C H A P T E R 5

File Commands

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

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

file delete

file delete

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

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

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

Options

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

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

Syntax Description

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

Command Modes   Admin

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.5	This command was first documented.

Usage Guidelines   This command deletes one or more files.

⚠

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

You 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}
```