Cisco TelePresence System Release 1.8 Command Reference

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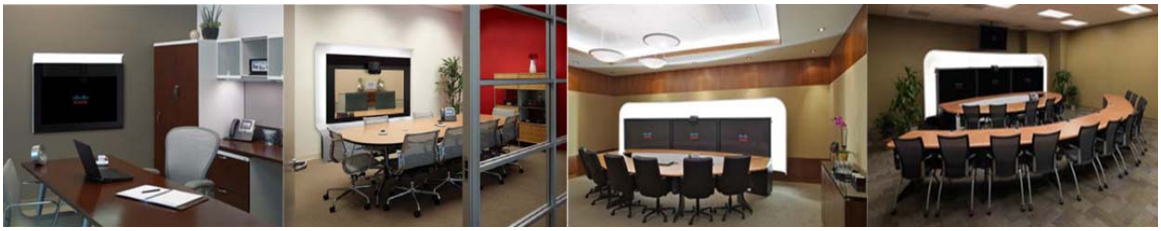


Preface

First Published: October 31, 2011, 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 1.8 Command-Line Interface Reference Guide describes how to configure, maintain, and monitor the system using CTS-Manager Release 1.8 command-line interface (CLI) commands.

Use this guide with the *Cisco TelePresence System Manager Release 1.8 Administrator Guide.*

Audience and Scope

This guide is directed to administrators who will use the CTS-Manager Release 1.8 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 1.8 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 7.1.5, or later software. To support calls that include Cisco TelePresence TC version 5.0 endpoints, Unified CM version 8.6.1 is required. 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 1.8 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 1.8 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

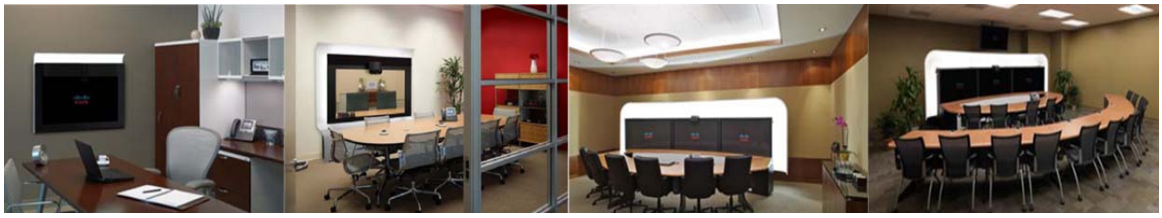
Related Topic	Document Title
Cisco TelePresence Manager Administration and installation documentation.	• Cisco TelePresence System Manager Administration and Installation Guide
Cisco Unified CM documentation types and locations.	• Cisco Unified Communications Manager (CallManager) Documentation Roadmaps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

Obtaining Documentation and Submitting a Service Request

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

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

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



CHAPTER 1

Using Cisco TelePresence Manager CLI Commands

First Published: October 31, 2011, 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
```

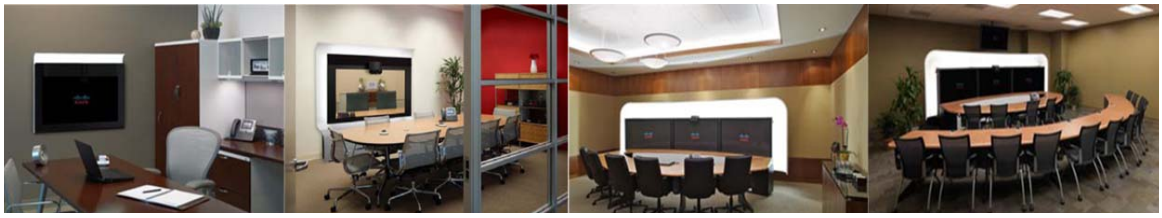
Example 1-2 Query Example:

```
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

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This chapter contains the following commands:

- delete account
- delete dns
- delete process

delete account

delete account *account-name*

Syntax Description		
	account-name	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

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

Command Modes

Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.2	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

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

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

Examples

```
admin:delete dns 192.0.2.0
```

delete process

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

Syntax Description

process-id	Represents the process ID number.

Command Modes

Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Options

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

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.2	This command was first documented.

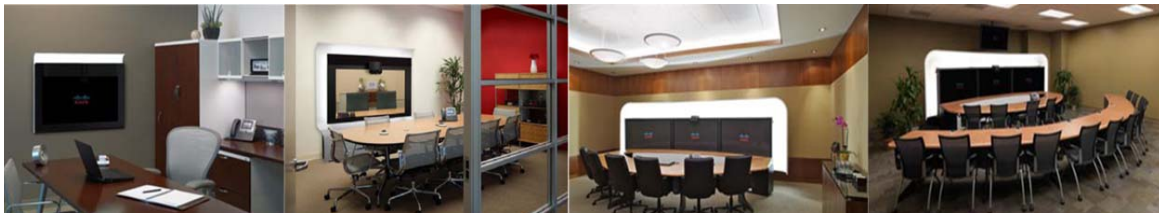
Usage Guidelines

Usage Guidelines

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

Examples

```
admin:delete process 192.0.2.0
```



CHAPTER 5

File Commands

First Published: October 31, 2011, 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

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

Command Modes

Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.5	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

This command deletes one or more files.

