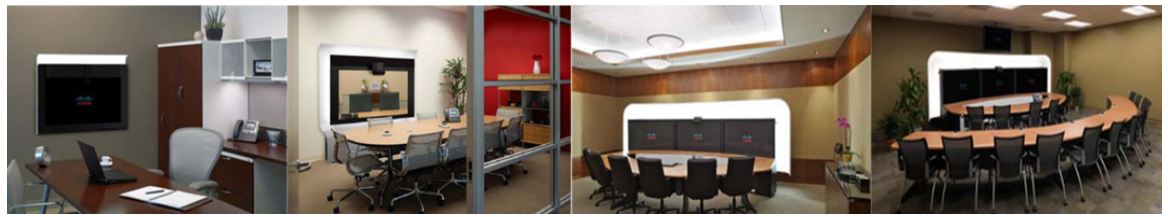
Example 1-2 Query Example:

```
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-MAN system.



CHAPTER 4

Delete Commands

First Published: October 26, 2010, OL-23878-01

This chapter contains the following commands:

- [delete account](#)
- [delete dns](#)
- [delete process](#)

delete account

delete account *account-name*

Syntax Description

<i>account-name</i>	Represents the IP address of the DNS server that you want to delete.
---------------------	--

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 admin**

delete dns

delete dns *ip-address*

Syntax Description

<i>ip-address</i>	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
```

delete process

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

Syntax Description

<i>process-id</i>	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

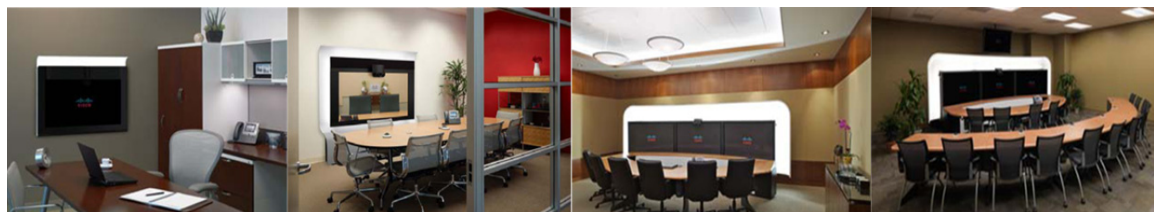


Note

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
```



CHAPTER 5

File Commands

First Published: October 26, 2010, OL-23878-01

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

<i>directory/filename</i>	Specifies the path and filename of the file(s) to delete. You can use the wildcard character, *, for <i>filename</i> .
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 must confirm this command after entering it. 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

<i>directory/filename</i>	Specifies the path and filename of the file to dump. You can use the wildcard character, *, for <i>filename</i> as long as it resolves to one file.
<i>filename</i>	Specifies the filename of the file to dump.
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 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, one 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

<i>directory/filename</i>	Specifies the path to the file(s) to delete. You can use the wildcard character, *, for <i>filename</i> 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 are 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.
<i>directory</i>	Specifies the path to the directory to list. You can use a wildcard character, *, for <i>directory</i> 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**] [**retime** {**days** | **hours** | **minutes**} *timevalue*]

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

install *directory/filename reg-exp* [**abstime** *hh:mm:ss mm/dd/yyyy hh:mm:ss mm/dd/yyyy*]
[**ignorecase**] [**retime** {**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.
- **retime**—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.
<i>reg-exp</i>	Represents a regular expression.
<i>directory/filename</i>	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

This command searches the content of a log and displays the matching lines one page at a time.

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.
<i>directory/filename</i>	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.
<i>directory/filename</i>	Specifies the path to the file to view. 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.



Caution

Do not use this command to view binary files because this can corrupt the terminal session.

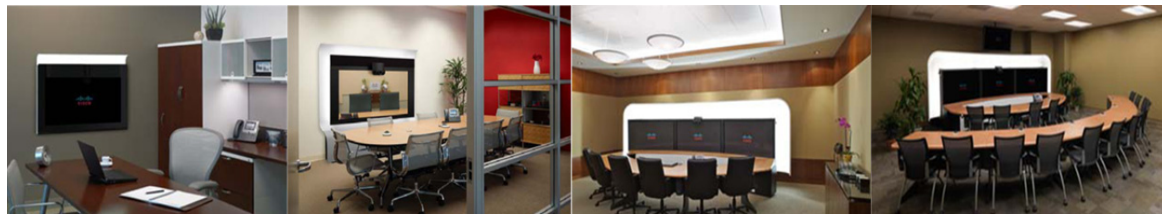
Examples

This example displays the install log:

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

This example displays a particular CDR file:

```
admin: file view activelog /cm/cdr_repository/processed/20058012/{filename}
```



CHAPTER 6

Set Commands

Revised: October 26, 2010, OL-23878-01

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

- [set account](#)
- [set accountlocking](#)
- [set cli pagination](#)
- [set commandcount](#)
- [set logging](#)
- [set network dhcp](#)
- [set network dns](#)
- [set network dns options](#)
- [set network domain](#)
- [set network failover](#)
- [set network gateway](#)
- [set network hostname](#)
- [set network ip](#)
- [set network mtu](#)
- [set network max_ip_contrack](#)
- [set network mtu](#)
- [set network nic](#)
- [set network pmtud](#)
- [set network restore](#)
- [set network status](#)
- [set password maximum age](#)
- [set password minimum age](#)
- [set password complexity character](#)
- [set password complexity minimum-length](#)
- [set password expiry maximum-age](#)

- `set password expiry minimum-age`
- `set password history`
- `set password inactivity`
- `set password user admin`
- `set snmp trapdest add`
- `set snmp trapdest del`
- `set snmp user add`
- `set snmp user del`
- `set syslog facility`
- `set syslog heartbeat facility`
- `set syslog heartbeat interval`
- `set syslog heartbeat msg`
- `set syslog timezone`
- `set syslog version`
- `set web-security`
- `set workingdir`

set account

set account *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	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**

set accountlocking

set accountlocking {enable | disable}

Options

- **enable** enables accountlocking.
- **disable** disables accountlocking.

Syntax Description

None.

Command Modes

Admin

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: No

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.7	This command was first introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command enables or disables locking on admin accounts if three consecutive unsuccessful login attempts are made.

After login account is locked, user will need to wait for at least 5 mins before the account gets unlocked.

Examples

```
admin:set accountlocking enable
```

set cli pagination

set cli pagination {on | off}

Options

- **on** turns on cli pagination for the current CLI session.
- **off** turns off cli pagination for the current CLI session.

Syntax Description

None.

Command Modes

Admin

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: No

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.7	This command was first introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command is used to turn automatic pagination ON or OFF, for the current CLI session.

Use the **show cli pagination** command to see the status of the automatic pagination.

Examples

admin:**set cli pagination on**

set commandcount

set commandcount {enable | disable}

Options

- **enable** enables commandcount.
- **disable** disables commandcount.

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 to display how many CLI commands have been executed.

Examples

```
admin:set commandcount enable
```


set logging

set logging {enable | disable}

Options

- **enable** enables logging.
- **disable** disables logging.

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**

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

<i>node_ip</i>	Represents the new static IP address for the server.
<i>net_mask</i>	Represents the subnet mask for the server.
<i>gateway_ip</i>	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 eth0 enable
```

set network dns

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

Options

- **primary** specifies the primary DNS server.
- **secondary** specifies the secondary DNS server.

