



Command Line Interface

Overview

This appendix describes commands that you can use on the Cisco IPT Platform to perform basic operating system functions. The Cisco IPT Platform Administration GUI application also makes these functions available. Typically you would use the command-line interface (CLI) only when a problem occurs while you are using the Cisco IPT Platform Administration interface.

Starting a CLI Session

You can access the Cisco IPT Platform CLI remotely or locally:

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

Before You Begin

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

- A primary IP address and hostname
- An administrator ID
- A password

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 adminname@hostname

where ***adminname*** specifies the Administrator ID 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 administrator ID that was defined during installation.

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

Step 2 Enter the password that was defined at installation.

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

admin:

You can now use any CLI command.

CLI Basics

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

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](#).

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

command?

Where *command* represents the command name or the command and parameter. See [Example 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 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 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.

Cisco IPT Platform CLI Commands

The following tables list and describe the CLI commands that are available for the Cisco Unified Communications Operating System and for Cisco Unified CallManager.

File Commands

The following table lists and explains the CLI File commands:

Table A-1 *File Commands*


Command	Parameters and Options	Description
file check	<p>[<i>detection-size-kb</i>]</p> <p>Where</p> <p><i>detection-size-kb</i> specifies the minimum file size change that is required for the command to display the file as changed.</p> <p>Default minimum size: 100 KB</p> <p>The command notifies you about a possible impact to system performance and asks you whether you want to continue.</p> <div>  <p>Warning Because running this command can affect system performance, Cisco recommends that you run the command during off-peak hours.</p> </div> <p>Options</p> <p>None</p>	<p>This command checks the /usr directory tree to see whether any files or directories have been added, removed, or changed in size since the last fresh installation or upgrade and displays the results. The display includes both deleted and new files.</p> <p>Command privilege level: 0</p> <p>Allowed during upgrade: No</p>

Table A-1 File Commands (continued)


Command	Parameters and Options	Description
file delete	<p>activelog <i>directory/filename</i> [detail] [noconfirm]</p> <p>inactivelog <i>directory/filename</i> [detail] [noconfirm]</p> <p>install <i>directory/filename</i> [detail] [noconfirm]</p> <p>tftp <i>directory/filename</i> [detail]</p> <p>Where</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • activelog specifies a log on the active side. • inactivelog specifies a log on the inactive side. • install specifies an installation log. • tftp specifies a TFTP file. <p>You can use the wildcard character, *, for <i>filename</i>.</p> <div>  <p>Caution You cannot recover a deleted file except, possibly, by using the Disaster Recovery System.</p> </div> <p>If you delete a TFTP data file on the inactive side, you may need to manually restore that file if you switch versions to the inactive side.</p> <p>Options</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • detail—Displays a listing of deleted files with the date and time. • noconfirm—Deletes files without asking you to confirm each deletion. 	<p>This command deletes one or more files.</p> <p>Command privilege level: 1</p> <p>Allowed during upgrade: Yes</p> <p>Example: Delete the install log</p> <pre>file delete install install.log</pre>
file dump	<p>activelog <i>directory/filename</i> [detail] [hex]</p> <p>inactivelog <i>directory/filename</i> [detail] [hex]</p> <p>install <i>directory/filename</i> [detail] [hex]</p> <p>tftp <i>directory/filename</i> [detail] [hex]</p> <p>Where</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • activelog specifies a log on the active side. • inactivelog specifies a log on the inactive side. • install specifies an installation log. • tftp specifies a TFTP file. <p>You can use the wildcard character, *, for <i>filename</i> as long as it resolves to one file.</p> <p>Options</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • detail—Displays listing with the date and time. • hex—Displays output in hexadecimal. 	<p>This command dumps the contents of a file to the screen, a page at a time.</p> <p>Command privilege level: 1 for logs, 0 for TFTP files</p> <p>Allowed during upgrade: Yes</p> <p>Example: Dump contents of file _cdrIndex.idx</p> <pre>file dump activelog cm/cdr/_cdrIndex.idx</pre>