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

You 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* [**hex**] [**regexp** *expression*] [**recent**]

inactivelog *directory/filename* [**hex**] [**regexp** *expression*] [**recent**]

install *directory/filename* [**hex**] [**regexp** *expression*] [**recent**]

Options

- **hex**—Displays output in hexadecimal
- **regexp** *expression*—Dump only the lines in the file that contain the text *expression*.
- **recent**—Dumps the most recently changed file in the directory.

Syntax Description

directory/filename	Specifies the path and filename of the file to dump. You can use the wildcard character, *, for *filename* as long as it resolves to one file.
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.
1.8	The **regexp** and **recent** options were added.

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**] [**compress**]

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

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

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
- **compress**—transfer files as compressed files

Syntax Description

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

Command Modes

Admin

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.2	This command was first documented.
1.8	The **compress** option was added.

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**]

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.
directory	Specifies the path to the directory to list. You can use a wildcard character, *, for *directory* as long as it resolves to one directory.

Command Modes

Admin

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

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.2	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

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

Examples

This example lists operating system log files with details:

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

This example lists directories in CDR repository:

```
admin: file list activelog cm/cdr_repository
```

This example lists CDR files in a specified directory by size:

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

file search

file search

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

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

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

Options

- **abstime**—Specifies which files to search based on file creation time. Enter a start time and an end time.
- **days|hours|minutes**—Specifies whether the file age is in days, hours, or minutes.
- **ignorecase**—Ignores case when searching.
- **reltime**—Specifies which files to search based on file creation time. Enter the age of files to search.
- *hh*:*mm*:*ss mm*/*dd*/*yyyy*—An absolute time, in the format hours:minutes:seconds month/day/year.
- *timevalue*—The age of files to search. Specify the unit of this value with the {**days** | **hours** | **minutes**} option.
- **recurs**—Search all files, including subdirectories.

Syntax Description

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

Command Modes

Admin

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.2	This command was first documented.
1.8	The **recurs** command was added.

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* [**hex**] [*lines*] [**regexp** *expression*] [**recent**]

inactivelog *directory/filename* [**hex**] [*lines*] [**regexp** *expression*] [**recent**]

install *directory/filename* [**hex**] [*lines*] [**regexp** *expression*] [**recent**]

Options

- **hex**—Hexadecimal listing
- *lines*—A number indicating the number of lines to display
- **regexp** *expression*—Tail only the lines in the file that contain the text *expression*.
- **recent**—Tail the most recently changed file in the directory.

Syntax Description

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

Command Modes

Admin

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

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.2	This command was first documented.
1.8	The **regexp** and **recent** options were added.

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*

Syntax Description

activelog	Specifies a log on the active side.
inactivelog	Specifies a log on the inactive side.
install	Specifies an installation log.
directory/filename	Specifies the path to the file to 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.

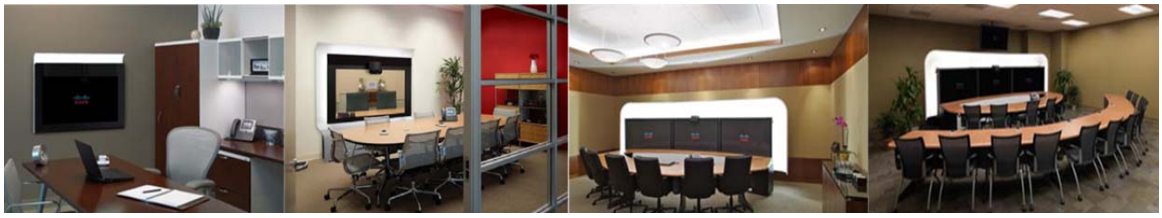
Examples

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 31, 2011, OL-23878-01

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

- set account enable
- set account name
- 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_conntrack
- set network mtu
- set network nic
- set network pmtud
- set network restore
- set network status
- set password age
- set password complexity character
- set password complexity minimum-length
- set password expiry maximum-age

- set password expiry minimum-age
- set password expiry user maximum-age
- set password expiry user minimum-age
- set password history
- set password inactivity
- set password user admin
- set password user security
- 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 heartbeat severity
- set syslog timezone
- set syslog version
- set web-security
- set workingdir

set account enable

set account enable *name*

Syntax Description		
	name	Represents the username for the account.

Command Modes

Admin

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: No

Command History	Release	Modifications
	1.8	This command was first introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command enables a user account that has been disabled due to inactivity on the account.

Examples

```
admin:set account enable test2
```

set account name

set account name *name*

Syntax Description		
	name	Represents the username for the new account.

Command Modes

Admin

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: No

Command History	Release	Modifications
	1.8	This command was first introduced. This command replaces the **set account** command in prior releases.