Syntax Description

<i>ip-address</i>	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 Web server service. For more information, refer to the [utils service](#) command.



Caution

Running this command causes a temporary loss of network connectivity. If you change the IP address of the DNS server, you must restart Cisco Web server. For more information, see [utils service, page 9-17](#).

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.
<i>seconds</i>	Specifies the DNS timeout period, in seconds.
<i>number</i>	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]
```

set network domain

set network domain *domain-name*

Syntax Description	<i>domain-name</i>	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

Running this command causes a temporary loss of network connectivity.

Examples

```
admin:set network domain cisco.com
***  W A R N I N G  ***
Adding, deleting, or changing domain information on this server
will break communication with other servers using DNS
(ex. Unified CM, CTMS, CTRS and CTS-MAN). After domain modification is
completed and matches on each of the servers,
please reboot each to ensure they continue to work together.

Continue (y/n)?y
Warning: Restart could take up to 5 minutes...
Shutting down Service Manager will take some time..
```

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
```

set network gateway

set network gateway *ip-address*

Syntax Description	<i>ip-address</i>	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	<table><tr><th>Release</th><th>Modifications</th></tr><tr><td>1.2</td><td>This command was first documented.</td></tr></table>	Release	Modifications	1.2	This command was first documented.	
Release	Modifications					
1.2	This command was first documented.					
Usage Guidelines	This command enables you to configure the IP address of the network gateway.					
 Caution	Running this command causes the system to restart.					
Examples	admin: set network gateway 168.10.22.1					

set network hostname

set network hostname *my-name*

Syntax Description

<i>my-name</i>	Represents the new hostname that you want to set for CTS-Manager.
----------------	---

Command Modes

Admin
 Command privilege level: 1
 Allowed during upgrade: No

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.7	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

This command allows you to set the network hostname for CTS-Manager.

The hostname must follow the rules for ARPANET host names. The hostname must start with an alphabetic character and end with an alphanumeric character, and may contain any alphanumeric characters or hyphens in between. The hostname must be 63 characters or less.



Caution

Running this command causes CTS-Manager to restart.

Examples

admin: **set network hostname ctsman1**

set network ip

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

Syntax Description

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



Caution

Executing this command causes CTS-Manager to restart.

Examples

```
admin:set network ip eth0 192.168.10.12 255.255.255.0
```

set network max_ip_conntrack

set network max_ip_conntrack *ip_conntrack_max*

Syntax Description

<i>ip_conntrack_max</i>	Specifies the value for ip_conntrack_max.
-------------------------	---

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_conntrack_max value.
 The value must be an integer and cannot be less than 65536.

Examples

```
admin:set network max_ip_conntrack 256000
```

set network mtu

set network mtu *mtu_max*

Syntax Description	<i>mtu_max</i>	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.
------------------	--

**Note**

The system default MTU value equals 1500.

**Caution**

Executing this command will cause CTS-Manager to 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 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 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.



Note

You can enable only one active NIC at a time.



Caution

Executing this command will cause CTS-Manager to temporarily lose network connectivity while the NIC is reset.

Examples

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

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.
------------------	---

**Caution**

Executing this command will cause CTS-Manager to 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 restore

set network restore eth0 ip address

Syntax Description

<i>ip address</i>	Defines value for static IP address.
-------------------	--------------------------------------

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 configures 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.

It's important to configure the original Ethernet port settings AFTER executing this command by using the other CLI **set network** commands.



Caution

Executing this command will cause CTS-Manager to restart.

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.
```

set network status

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

Syntax Description

eth0	Specifies Ethernet interface 0
up	Sets the status of the Ethernet interface to up.
down	Sets the status of the Ethernet interface to down.

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.



Caution

Executing this command will cause CTS-Manager to temporarily lose network connectivity.

Examples

```
admin: set network status eth0 down
```

set password maximum age

set password maximum *days*

Syntax Description

<i>days</i>	Specifies the number of days
-------------	------------------------------

Command Modes

Admin
 Command privilege level: 1
 Allowed during upgrade: No

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.7	This command was first introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command modifies the value of the maximum password age for Cisco Unified CM OS admin accounts in days.

Acceptable values should be equal to or greater than 10 days but less than 3650 days (10 years).

Examples

```
admin:set password maximum 667
```


set password minimum age

set password minimum *days*

Syntax Description

<i>days</i>	Specifies the number of days
-------------	------------------------------

Command Modes

Admin
Command privilege level: 1
Allowed during upgrade: No

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.7	This command was first introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command modifies the value of the minimum password age for OS admin accounts in days. Acceptable values should be equal to or greater than 0 days but less than or equal to 10 days.

Examples

admin:**set password maximum 8**

set password complexity character

set password complexity character {enable | disable}

Syntax Description

enable	Enables this feature
disable	Disables this feature

Command Modes

Admin
 Command privilege level: 1
 Allowed during upgrade: No

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.7	This command was first introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command enables or disables password complexity rules for the type of characters in a password.



Note

You must change the passwords for the existing Cisco Unified CM OS accounts for the password complexity rules to be effective.

When enabled, the passwords will need to following guidelines:

1. It must have at least one lower-case character.
2. It must have at least one uppercase, one digit and one special character.
3. All of the adjacent characters on the keyboard will not be accepted.
4. Any of the previous ten passwords cannot be reused.
5. The admin user password can only be changed only once in 24 hours.

A violation of any of the above rules will result in a failure.

Examples

```
admin:set password complexity character enable
```

set password complexity minimum-length

set password complexity minimum-length *value*

Syntax Description

<i>value</i>	Specifies the minimum character length of the password.
--------------	---

Command Modes

Admin
Command privilege level: 1
Allowed during upgrade: No

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.7	This command was first introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command modifies the value of the minimum password length for Cisco Unified CM OS accounts. Acceptable values should be equal to or greater than 8.



Note

Use this command only after enabling the character complexity of passwords.

Examples