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 name test2
```

set accountlocking

set accountlocking {enable | disable | unlocktime *seconds***}**

Options

- **enable** enables accountlocking.
- **disable** disables accountlocking.
- **unlocktime** *seconds* configures the number of seconds to wait before the account gets unlocked.

Syntax Description

seconds	A number equal to or greater than 300, but less than or equal to 3600.

Command Modes

Admin

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: No

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.7	This command was first introduced.
1.8	The **unlocktime** options was added.

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 the number of seconds configured with the **unlocktime** option before the account gets unlocked. The default is 300 seconds (5 minutes).

Examples

```
admin:set accounlocking 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

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

Command Modes

Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

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

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

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

Examples

```
admin:set network dhcp 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

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

Command Modes

Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.2	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

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

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

Note If you change the IP address for the primary DNS server, you must also restart the Cisco 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 9-31.

Examples

```
admin:set network dns primary
```

set network dns options

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

Syntax Description

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

Command Modes

Admin

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.2	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

This command sets DNS options.

.

Examples

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

set network domain

set network domain *domain-name*

Syntax Description

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

Command Modes

Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.2	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

This command sets the domain name for the system.

Caution 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

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

Command Modes

Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.2	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

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

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

my-name	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.

Note When changing the hostname, it is recommended to store an alias in DNS to redirect requests for the old hostname automatically to the new hostname.

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.
ip-address	Represents the IP address that you want to assign
ip-mask	Represents the IP mask that you want to assign.

Command Modes

Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.2	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

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

Caution After running this command, you must manually restart the CTS-Manager server. If you do not, the Administration Web UI will not be available.

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

ip_conntrack_max	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

mtu_max	Specifies the maximum MTU value.

Command Modes

Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.2	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

This command sets the maximum MTU value.

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 network_mask gateway*

Syntax Description

ip address	Defines value for static IP address.
network_mask	Defines the network mask for the static IP address
gateway	Defines the IP address of the primary gateway for the interface.

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 age

set password age {maximum | minimum} *days*

Syntax Description

maximum	Modifies the maximum password age value for Cisco Unified CM accounts.
minimum	Modifies the minimum password age value for Cisco Unified CM accounts.
days	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 or minimum password age for Cisco Unified CM OS admin accounts in days.

Acceptable values for maximum password age should be equal to or greater than 10 days but less than 3650 days (10 years). Acceptable values for minimum password age should be equal to or greater than 0 days but less than or equal to 10 days.

Examples

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

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		
	value	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 expiry user maximum-age

set password expiry user maximum-age {**enable** | **disable**} *userid*

Syntax Description

enable	Turns on the password expiry maximum-age feature.
disable	Turns off the password expiry maximum-age feature.
userid	The user ID of the OS account.

Command Modes

Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.8	This command was first introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command enables or disables the password expiry maximum-age feature for a specific OS account.

Examples

```
admin:set password expiry maximum-age enable test2
```

set password expiry user minimum-age

set password expiry user minimum-age {**enable** | **disable**} *userid*

Syntax Description

enable	Turns on the password expiry minimum-age feature.
disable	Turns off the password expiry minimum-age feature.
userid	The user ID of the OS account.

Command Modes

Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.8	This command was first introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command enables or disables the password expiry minimum-age feature for a specific OS account.

Examples

```
admin:set password expiry minimum-age enable test2
```

set password history

set password history *value*

Syntax Description		
	value	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.
days	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 password user security

set password user security

Syntax Description

None

Command Modes

Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.8	This command was first introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command sets a new platform security 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 security
```

set snmp trapdest add

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

Syntax Description

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

```
admin:set snmp trapdest add 3 trapusr 64.101.180.49:162 authnopriv trappass
0x8000DEECAFE8111BEEFADE

Successfully added trap destination
```

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* [*passphrase*] [*level*]

Syntax Description

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

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

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

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

set syslog facility

set syslog facility *facility*

Syntax Description

facility	Defines default syslog message facility. Values are from local0 to local7.

Command Modes

Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Command History

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

facility	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

interval	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

text	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 heartbeat severity

set syslog heartbeat severity *severity*

Syntax Description

severity	Defines the syslog severity for heartbeat messages. Standard syslog severity values 0 - 7 are valid values.

Command Modes

Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.8	This command was first introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command sets the severity for heartbeat messages.

Examples

```
admin:set syslog heartbeat severity 1
```

set syslog timezone

set syslog timezone *zone*

Syntax Description

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

Command Modes

Admin

Command 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*] [*alternatehostname*]

Syntax Description

orgunit	Specifies the organizational business unit or division.
orgname	Specifies the organization name.
city	Specifies the city in which the organization is located.
state	Specifies the state in which the organization is located.
country	Specifies the country in which the organization is located.
alternatehostname	Specifies an alternate name for the host when you generate the self-signed certificate.

Command Modes

Admin

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: No

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.8	This command was reintroduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command if you are denied access to the CTS-Manager Administrative UI because of a revoked SSL certificate. This command generates a self-signed certificate for the web server (Tomcat) that enables you to regain access to the CTS-Manager Administrative UI.

For each argument, you can enter upper- and lower-case alphabetical characters. Spaces between characters are not allowed.

Note When you set an alternate hostname with the **set web-security** command, self-signed certificates for Tomcat will contain the Subject Alternate Name extension with the alternate hostname specified. The 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.
directory	Represents the current working directory.

Command Modes

Admin

Command privilege level: 00 for logs, 1 for TFTP

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.2	This command was first documented.

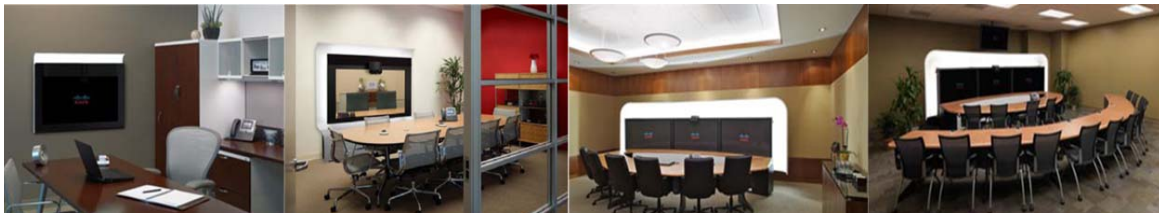
Usage Guidelines

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

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 31, 2011, OL-23878-01

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

- show account
- show accountlocking
- show cert list
- show cert own
- show cert trust
- show cli pagination
- show csr list
- show csr own
- show date
- show diskusage activelog
- show diskusage common
- show diskusage inactivelog
- show diskusage install
- show diskusage tmp
- show environment
- show hardware
- show logins
- show memory
- show memory
- show network
- show open
- show packages
- show password age
- show password complexity character
- show password complexity length

- show password expiry
- show password expiry user
- show password history
- show password inactivity
- show password age
- show registry
- 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 config
- 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

```
admin:show accountlocking
Account Lockout is enabled and unlock time is set to 300 seconds
```

show cert list

show cert list {own | trust}

Syntax Description

own	Display digital security certificates owned by the CTMS
trust	Display digital security certificates trusted by the CTMS

Command Modes

Admin

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.8	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display a list of digital security certificates installed and accepted on the CTS.

Examples

```
admin:show cert list own

tomcat/tomcat.pem:
ipsec/ipsec.pem:
```

Example with **trust** keyword:

```
admin:show cert list trust

tomcat-trust/mygroup-lab1-cts.cisco.com.pem:
```

show cert own

show cert own *name*

Syntax Description		
	name	The name of the digital security certificate

Command Modes Admin

Command History	Release	Modifications
	1.8	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to display a digital security certificate owned by the CTS.

Examples

```
admin:show cert own tomcat/tomcat.pem
```

show cert trust

show cert trust *name*

Syntax Description		
	name	The name of the digital security certificate

Command Modes Admin

Command History	Release	Modifications
	1.8	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to display a digital security certificate trusted by the CTS.

Examples

```
admin:show cert trust xxxxx
```

show cli pagination

show cli pagination

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 status of automatic pagination.

Examples

```
admin:show cli pagination
Automatic Pagination : Off.
```

show csr list

show csr list own

Syntax Description

None

Command Modes

Admin

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.8	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display a list of active Certificate Signing Requests (CSRs) requesting digital security certificates from a Certificate Authority Proxy Function (CAPF) server.

Examples

```
admin:show csr list own

tomcat/tomcat.csr
```

show csr own

show csr own *name*

Syntax Description		
	name	The name of the Certificate Signing Request (CSR)

Command Modes Admin

Command History	Release	Modifications
	1.8	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to display a Certificate Signing Request (CSR) requesting a digital security certificate from a Certificate Authority Proxy Function (CAPF) server.

Examples

```
admin:show csr own tomcat/tomcat.csr
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE REQUEST-----
MIIDBwCCAewCAQAweDEhMB8GA1UEAwwYdHNidS1kb2NzLWN0bXMuY2lzY28uY29t
MQ0wCwYDVQQLDARUU0JVMQ4wDAYDVQQKDAVDaXNjbzESMBAGA1UEBwwJU3Vubnl2
YWxlMRMwEQYDVQQIDApDYWxpZm9ybmlhMQswCQYDVQQGEwJVUzCCASIwDQYJKoZI
hvcNAQEBBQA3ggEPADCCAQoCggEBAJ9TxvkOi1uwnN29T05b9gjEGMi2u6pHZJ8b
yGaxibrZDjLftsw3uRsmzPj/7zMXCzBNQLY21yi5gFL3gCn1grIW4LaBzNSpazOW
OQrRMEnB0pEuu7YF1vvVryhPjtbZG1sjdy2L+N1qStyI9EuqhgOmJQHTagTYluFY
lxl/qsWZhgm1NuUMgpeFb4nfs4c2paRgxf0zJCb1fXxVh6QsOZANcj9m1nLs1afz
q6wQ1R+8e6IZJQUWtOAGDIDOOmbjudlU1xI8SvRzJr7PLdm2uDYZb7BrdYotoS+t
USbVHJRXewgN1GsoRoF1ZgXnVBPhXvgJmdBX8ZKLtke+EEsP89UCAwEAAaBHMEUG
CSqGSIb3DQEJDjE4MDYwCwYDVR0PBAQDAgK8MCcGA1UdJQQgMB4GCCsGAQUFBwMB
BggrBgEFBQcDAgYIKwYBBQUHAwUwDQYJKoZihvcNAQEFBQADggEBABT3IVWOrzwf
TI2izW0LpMEVdxQ3bI8sUGKj4jNQ0lTwtvjN4u5MFMHq6SrGKVzzNI9xaERojaRD
8G6OLNmx2QtzKY15vdJoL1+TiE/D+5tEejtGsi8LIaYCLBMvReyP7PBPl4vswQ0g
M2PIoP+tLefnMayg4szAWafaQWWsJsfS4q1DgfqgRFR6Bi3o2KuytXuIh6av6HYr
3ie1AODnZL9BiirYaz4Nk4JdG2zTd4RcWBoTHMd3Av3y90DwvLIrXqbYt5+iLjRl
Ms8GugodMWY1KtGFTPCJgemdFPVIFBJdFTpGr/pdwThPQAKXKvXE5VuvEpJMJQWU
4vRrp/HFZiw=
-----END CERTIFICATE REQUEST-----
```