```
admin:set password complexity minimum-length 8
```

set password expiry maximum-age

set password expiry maximum-age {enable | disable}

Syntax Description

enable	Turns on the password expiry maximum-age feature.
disable	Turns off the password expiry maximum-age feature.

Command Modes

Admin
 Command privilege level: 1
 Allowed during upgrade: No

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.7	This command was first introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command enables or disables the password expiry maximum-age feature for OS accounts.
 This command sets the value of maximum password age to 3650 days (10 yrs) for Unified CM OS admin accounts.

Examples

admin:**set password expiry maximum-age enable**

set password expiry minimum-age

set password expiry minimum-age {enable | disable}

Syntax Description

enable	Turns on the password expiry minimum-age feature.
disable	Turns off the password expiry minimum-age feature.

Command Modes

Admin
Command privilege level: 1
Allowed during upgrade: No

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.7	This command was first introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command enables or disables the password expiry maximum-age feature for OS accounts.
This command sets the value of minimum password age to 1 day (24 hrs) for OS admin accounts.

Examples

```
admin:set password expiry minimum-age enable
```

set password history

set password history *value*

Syntax Description

<i>value</i>	Specifies the number of passwords that will be maintained.
--------------	--

Command Modes

Admin
 Command privilege level: 1
 Allowed during upgrade: No

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.7	This command was first introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command modifies the number of passwords that will be maintained in the history for OS admin accounts.



Note

New passwords matching remembered passwords are not allowed.

Examples

```
admin:set password history 12
```

set password inactivity

set password inactivity {**enable** | **disable** | **period** *days*}

Syntax Description

period	Sets the password inactivity feature for OS accounts.
<i>days</i>	Specifies the password inactivity value in days.
enable	Turns on the password inactivity feature with the default value set to 10 days.
disable	Turns off the password inactivity feature with the default value set to 10 days.

Command Modes

Admin
Command privilege level: 1
Allowed during upgrade: No

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.7	This command was first introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command enables, disables or sets the password inactivity for the OS accounts.

Examples

```
admin:set password inactivity enable
```

set password user admin

set password user admin

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

Command Modes	Admin Command privilege level: 1 Allowed during upgrade: No
----------------------	---

Command History	Release	Modifications
	1.7	This command was first introduced.

Usage Guidelines	This command sets a new SysAdmin password.
-------------------------	--



Note

The password must be at least 6 characters long and is checked for strength. The password should not be something you'd find in a dictionary, a name or any variation of your personal or account name.

Examples	admin:set password user admin
-----------------	-------------------------------

set snmp trapdest add

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

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).
<i>destination</i>		Defines destination host, using the following format: n.n.n.n[:port].
<i>passphrase</i>		Defines SNMP version 3 only: defines the user passphrase. The passphrase must contain at least 8 characters.
<i>engineID</i>		Defines SNMP version 3 only: defines engine ID to use for trap.
<i>level</i>		Defines SNMP version 3 only: defines level. Available values for this field are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • authNoPriv (default) • authPriv • noauthNoPriv

Command Modes	Admin
	Command privilege level: 1

Command History	Release	Modifications
	1.2	This command was first introduced.

Usage Guidelines	This command sets a Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) trap destination.
------------------	---

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

set snmp trapdest del

set snmp trapdest del

Syntax Description None

Command Modes Admin
Command privilege level: 1

Command History	Release	Modifications
	1.2	This command was first introduced.

Usage Guidelines This command deletes 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 trapdest add *version username access [phrase] [level]*

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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • r (read) • w (write) • rw (read and write)
<i>phrase</i>		SNMP version 3 only: defines the user passphrase. The passphrase must contain at least 8 characters.
<i>level</i>		SNMP version 3 only: defines level. Available values for this field are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • authNoPriv (default) • authPriv • noauthNoPriv

Command Modes

Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Command History	Release	Modifications
	1.7	This command was first introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command adds a new user or community to snmp.

Examples

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

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

set snmp user del

set snmp user del *version username*

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.

Command Modes	Admin Command privilege level: 1
----------------------	-------------------------------------

Command History	Release	Modifications
	1.7	This command was first introduced.

Usage Guidelines	This command deletes a user or community from snmp.
-------------------------	---

Examples	<pre>admin:set snmp user del 3 tim Successfully deleted user admin:set snmp user del 2c test_RO Successfully deleted user</pre>
-----------------	--

set syslog facility

set syslog facility *facility*

Syntax Description	<i>facility</i>	Defines default syslog message facility. Values are from local0 to local7.				
Command Modes	Admin Command privilege level: 1					
Command History	<table><tr><th>Release</th><th>Modifications</th></tr><tr><td>1.7</td><td>This command was first introduced.</td></tr></table>	Release	Modifications	1.7	This command was first introduced.	
Release	Modifications					
1.7	This command was first introduced.					
Usage Guidelines	This command sets the default facility used for syslog messages.					
Examples	admin: set syslog facility local1 Setting to local1 facility					

set syslog heartbeat facility

set syslog heartbeat facility *facility*

Syntax Description	<i>facility</i>	Defines default syslog heartbeat facility. Values are from local0 to local7.
Command Modes	Admin Command privilege level: 1	
Command History	Release	Modifications
	1.7	This command was first introduced.
Usage Guidelines	This command sets the facility 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	<i>interval</i> Defines interval in minutes from 0 to 2880. If set to 0, heartbeat messages will be disabled.
---------------------------	---

Command Modes	Admin Command privilege level: 1
----------------------	-------------------------------------

Command History	Release	Modifications
	1.7	This command was first introduced.

Usage Guidelines	This command sets the heartbeat interval in minutes.
-------------------------	--

Examples	admin: set syslog heartbeat interval 10
-----------------	--

set syslog heartbeat msg

set syslog heartbeat msg *text*

Syntax Description

<i>text</i>	Defines text string within double quotes (“text”) for heartbeat messages.
-------------	---

Command Modes

Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.7	This command was first introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command sets the heartbeat message text.

Examples