show date

show date

Syntax Description

None

Command Modes

Admin

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.8	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display the time and date configured on the server.

Examples

```
admin:show date
Tue Aug 16 20:37:48 UTC 2011
```

show diskusage activelog

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

Syntax Description

file *fname*	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 *fname*	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/drf
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 *fname*	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 *fname*	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 *fname*	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/hsperfdata_certmgr
4.0K    /tmp/hsperfdata_root
4.0K    /tmp/.ICE-unix
4.0K    /tmp/hssi_errors
4.0K    /tmp/hsperfdata_admin
4.0K    /tmp/hsperfdata_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)                 Non-Critical  Critical
                         Threshold   Threshold
     ID        Current     Lower       Lower    Status
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)                       Non-Critical      Critical
                                  Threshold       Threshold
         ID           Current  Lower   Upper   Lower   Upper  Location
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

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

Command Modes

Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.2	The command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

This command lists recent logins to the server

Examples

```
admin:show logins 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)
```

show memory

show memory {count | modules | size}

Syntax Description

count	Display the total number of physical modules available on the system
modules	Lists the memory modules installed on the system
size	Display the total memory available to the system

Command Modes

Admin

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.8	The command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display statistics about memory modules on the system.

Examples

```
admin:show memory count

Total number of modules: 4


admin:show memory modules
Slot    Type    Size  Status
0       DIMM    1.0GB Ok
1       DIMM    1.0GB Ok

admin:show memory size
Total size of memory: 6.0 GB
```

show myself

show myself

Syntax Description

None

Command Modes

Admin

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.2	The command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

This command displays information about the current account.

Examples

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

show network

show network

eth0 [**detail**] [**search** *stext*]

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

route [**detail**] [**search** *stext*]

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

ip_conntrack

ipprefs [all | enabled | public]

max_ip_conntrack

dhcp eth0 status

all [**detail**] [**page**] [**search** *stext*]

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** —Searches for the *stext* in the output.

Syntax Description

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

Command Modes

Admin

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.2	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

This command displays the name and version for installed packages.

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 password age

show password age

Syntax Description

None

Command Modes

Admin

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.8	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

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

Examples

```
admin:show password age
Maximum Password Age is : 99999 days
Minimum Password Age is : 0 days
```

show password complexity character

show password complexity character

Syntax Description

None

Command Modes

Admin

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.8	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

This command displays whether or not the password complexity feature is enabled or disabled.

When enabled, passwords will need to meet the following guidelines:

- At least one lower-case character,
- At least one uppercase, one digit and one special character.
- A string of adjacent characters on the keyboard will not be accepted.
- Any of the previous ten passwords cannot be reused.
- The admin user password can only be changed only once in 24 hours.

Examples

```
admin:show password complexity character
Password complexity for characters to be used in the OS user passwords is disabled.
Therefore passwords does not need to have a mixture of numbers, special characters,
capital and small letters.
```

show password complexity length

show password complexity length

Syntax Description None

Command Modes Admin

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.8	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines This command displays the password minimum length for CUCM OS accounts. The default value is 6.

Examples

```
admin:show password complexity length
Minimum Password Length is : 8
```

show password expiry

show password expiry {maximum-age | minimum-age}

Syntax Description

maximum-age	Display information about password maximum-age expiry configuration.
minimum-age	Display information about password minimum-age expiry configuration.

Command Modes

Admin

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.8	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

This command displays whether or not the password expiry features for OS accounts are enabled or disabled, and what the current configured parameters are for those features.

Examples

```
admin:show password expiry maximum-age
Password expiry : Enabled and is currently set to 99999 days
```

```
admin:show password expiry minimum-age
Minimum Password Age Settings: Enabled and is currently set to 0 day(s)
```

show password expiry user

show password expiry user {maximum-age | minimum-age} *userid*

Syntax Description

maximum-age	Display information about password maximum-age expiry configuration.
minimum-age	Display information about password minimum-age expiry configuration.
userid	The CUCM User ID.

Command Modes

Admin

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.8	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

This command displays whether or not the password expiry features for a specific user account are enabled or disabled, and what the current configured parameters are for those features.