```
admin:set syslog heartbeat msg "example message"
Setting message to "example message"
```


set syslog timezone

set syslog timezone *zone*

Syntax Description

<i>zone</i>	Defines the timezone for syslog message timestamps. Choices are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• local: local timezone• gmt: Greenwich mean time
-------------	---

Command Modes

Admin
Command privilege level: 1

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.7	This command was first introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command sets 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: IETF/RFC Syslog Protocol Version 1 format

Command Modes

Admin
Command privilege level: 1

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.7	This command was first introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command sets the output format version of the syslog messages to either CiscoLog v1.1 or RFC Syslog v1.

Examples

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

set web-security

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

Syntax Description		
	<i>orgunit</i>	Represents the organizational unit
	<i>orgname</i>	Represents the organizational name.
	<i>locality</i>	Represents the organization location.
	<i>state</i>	Represents the organization state.
	<i>country</i>	Represents the organization country.
	<i>alternate-host-name</i> (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. You need to 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

set workingdir [**activelog** | **inactivelog**] *directory*

Syntax Description

activelog	sets the working directory for active logs.
inactivelog	set the working directory for inactive logs.
<i>directory</i>	Represents the current working directory.

Command Modes

Admin
 Command privilege level: 00 for logs, 1 for TFTP
 Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History

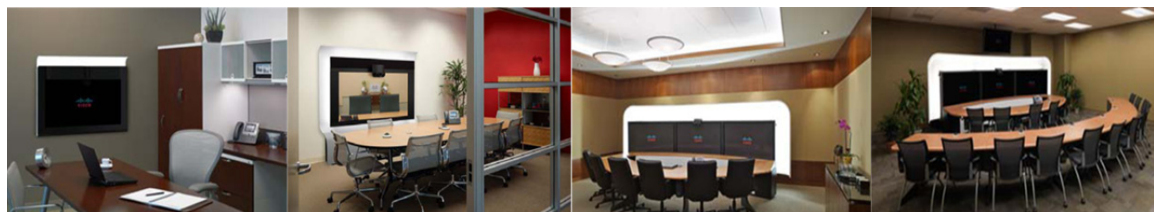
Release	Modifications
1.2	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

This command sets the working directory for active, inactive, and installation logs.
 Only a valid subdirectory can be used. Please do not use “/” or “..” in front of the directory name. Use the **show workingdir** command to validate that this command worked.

Examples

```
admin:set workingdir activelog syslog
```



CHAPTER 7

Show Commands

First Published: October 26, 2010, OL-23878-01

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

- [show account](#)
- [show accountlocking](#)
- [show cli pagination](#)
- [show diskusage activelog](#)
- [show diskusage common](#)
- [show diskusage inactivelog](#)
- [show diskusage install](#)
- [show diskusage tmp](#)
- [show environment](#)
- [show hardware](#)
- [show logins](#)
- [show myself](#)
- [show network](#)
- [show open](#)
- [show packages](#)
- [show process](#)
- [show snmp](#)
- [show stats io](#)
- [show status](#)
- [show syslog facility](#)
- [show syslog heartbeat](#)
- [show syslog timezone](#)
- [show syslog version](#)
- [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 Name = test, Privilege = 1
-----------------	--

show accountlocking

show accountlocking

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

Command Modes	Admin Command privilege level: 1 Allowed during upgrade: Yes
----------------------	--

Command History	Release	Modifications
	1.7	The command was first introduced.

Usage Guidelines	This command shows the current account locking settings.
-------------------------	--

Examples	<pre>admin:show accountlocking Account Lockout is enabled and unlock time is set to 300 seconds</pre>
-----------------	---

show cli pagination

show cli pagination

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

Command Modes	Admin Command privilege level: 1 Allowed during upgrade: Yes
----------------------	--

Command History	<table><tr><th>Release</th><th>Modifications</th></tr><tr><td>1.7</td><td>The command was first introduced.</td></tr></table>	Release	Modifications	1.7	The command was first introduced.
Release	Modifications				
1.7	The command was first introduced.				

Usage Guidelines	This command shows the status of automatic pagination.
-------------------------	--

Examples	<pre>admin:show cli pagination Automatic Pagination : Off.</pre>
-----------------	--

show diskusage activelog

show diskusage activelog [*file fname*] [*directory*] [*sort*]

Syntax Description

file <i>fname</i>	Saves output in a file format.
directory	Shows directory sizes only.
sort	Sorts output by size (in 1024-byte blocks).

Command Modes

Admin
 Command privilege level: 1
 Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.7	The command was first introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command displays the disk usage of the active log directories, as well as the usage of the disk partition on which they exist.



Note

The saved output file can be viewed using **file view activelog** command.

Examples

```
admin:show diskusage activelog directory
This command can take significantly long time,
and can also effect the system wide IOWAIT on your system.
Continue (y/n)?y
Filesystem                Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/sdb1                 134G   35G   93G   28% /common
1.3M    /var/log/active/mrtg/mrtg.war
1.8M    /var/log/active/mrtg
8.0K    /var/log/active/ctis/tmp
4.0K    /var/log/active/ctis/cdm/logs/statistic
44K     /var/log/active/ctis/cdm/logs
48K     /var/log/active/ctis/cdm
4.0K    /var/log/active/ctis/report
4.0K    /var/log/active/ctis/te/logs/statistic
432K    /var/log/active/ctis/te/logs
436K    /var/log/active/ctis/te
4.0K    /var/log/active/ctis/trace
4.0K    /var/log/active/ctis/clustermgr/logs/statistic
```

show diskusage common

show diskusage common [*file fname*] [*directory*] [*sort*]

file <i>fname</i>	Saves output in a file format.
directory	Shows directory sizes only.
sort	Sorts output by size (in 1024-byte blocks).

Command Modes

Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.7	The command was first introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command displays the disk usage of the common directories, as well as the usage of the disk partition on which they exist.



Note

The saved output file can be viewed using **file view activelog** command.

Examples

admin:**show diskusage common directory**

This command can take significantly long time, and can also effect the system wide IOWAIT on your system.

Continue (y/n)?y

```
Filesystem              Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/sdb1                134G   35G   93G  28% /common
863M    /common/rpm-archive/1.7.0.0-693/RPMS
863M    /common/rpm-archive/1.7.0.0-693
40K     /common/rpm-archive/1.7.0.0-711/.security/admin
276K    /common/rpm-archive/1.7.0.0-711/.security/install_file_signing/xml_public_keys
280K    /common/rpm-archive/1.7.0.0-711/.security/install_file_signing
12K     /common/rpm-archive/1.7.0.0-711/.security/pwrecovery
224K    /common/rpm-archive/1.7.0.0-711/.security/tomcat
28K     /common/rpm-archive/1.7.0.0-711/.security/drif
68K     /common/rpm-archive/1.7.0.0-711/.security/system
96K     /common/rpm-archive/1.7.0.0-711/.security/ipsec
16K     /common/rpm-archive/1.7.0.0-711/.security/accounts/ctis/conf
24K     /common/rpm-archive/1.7.0.0-711/.security/accounts/ctis
16K     /common/rpm-archive/1.7.0.0-711/.security/accounts/conf
20K     /common/rpm-archive/1.7.0.0-711/.security/accounts/ccm/conf
```

show diskusage inactivelog

show diskusage inactivelog [*file fname*] [*directory*] [*sort*]

file <i>fname</i>	Saves output in a file format.
directory	Shows directory sizes only.
sort	Sorts output by size (in 1024-byte blocks).

Command Modes

Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.7	The command was first introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command displays the disk usage of the inactive log directories, as well as the usage of the disk partition on which they exist.



Note

The saved output file can be viewed using **file view inactivelog** command.

Examples

```
admin:show diskusage inactivelog directory
This command can take significantly long time,
and can also effect the system wide IOWAIT on your system.
Continue (y/n)?y
Filesystem              Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/sdb1                134G   35G   93G   28% /common
1.3M    /var/log/inactive/mrtg/mrtg.war
1.5M    /var/log/inactive/mrtg
8.0K    /var/log/inactive/ctis/tmp
4.0K    /var/log/inactive/ctis/cdm/logs/statistic
248K    /var/log/inactive/ctis/cdm/logs
252K    /var/log/inactive/ctis/cdm
8.0K    /var/log/inactive/ctis/report
4.0K    /var/log/inactive/ctis/te/logs/statistic
292K    /var/log/inactive/ctis/te/logs
296K    /var/log/inactive/ctis/te
8.0K    /var/log/inactive/ctis/trace
4.0K    /var/log/inactive/ctis/clustermgr/logs/statistic
```

show diskusage install

show diskusage install [*file fname*] [*directory*] [*sort*]

file <i>fname</i>	Saves output in a file format.
directory	Shows directory sizes only.
sort	Sorts output by size (in 1024-byte blocks).

Command Modes

Admin
 Command privilege level: 1
 Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.7	The command was first introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command displays the disk usage of the install directories, as well as the usage of the disk partition on which they exist.



Note

The saved output file can be viewed using **file view install** command.

Examples

```
admin:show diskusage install directory
This command can take significantly long time,
and can also effect the system wide IOWAIT on your system.
Continue (y/n)?y
Filesystem                Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/sdb1                  134G   35G   93G   28% /common
128K    /var/log/install/hssi_errors
4.0M    /var/log/install/
```

show diskusage tmp

show diskusage tmp [*file fname*] [*directory*] [*sort*]

file <i>fname</i>	Saves output in a file format.
directory	Shows directory sizes only.
sort	Sorts output by size (in 1024-byte blocks).

Command Modes

Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.7	The command was first introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command displays the disk usage of the temporary directories, as well as the usage of the disk partition on which they exist.



Note

The saved output file can be viewed using **file view activelog** command.

Examples

```
admin:show diskusage tmp directory
This command can take significantly long time,
and can also effect the system wide IOWAIT on your system.
Continue (y/n)?y
Filesystem              Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/sda2                3.9G  2.4G  1.5G  62% /
4.0K    /tmp/hisperfdata_certmgr
4.0K    /tmp/hisperfdata_root
4.0K    /tmp/.ICE-unix
4.0K    /tmp/hssi_errors
4.0K    /tmp/hisperfdata_admin
4.0K    /tmp/hisperfdata_informix
44K    /tmp/
```

show environment

show environment [fans | power-supply | temperatures]

fans	Shows the status of the fan sensors.
power-supply	Shows the status of the power supply for MCS-7845, MCS-7835, MCS-7825H3/H4, and MCS-7816H3 servers models (those with redundant power supplies or embedded health hardware).
temperatures	Shows the status of the temperature sensors.

Command Modes

Admin
 Command privilege level: 1
 Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.7	The command was first introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command displays the status of system sensors and the power supply.

Examples

```
admin:show environment fans
(RPMS)
          ID      Current  Non-Critical  Critical
                   Threshold  Threshold
Fan Sensor 1    3240      664          664      OK
Fan Sensor 2    3240      664          664      OK
Fan Sensor 3    3300      664          664      OK
Fan Sensor 4    3240      664          664      OK
```

```
admin:show environment power-supply
Power supply #1
  Present   : Yes
Redundant  : No
Condition  : Ok
Hotplug    : Not supported
```

```
admin:show environment temperatures
(Celcius)
          ID      Current  Non-Critical  Critical
                   Threshold  Threshold
Temperature Sensor 1    20      79      80      81      85      5
Temperature Sensor 3    24      79      80      81      85      2
Temperature Sensor 4    17      50      51      52      54      4
```

show hardware

show hardware

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 the following information on the platform hardware:

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

Examples

```
admin:show hardware
HW Platform      : 7845I3
Processors       : 1
Type             : Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU           E5540  @ 2.53GHz
CPU Speed        : 2530
Memory           : 6144 MBytes
Object ID        : 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.1.587
OS Version       : UCOS 4.0.0.0-31
Serial Number    : KQVTBZB

RAID Version      :
Raid firmware version: 11.0.1-0014

BIOS Information  :
IBMCorp. -[D6E128DUS-1.03]- 09/30/2009
```


show logins

show logins *number*

Syntax Description	<i>number</i>	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	<pre>admin:show logins 3 admin pts/0 128.107.103.52 Wed Oct 13 00:05 still logged in admin pts/1 128.107.103.52 Tue Oct 12 23:19 - 23:54 (00:34) admin pts/1 128.107.103.52 Tue Oct 12 22:42 - 23:13 (00:30)</pre>
----------	---

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.

Examplesadmin:**show myself**

Your account name is : test

Your privilege level is : 1

show network

show network

cluster

eth0 [**detail**]

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

route [**detail**]

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

ip_conntrack

ipprefs [**all** | **enabled** | **public**]

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 text 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.
ipprefs	Specifies incoming open port information
ip_conntrack	Specifies ip_conntrack usage information.
ipv6 [route settings]	Specifies ipv6 route and settings 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.

The **eth0** parameter displays Ethernet port 0 settings, including DHCP and DNS configurations and options.

Examples

This example displays active Internet connections.

```
admin: show network status
Active Internet connections (w/o servers)
Proto Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address           Foreign Address         State
tcp        0      0 localhost:8009          localhost:47637         ESTABLISHED
tcp        0      0 localhost:8009          localhost:47630         ESTABLISHED
tcp        0      0 tsbu-docs-ctm.cisco.com:tsbu_docs_ctm_ctis1_7_0_0_711
tsbu-docs-ctm.cisco.c:47388 ESTABLISHED
tcp        0      0 localhost:8009          localhost:47622         ESTABLISHED
```

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 files all**

Executing.. please wait.

COMMAND	PID	USER	FD	TYPE	DEVICE	SIZE	NODE	NAME
init	1	root	cwd	DIR	8,2	4096	2	/
init	1	root	rtd	DIR	8,2	4096	2	/
init	1	root	txt	REG	8,2	31216	112304	/sbin/init
init	1	root	mem	REG	8,2	1539036	368826	
/lib/tls/libc-2.3.4.so								
init	1	root	mem	REG	8,2	55000	368858	
/lib/libselinux.so.1								
init	1	root	mem	REG	8,2	52400	368869	
/lib/libsepol.so.1								
init	1	root	mem	REG	8,2	110984	368751	/lib/ld-2.3.4.so
init	1	root	10u	FIFO	0,12		1262	/dev/initctl
migration	2	root	cwd	DIR	8,2	4096	2	/
migration	2	root	rtd	DIR	8,2	4096	2	/
migration	2	root	txt	unknown				/proc/

show packages

show packages

active *name* [**page**]

inactive *name* [**page**]

Syntax Description

page	Displays the output one page at a time.
<i>name</i>	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.



Note

The package name given will be used to perform a regular expression match for all possible packages. Use * for all packages.

Examples