Examples

```
admin:show password expiry user maximum-age test
Password expiry for admin: Enabled and is currently set to 99999 days
```

```
admin:show password expiry user minimum-age test
Minimum Password age settings for admin: Enabled and is currently set to 0 days
```

show password history

show password history

Syntax Description

None

Command Modes

Admin

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.8	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

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

Examples

```
admin:show password history

Password history maintenance is enabled.
Configured value: 10
```

show password inactivity

show password inactivity

Syntax Description

None

Command Modes

Admin

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.8	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

This command displays the status of the password inactivity feature for OS accounts. Password inactivity is the number of days of inactivity after a password has expired before the account is disabled.

Examples

```
admin:show password inactivity
Password Inactivity : Enabled and is currently set to 10 days
```

show process

show process

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

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

name [**file** *filename*] [**detail**] [**vm**] [**cont**]

open-fd *process-id1*, *process-id2*, *process-id3,... process-id9* [**file** *filename*] [**cont**]

pid [**file** *filename*] [**detail**] [**vm**] [**cont**]

search *regexp* [**file** *filename*]

user *username* [**file** *filename*] [**detail**] [**vm**] [**cont**]

using-most cpu [**file** *filename*] [**num** *number*] [**cont**]

using-most memory [**file** *filename*] [**num** *number*] [**cont**]

Options

- **file** *filename*—Outputs the results to the file that is specified by *filename*
- **detail**—Displays detailed output
- **vm**—Displays the virtual memory of the process
- **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.
name	Displays information about process that share the same name. This shows the process parent-child relationship.
open-fd	Lists open file descriptors for a comma-separated list of process IDs.
pid	Displays details about a specific process ID.

search	Displays process information that contains the *regexp* text.
user	Displays information about process that share the user name. This shows the process parent-child relationship.
using-most cpu	Lists the processes using the most CPU resources.
using-most memory	Lists the processes using the memory.

Command Modes

Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2	The command was first documented.
1.8	The **name**, **open-fd**, **pid**, **search**, **user**, and **using-most** options were added.

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
STARTED
    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 registry

show registry *system component* [*name*]

Syntax Description

system	The registry system name
component	The registry component name
name	The name of the parameter to display

Command Modes

Admin

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.8	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

This command displays registry contents.

Examples

```
admin:show registry cm dbl/sdi
system = cm
   component = dbl/sdi
      tracelevel=127
      enable=1
      outputdebugstringflag=0
      numminutes=1440
      tracefile=/var/log/active/cm/trace/dbl/sdi/dbl.log
      numfiles=250
      numlines=10000
```

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

Release	Modifications
1.7	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

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

Examples

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

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 mingetty
1598 root      16   0  3192  448  388 S  0.0  0.0   0:00.00 mingetty
1599 root      17   0  2320  448  388 S  0.0  0.0   0:00.00 mingetty
1600 root      17   0  2424  448  388 S  0.0  0.0   0:00.00 mingetty
1601 root      17   0  2368  448  388 S  0.0  0.0   0:00.00 mingetty
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*]

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

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

sockets {**numeric**}

Options

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

Syntax Description

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

Command Modes

Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.2	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to show network aspects of the 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
```

```
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 modules [**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 modules	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
```

```
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 config

show timezone config

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 displays time zone information.

Examples

```
admin:show timezone config
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.

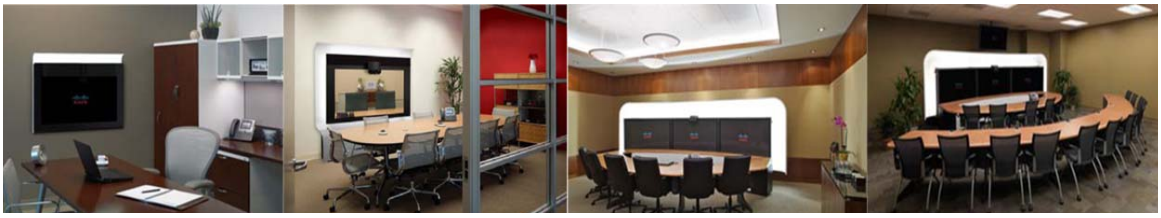
Usage Guidelines

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

Examples

```
admin:show working dir

activelog : <not set, using default path>
inactivelog : <not set, using default path>
tftp : <not set, using default path>
```



CHAPTER 8

Unset Commands

First Published: October 31, 2011, OL-23878-01

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

- unset network dns
- unset network domain

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.

Caution 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
```

unset network domain

unset network domain

Syntax Description

None

Command Modes

Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.8	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

This command unsets the domain name.

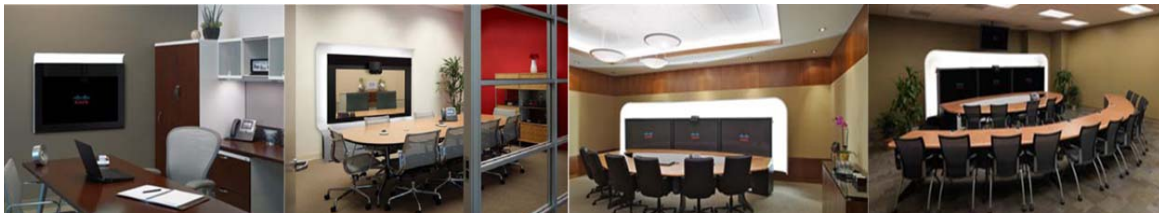
The system asks whether you want to continue to execute this command.