```
admin:show packages active jdk
Active Side Package(s): for jdk package(s)
jdk-1.5.0_14-fcs
```

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 different processes that are running on the CTS-Manager system.

Examples

```
admin:show process list detail
```

```
PID ARGS
```

PID	PPID	USER	COMMAND	%CPU	%MEM	MINFL	MAJFL	RSS	VSZ	
1	0	root	init	0.0	0.0	4139	13	612	2464	Thu Sep 23 21:05:50 2010
2	1	root	migration/0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	Thu Sep 23 21:05:50 2010
3	1	root	ksoftirqd/0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	Thu Sep 23 21:05:50 2010
4	1	root	migration/1	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	Thu Sep 23 21:05:50 2010
5	1	root	ksoftirqd/1	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	Thu Sep 23 21:05:50 2010
6	1	root	migration/2	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	Thu Sep 23 21:05:50 2010
7	1	root	ksoftirqd/2	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	Thu Sep 23 21:05:50 2010

show snmp

show snmp [trapdests | users]

Options

- **trapdests**—Displays the configured snmp trap destinations.
- **users**—Displays the configured snmp users and communities.

Syntax Description

None

Command Modes

Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History

Release	Modification
1.7	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

This command displays configured snmp trap destinations or user and communities.

Examples

```
admin:show snmp trapdests
  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

admin:show snmp users
  1) Username: admin          Version: v3
      Level: AuthNoPriv       Mode: RW

  2) Username: tim           Version: v3
```

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**

```
avg-cpu:  %user   %nice    %sys %iowait  %idle
           0.15    0.00    0.15   0.01   99.69
```

```
Device:            tps    Blk_read/s    Blk_wrtn/s    Blk_read    Blk_wrtn
sda                 0.89         4.10         14.77       720814      2593220
sda1                0.89         4.05         14.77       712058      2592960
sda2                0.00         0.01          0.00        1834         240
sda3                0.00         0.01          0.00        1500          4
```

show status

show status

Syntax Description

None.

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 information.

The following information is provided:

- 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 syslog facility

show syslog facility

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

Command Modes	Admin Command privilege level: 1 Allowed during upgrade: Yes
----------------------	--

Command History	<table border="1"> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modifications</th> </tr> <tr> <td>1.7</td> <td>This command was first documented.</td> </tr> </table>	Release	Modifications	1.7	This command was first documented.
Release	Modifications				
1.7	This command was first documented.				

Usage Guidelines	This command shows the syslog default facility used for logging messages.
-------------------------	---

Examples	<pre>admin:show syslog facility</pre> <p>Using the local1 facility</p>
-----------------	--

show syslog heartbeat

show syslog heartbeat [facility | interval | msg | severity]

Options

- **facility**—Displays the syslog heartbeat facility used for heartbeat messages.
- **interval**—Displays the syslog heartbeat interval in minutes, 0 is disabled.
- **msg**—Displays the syslog heartbeat message text.
- **severity**—Displays the syslog heartbeat severity used for heartbeat messages.

Syntax Description

None.

Command Modes

Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.7	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

This command shows the syslog heartbeat facility, interval, message or severity information.

Examples

```
admin:show syslog heartbeat facility
Using the local1 facility

admin:show syslog heartbeat interval
Using the 0 minute interval

admin:show syslog heartbeat msg
Using the "Syslog heartbeat message" message

admin:show syslog heartbeat severity
Using the 6 severity
```

show syslog timezone

show syslog timezone

Syntax Description

None.

Command Modes

Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.7	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

This command shows the syslog timezone setting as either localtime or GMT/UTC.

Examples

admin:**show syslog timezone**

Using gmt timezone

show syslog version

show syslog version

Syntax Description

None.

Command Modes

Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.7	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

This command shows the syslog output version as either CiscoLog v1.1 or IETF/RFC Syslog Protocol Version 1.

Examples

```
admin:show syslog version
Version is 1, the IETF/RFC Syslog Protocol v1 format
```

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**

```

1597 root      17   0 3192  448  388 S  0.0  0.0   0:00.00 minigetty
1598 root      16   0 3192  448  388 S  0.0  0.0   0:00.00 minigetty
1599 root      17   0 2320  448  388 S  0.0  0.0   0:00.00 minigetty
1600 root      17   0 2424  448  388 S  0.0  0.0   0:00.00 minigetty
1601 root      17   0 2368  448  388 S  0.0  0.0   0:00.00 minigetty
1606 root      25   0 4688 1340 1056 S  0.0  0.0   0:00.02 ntpd
1607 root      16   0 4544 1408 1140 S  0.0  0.0   0:00.00 racoon
1610 servmgr   16   0 77848 8816 5280 S  0.0  0.1   0:00.38 servM

```


show tech network

show tech network

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

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

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

resolve [**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.
resolve	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 CTS-Manager server.



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 network routes
----- show platform network -----
Routes:
10.22.148.0/24 dev eth0  proto kernel  scope link   src 10.22.148.143
169.254.0.0/16 dev eth0  scope link
default via 10.22.148.1 dev eth0
```

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
----- show platform runtime -----
```

```
The processor usage :
top - 22:13:05 up 2 days,  1:59,  1 user,  load average: 0.00, 0.01, 0.00
Tasks: 143 total,   1 running, 142 sleeping,   0 stopped,   0 zombie
Cpu(s):  0.2% us,  0.1% sy,  0.0% ni, 99.7% id,  0.0% wa,  0.0% hi,  0.0% si
Mem:   6209432k total, 1936580k used, 4272852k free,   87632k buffers
```

show tech runtime

Swap: 2048248k total, 0k used, 2048248k free, 753208k cached

PID	USER	PR	NI	VIRT	RES	SHR	S	%CPU	%MEM	TIME+	COMMAND
1	root	16	0	3368	608	520	S	0.0	0.0	0:01.52	init
2	root	RT	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.02	migration/0
3	root	34	19	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	ksoftirqd/0

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
----- show platform system -----
Hardware: pci bus devices summary
```

show tech system

```
00:00.0 Host bridge: Intel Corporation QuickPath Architecture I/O Hub to ESI Port (rev 13)
00:01.0 PCI bridge: Intel Corporation QuickPath Architecture I/O Hub PCI Express Root Port
1 (rev 13)
00:02.0 PCI bridge: Intel Corporation QuickPath Architecture I/O Hub PCI Express Root Port
2 (rev 13)
00:03.0 PCI bridge: Intel Corporation QuickPath Architecture I/O Hub PCI Express Root Port
3 (rev 13)
00:05.0 PCI bridge: Intel Corporation QuickPath Architecture I/O Hub PCI Express Root Port
5 (rev 13)
00:07.0 PCI bridge: Intel Corporation QuickPath Architecture I/O Hub PCI Express Root Port
7 (rev 13)
```