Caution If you continue, the system will restart.

Examples

```
admin:unset network domain

Continue (y/n)?y
```



CHAPTER 9

Utils Commands

Published: October 31, 2011, OL-23878-01

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

- utils auditd disable
- utils auditd enable
- utils auditd status
- utils create report hardware
- utils create report platform
- utils diagnose fix
- utils diagnose list
- utils diagnose module
- utils diagnose test
- utils diagnose version
- utils fior
- utils firewall
- utils iostat
- utils iothrottle enable
- utils iothrottle disable
- utils iothrottle status
- utils ldap config
- utils network arp
- utils network capture eth0
- utils network host
- utils network ping
- utils network traceroute
- utils ntp
- utils ntp server
- utils remote_account

- utils service
- utils service list
- utils snmp
- utils snmp hardware-agents
- utils system
- utils system upgrade

utils auditd disable

utils auditd disable

Syntax Description

None

Command Modes

Admin

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.8	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

This command disables the auditd daemon.

When enabled, auditd log files for the system are retrievable through RTMT. The auditd daemon monitors for specific security-sensitive system calls at the OS kernel level, and provides an audit trail for activities such as file permission changes, failures to manipulate files due to permission settings, and changes to the system time and name.

Examples

```
admin:utils auditd disable
```

utils auditd enable

utils auditd enable

Syntax Description None

Command Modes Admin

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.8	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines This command enables the auditd daemon.

When enabled, auditd log files for the system are retrievable through RTMT. The auditd daemon monitors for specific security-sensitive system calls at the OS kernel level, and provides an audit trail for activities such as file permission changes, failures to manipulate files due to permission settings, and changes to the system time and name.

Examples

```
admin:utils auditd enable
```

utils auditd status

utils auditd status

Syntax Description

None

Command Modes

Admin

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.8	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

This command displays the status of the auditd daemon.

Examples

```
admin:utils auditd status

 auditd is stopped
```

utils create report hardware

utils create report hardware

Syntax Description None

Command Modes Admin

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.8	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to create a system report containing disk array, remote console, diagnostic, and environmental data.

Examples

```
admin:utils create report hardware

          ***   W A R N I N G   ***
This process can take several minutes as the disk array, remote console,
system diagnostics and environmental systems are probed for their current
values.

Continue? Press y or Y to continue, any other key to cancel request.
Continuing with System Report request...
Collecting Disk Array Data...SmartArray Equipped server detected...Done
Collecting Remote Console Data...Done
Collecting Model Specific System Diagnostic Information...Done
Collecting Environmental Data...Done
Collecting Remote Console System Log Data...Done
Creating single compressed system report...Done
System report written to SystemReport-20070730020505.tgz
To retrieve diagnostics use CLI command:
file get activelog platform/log/SystemReport-20070730020505.tgz
```

utils create report platform

utils create report platform

Syntax Description None

Command Modes Admin

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.8	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to collect the platform configuration files and copy them to a common log location.

Examples

```
admin:utils create report platform

Platform configuration files have been collected: platformConfig-20070829030854.tar
To retrieve the configuration files use CLI command: file get activelog
platform/log/platformConfig-20070829030854.tar
```

utils diagnose fix

utils diagnose fix

Syntax Description

None

Command Modes

Admin

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.8	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to execute specific diagnostic tests and, if possible, to fix the system.

Examples

```
admin: utils diagnose fix

Starting diagnostic test(s)
===========================
test - disk_space          : Passed
test - service_manager     : Passed
test - tomcat              : Passed

Diagnostics Completed
```

utils diagnose list

utils diagnose list

Syntax Description

None

Command Modes

Admin

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.8	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to list all available diagnostic commands.

Examples

```
admin: utils diagnose list

Available diagnostics modules
============================
disk_space           - Check available disk space as well as any unusual disk usage
service_manager      - Check if service manager is running
tomcat               - Check if Tomcat is deadlocked or not running
```

utils diagnose module

utils diagnose module [*module_name***]**

Syntax Description

module_name	Name of the module. Use the **utils diagnose list** command for the appropriate values for this option.

Command Modes

Admin

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.8	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to execute a single module test and attempt to fix the problem if possible.

Examples

```
admin: utils diagnose module tomcat

Starting diagnostic test(s)
===========================
test - tomcat               : Passed

Diagnostics Completed
```

utils diagnose test

utils diagnose test

Syntax Description

None

Command Modes

Admin

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.8	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to execute each diagnose command but not attempt to repair system.

Examples

```
admin: utils diagnose test

Starting diagnostic test(s)
===========================
test - disk_space           : Passed
test - service_manager      : Passed
test - tomcat               : Passed

Diagnostics Completed
```

utils diagnose version

utils diagnose version

Syntax Description None

Command Modes Admin

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.5	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to display the diagnostics system version.

Examples

```
admin: utils diagnose version

Version: 1.0.0
```

utils fior

utils fior

Options:

disable

enable

list [**start=***date-time*] [**stop=***date-time*]

start

status

stop

top *number* [**read** | **write** | **read-rate** | **write-rate**] [**start=***date-time*] [**stop=***date-time*]

Syntax Description

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

Command Modes

Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.2	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

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

Examples

```
admin: utils fior
```

utils firewall

utils firewall ipv4 [list | status]

Syntax Description

ipv4	Internet Protocol version 4.
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 (csevdir60)       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    rkB/s    wkB/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

None.