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
Timezone version: 2009o
```

show version

show version [**active** | **inactive**]

Syntax Description

active	Displays the software version on the active partition.
inactive	Displays the software version on the inactive partition.

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 active
Active Master Version: 1.7.1.0-99

Active Version Installed Software Options:
No Installed Software Options Found.
```


show workingdir

show working dir


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

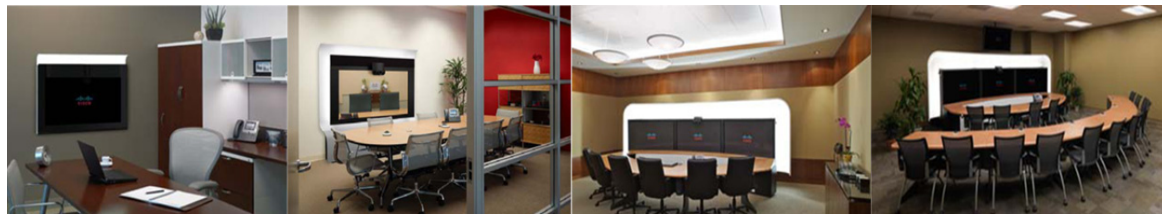
Command Modes	Admin Command privilege level: 0 Allowed during upgrade: Yes
----------------------	--

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	<pre>admin:show working dir activelog : <not set, using default path> inactivelog : <not set, using default path> tftp : <not set, using default path></pre>
-----------------	---

 `show workingdir`



CHAPTER 8

Unset Commands

First Published: October 26, 2010, OL-23878-01

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

- [unset network dns](#)

unset network dns

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.



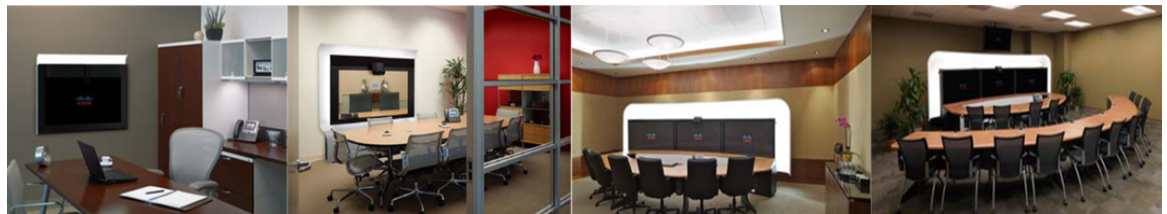
If you continue, the system will temporarily lose network connectivity.

Examples

```
admin:unset network dns options 55
***  W A R N I N G  ***
This will cause the system to temporarily lose network connectivity

Continue (y/n)?y

Executed command unsuccessfully
```



CHAPTER 9

Utils Commands

Published: October 26, 2010, OL-23878-01

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

- [utils fior](#)
- [utils firewall](#)
- [utils iostat](#)
- [utils ithrottle enable](#)
- [utils ithrottle disable](#)
- [utils ithrottle status](#)
- [utils network arp](#)
- [utils network capture eth0](#)
- [utils network host](#)
- [utils network ipv6](#)
- [utils network ping](#)
- [utils network traceroute](#)
- [utils ntp](#)
- [utils remote_account](#)
- [utils service](#)
- [utils service list](#)
- [utils snmp](#)
- [utils snmp hardware-agents](#)
- [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.
<i>date-time</i>	Specifies a date and time, in any of the following formats: <i>H:M</i> , <i>H:M:S a</i> , <i>H:M, a</i> , <i>H:M:S Y-m-d</i> , <i>H:M, Y-m-d</i> , <i>H:M:S</i> .
<i>number</i>	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
```

utils firewall

utils firewall [ipv4 | ipv6] [list | status]

Syntax Description

ipv4	Internet Protocol version 4.
ipv6	Internet Protocol version 6.
list	Current configuration of the firewall.
status	Status of the firewall.

Command Modes

Admin
Command privilege level: 1

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.7	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

This command displays the current status and configuration of either an IPv4 or IPv6 firewall.

Examples

```
admin: utils firewall ipv4 list
Table: mangle
Chain PREROUTING (policy ACCEPT)
target      prot opt source                destination

Chain INPUT (policy ACCEPT)
target      prot opt source                destination

Chain FORWARD (policy ACCEPT)
target      prot opt source                destination

Chain OUTPUT (policy ACCEPT)
target      prot opt source                destination

Chain POSTROUTING (policy ACCEPT)
target      prot opt source                destination
```


utils iostat

utils iostat

Syntax Description

None.

Command Modes

Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.7	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

This command provides the iostat output for the given number of iterations and interval.

Examples

```
admin: utils iostat
Executing command... Please be patient

Tue Oct  9 12:47:09 IST 2007
Linux 2.4.21-47.ELsmp (csevdირ60)      10/09/2007

Time: 12:47:09 PM
avg-cpu:  %user   %nice    %sys %iowait  %idle
           3.61    0.02    3.40    0.51   92.47

Device:            rrqm/s wrqm/s   r/s   w/s  rsec/s  wsec/s    kB/s    kB/s avgrq-sz avgqu-sz
await  svctm  %util
sda          3.10  19.78  0.34  7.49   27.52  218.37   13.76   109.19   31.39    0.05
5.78    0.73    0.57
sda1         0.38   4.91  0.14  0.64    4.21   44.40    2.10    22.20   62.10    0.02
26.63    1.62    0.13
sda2         0.00   0.00  0.00  0.00    0.00    0.00    0.00    0.00   10.88    0.00
2.20    2.20    0.00
sda3         0.00   0.00  0.00  0.00    0.00    0.00    0.00    0.00    5.28    0.00
1.88    1.88    0.00
```

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 enable

utils iothrottle enable

Syntax Description

None.

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
I/O throttling has been enabled
```

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

None.

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
```

```
I/O throttling has been disabled.
```

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
```

```
I/O throttling is disabled.
```

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.
<i>host</i>	Represents the hostname or IP address of the host to add or delete to the table
<i>address</i>	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**

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**

utils network host

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

Syntax Description		
	<i>hostname</i>	Represents the hostname or IP address that you want to resolve.
	<i>server-name</i>	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	<pre>admin: utils network host cisco.com Local Resolution: Nothing found External Resolution: cisco.com resolves to 192.0.2.0</pre>
----------	---

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

utils network ipv6

utils network ipv6 [**host**] [**ping** | **traceroute** *destination*]

Syntax Description

host	Look up an IPv6 address or hostname.
ping	Ping an IPv6 address or hostname.
traceroute	Traceroute IPv6 address or hostname.
<i>destination</i>	IPv6 address.

Command Modes

Admin
Command privilege level: 0
Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.7	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

This command display IPv6 information including host, ping and traceroute.

Examples

```
admin: utils network ipv6 host fd00:5::21b:78ff:fed1:7da6  
IPv6 address fd00:12::250:56ff:feba:532f resolves to bldr-vcn6.example.com
```

```
admin:utils network ipv6 ping fd00:5::21b:78ff:fed1:7da6  
PING fd00:5::21b:78ff:fed1:7da6(fd00:5::21b:78ff:fed1:7da6) 56 data bytes  
64 bytes from fd00:5::21b:78ff:fed1:7da6: icmp_seq=0 ttl=63 time=0.392 ms  
64 bytes from fd00:5::21b:78ff:fed1:7da6: icmp_seq=1 ttl=63 time=0.376 ms  
64 bytes from fd00:5::21b:78ff:fed1:7da6: icmp_seq=2 ttl=63 time=0.380 ms  
64 bytes from fd00:5::21b:78ff:fed1:7da6: icmp_seq=3 ttl=63 time=0.408 ms
```

```
--- fd00:5::21b:78ff:fed1:7da6 ping statistics ---  
4 packets transmitted, 4 received, 0% packet loss, time 3071ms  
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.376/0.389/0.408/0.012 ms, pipe 2
```

```
admin:utils network ipv6 traceroute fd00:5::21b:78ff:fed1:7da6
```


utils network ping

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

Syntax Description

ping	destination with count value and size value.
<i>destination</i>	Mandatory. Represents the hostname or IP address of the server that you want to ping.
<i>count</i>	Optional. Specifies the number of times to ping the external server. The default count equals 4.
<i>size</i>	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 traceroute

utils network traceroute *destination*

Syntax Description	<i>destination</i>	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	<pre>admin:utils network ipv6 ping fd00:5::21b:78ff:fed1:7da6 PING fd00:5::21b:78ff:fed1:7da6(fd00:5::21b:78ff:fed1:7da6) 56 data bytes 64 bytes from fd00:5::21b:78ff:fed1:7da6: icmp_seq=0 ttl=63 time=0.392 ms 64 bytes from fd00:5::21b:78ff:fed1:7da6: icmp_seq=1 ttl=63 time=0.376 ms 64 bytes from fd00:5::21b:78ff:fed1:7da6: icmp_seq=2 ttl=63 time=0.380 ms 64 bytes from fd00:5::21b:78ff:fed1:7da6: icmp_seq=3 ttl=63 time=0.408 ms --- fd00:5::21b:78ff:fed1:7da6 ping statistics --- 4 packets transmitted, 4 received, 0% packet loss, time 3071ms rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.376/0.389/0.408/0.012 ms, pipe 2</pre>
----------	--

utils ntp

utils ntp {status | config}

Syntax Description

<i>destination</i>	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 displays the NTP status or configuration.

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-sjl.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-sjl.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
```

utils remote_account

utils remote_account

status

enable

disable

create *username life*

Syntax Description

<i>username</i>	Specifies the name of the remote account. The username can contain only lowercase characters and must be more than six characters long.
<i>life</i>	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 the Cisco Systems support team to access the system for the specified life of the account. You can have only one remote account enabled at one 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)
```

utils service

utils service

start *service-name*

stop *service-name*

Syntax Description

<i>service-name</i>	Represents the name of the service that you want to stop or start:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – System SSH – Service Manager – Cisco SNMP Service

Command Modes

Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.2	This command was first documented.
1.7	Removed restart, enable, disable and the following service-name parameters: System NTP, A Cisco DB, Cisco WebServer, Cisco Database Layer Monitor and Cisco Unified Serviceability, because of changes in the 1.7 release of CTS-Manager.

Usage Guidelines

This command stops, starts, or restarts a service.

Examples

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

utils service list

utils service list [page]

Syntax Description	<table><tr><td>page</td><td>Displays the output one page at a time if command out is more than 20.</td></tr></table>	page	Displays the output one page at a time if command out is more than 20.		
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	<table><tr><th>Release</th><th>Modifications</th></tr><tr><td>1.2</td><td>This command was first documented.</td></tr></table>	Release	Modifications	1.2	This command was first documented.
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	<pre>admin:utils service list Requesting service status, please wait... System SSH [STARTED] Service Manager is running Cisco Apache [Running] Cisco CDP Service [Running] Cisco Certificate Expiry Monitor [Running] Cisco DB [Running] Cisco Event Subsystem [Running] Cisco Server Resource Monitor [Running] Cisco TelePresence Cluster Manager [Running]</pre>				

utils snmp

utils snmp [reset | save]

Syntax Description

reset	Resets SNMP objects to their default values.
save	Saves a subset of current SNMP object values.

Command Modes

Admin
Command privilege level: 0
Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.7	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

This command allows you to save or reset SNMP object values.



Note

The saved value will replace the object default value when Snmpd is restarted.

Examples

```
admin:utils snmp reset
```

Reset Snmp objects to their default values when Snmpd is restarted.

utils snmp hardware-agents

utils snmp hardware-agents [restart | start | status | stop]

Syntax Description

restart	Restarts all of the SNMP agents provided by the vendor of the hardware.
start	Starts all of the SNMP agents provided by the vendor of the hardware.
status	Shows the status of the SNMP agents provided by the vendor of the hardware. Note Only the agents that provide status will be shown by this command. Not all hardware agents will provide status.
stop	Stops all of the SNMP agents provided by the vendor of the hardware.

Command Modes

Admin
Command privilege level: 0
Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.7	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

This command allows you to control and get status for the SNMP hardware agent.

Examples

```
admin:utils snmp reset
```

Reset Snmp objects to their default values when Snmpd is restarted.

```
admin:utils snmp hardware-agents restart
```

Stopping SNMP agents ...

Hourly HP Agent watchdog process is deactivated. To activate the watchdog process run the command: utils snmp hardware-agents start

SNMP agents stopped

Starting SNMP agents ...

HP Agent watchdog process has been reactivated.

SNMP agents started

utils system

utils system {boot [console | serial | status] | restart | shutdown | switch-version [nodatasync]}

Syntax Description

boot	Boots the system.
restart	Restarts the system.
shutdown	Shuts down the system.
switch-version	Switches to the product release that is installed on the inactive partition.

Options

- **console**—Changes the output during system boot to the console.
- **serial**—Changes the output during the system boot to COM1 (serial port one).
- **status**—Displays where system boot messages will be sent (console or serial port one).
- **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.
1.7	This command was updated with boot command and console, serial and status options.

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 restart
Enter (yes/no)? yes

Appliance is being Restarted ...
Shutting down Service Manager will take some time..
\
Broadcast message from root (Tue Oct 26 16:53:23 2010):

The system is going down for reboot NOW!
\   Service Manager shutting down services... Please Wait
DONE!!!!
```