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 ldap config

utils ldap config

fqdn

ipaddr

Syntax Description

fqdn	Use an FQDN for LDAP authentication.
ipaddr	Use an IP address for LDAP authentication.

Command Modes

Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.8	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

This command configures whether to use a Fully-Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) or an IP address for LDAP authentication.

Note Using an FQDN for LDAP authentication is the preferred method. Use an IP address only if you have not configured your system for DNS.

Examples

```
admin: utils ldap config fqdn
```

utils network arp

utils network arp

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

set {*host*} {*address*}

delete *host*

Options

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

Syntax Description

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

Command Modes

Admin:utils network arp list

Admin:utils network arp list host

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

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.2	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

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

Examples

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

utils network capture eth0

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

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
- **host** *protocol addr*—Specifies the protocol (must be ip, arp, rarp, or all) and host address of the packet as a host name or IPV4 address

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.
1.8	Added the **host** option.

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***

Syntax Description

hostname	Represents the hostname or IP address that you want to resolve.

Command Modes

Admin

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.2	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

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

Examples

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

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

Related Commands

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

utils network ping

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

Syntax Description

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

Command Modes

Admin:utils network ping

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.2	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

This command allows you to ping another server.

Examples

```
admin:utils network ping www.cisco.com count 5
```

Related Commands

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

utils network traceroute

utils network traceroute *destination*

Syntax Description

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

Command Modes

Admin

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.2	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

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

Examples

```
admin:utils network 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
```

utils ntp

utils ntp

config

restart

start

status

Syntax Description

config	Display the NTP configuration.
restart	Restart the NTP service.
start	Start the NTP service.
status	Display the NTP client status.

Command Modes

Admin

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.2	This command was first documented.
1.8	The **restart** and **start** options were added.

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-sj1.cisco.c .GPS.            1 u    3   64    1    5.885   -0.091   0.008

unsynchronised
  time server re-starting
   polling server every 16 s

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

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

synchronized to NTP server (171.68.10.150) at stratum 2
```

```
   time correct to within 188 ms
   polling server every 64 s

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

utils ntp server

utils ntp server

add *server1* [*server2*] [*server3*] [*server4*] [*server5*] [**norestart**]

delete

list

Syntax Description

add	Add the specified NTP server(s) to the NTP configuration.
delete	Delete NTP server configuration. This option does not require any parameters, it will present the option to delete individual NTP servers or all NTP servers.
list	List the configured NTP servers.
serverX	The IP address or hostname of an NTP server.
norestart	Do not restart the NTP service after modifying the configuration.

Command Modes

Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.8	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

This command allows you to add, delete, or list servers in the NTP configuration.

Examples

```
admin:utils ntp server add clock1.cisco.com clock2.cisco.com
clock1.cisco.com :  added successfully.
clock2.cisco.com :  added successfully.
Restarting NTP on the server.
```

utils remote_account

utils remote_account

status

enable

disable

create *username life*

Syntax Description

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

Command Modes

Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.4	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

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

A remote account generates a pass phrase that allows 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

service-name	Represents the name of the service that you want to stop or start: – 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 or starts a service.

Examples

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

utils service list

utils service list [**page**]

Syntax Description

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

Command Modes

Admin

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.2	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

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

Examples

```
admin:utils service list

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]
```

utils snmp

utils snmp {**get 3** | **reset** | **save** | **walk 3**}

Syntax Description

get 3	Displays SNMP data for the specified MIB OID. The system will prompt for parameters.
reset	Resets SNMP objects to their default values.
save	Saves a subset of current SNMP object values.
walk 3	Displays an entire subtree of the specified SNMP MIB starting with the specified OID. The system will prompt for parameters.

Command Modes

Admin

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.7	This command was first documented.
1.8	Added the **get 3** and **walk 3** options.

Usage Guidelines

This command allows you to display, 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**}

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).

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.
1.8	Removed the **nodatasync** option.

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.

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!!!!
```

utils system upgrade

utils system upgrade {cancel | initiate [listall] | status}

Syntax Description

cancel	Cancels a system software upgrade currently in progress.
initiate	Start a new or assume control of an existing system upgrade wizard. The upgrade wizard allows administrators to install upgrade and Cisco Option Package (COP) files from both local and remote directories.
status	Displays the status of a system softare upgrade.
listall	List invalid upgrade and Cisco Option Package (COP) files in addition to valid files.

Command Modes

Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.8	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

```
admin:utils system upgrade initiate listall

Invalid upgrades in "10.77.31.60:/home/":

  - UCSInstall_UCOS_7.0.0.98100-9002.iso - Can only upgrade to a version greater than the
active version.
  - abc.txt - No match. This filename is not recognized. Renaming files is not supported.

Available options and upgrades in "10.77.31.60:/home/":

 1) UCSInstall_UCOS_8.0.0.98000-9003.iso
 q) quit

Please select an option (1 - 1 or "q" ):
```