Table A-1 File Commands (continued)

Command	Parameters and Options	Description
file get	<p>activelog <i>directory/filename</i> [reltime] [abstime] [match] [recurs]</p> <p>inactivelog <i>directory/filename</i> [reltime] [abstime] [match] [recurs]</p> <p>install <i>directory/filename</i> [reltime] [abstime] [match] [recurs]</p> <p>tftp <i>directory/filename</i> [reltime] [abstime] [match] [recurs]</p> <p>Where</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • activelog specifies a log on the active side. • inactivelog specifies a log on the inactive side. • install specifies an installation log. • tftp specifies a TFTP file. <p>Options</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • abstime—Absolute time period, specified as <i>hh:mm:MM/DD/YY hh:mm:MM/DD/YY</i> • reltime—Relative time period, specified as <i>minutes / hours / days / weeks / months <value></i> • match—Match a particular string in the filename, specified as <i><string value></i> • recurs—Get all files, including subdirectories <p>After the command identifies the specified files, you get prompted to enter an SFTP host, username, and password.</p>	<p>This command sends the file to another system by using SFTP.</p> <p>Command privilege level: 0</p> <p>Allowed during upgrade: Yes</p> <p>Example 1: Get all files in the activelog operating system directory that match the string "plat"</p> <pre>file get activelog platform match plat</pre> <p>Example 2: Get all operating system log files for a particular time period</p> <pre>file get activelog platform/log abstime 18:00:9/27/200 18:00:9/28/2005</pre>


Table A-1 File Commands (continued)

Command	Parameters and Options	Description
file list	<p>activelog <i>directory</i> [page] [detail] [reverse] [date size]</p> <p>inactivelog <i>directory</i> [page] [detail] [reverse] [date size]</p> <p>install <i>directory</i> [page] [detail] [reverse] [date size]</p> <p>tftp <i>directory</i> [page] [detail] [reverse] [date size]</p> <p>Where</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • activelog specifies a log on the active side. • inactivelog specifies a log on the inactive side. • install specifies an installation log. • tftp specifies a TFTP file. <p>Note You can use a wildcard character, *, for directory name as long as it resolves to one directory.</p> <p>Options</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<p>This command lists the log files in an available log directory.</p> <p>Command privilege level: 1 for logs, 0 for TFTP files</p> <p>Allowed during upgrade: Yes</p> <p>Example 1: List Operating System Log files with details</p> <pre>file list activelog platform/log page detail</pre> <p>Example 2: List directories in CDR Repository</p> <pre>file list activelog cm/cdr_repository</pre> <p>Example 3: List CDR files in a specified directory by size</p> <pre>file list activelog cm/cdr_repository/processed/20050812 size</pre>

Table A-1 File Commands (continued)

Command	Parameters and Options	Description
file search	<p>activelog <i>directory/filename reg-exp [abstime hh:mm:ss mm/dd/yyyy hh:mm:ss mm/dd/yyyy] [ignorecase] [reltime {days hours minutes} timevalue]</i></p> <p>inactivelog <i>directory/filename reg-exp [abstime hh:mm:ss mm/dd/yyyy hh:mm:ss mm/dd/yyyy] [ignorecase] [reltime {days hours minutes} timevalue]</i></p> <p>install <i>directory/filename reg-exp [abstime hh:mm:ss mm/dd/yyyy hh:mm:ss mm/dd/yyyy] [ignorecase] [reltime {days hours minutes} timevalue]</i></p> <p>tftp <i>directory/filename reg-exp [abstime hh:mm:ss mm/dd/yyyy hh:mm:ss mm/dd/yyyy] [ignorecase] [reltime {days hours minutes} timevalue]</i></p> <p>Where</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • activelog specifies a log on the active side. • inactivelog specifies a log on the inactive side. • install specifies an installation log. • tftp specifies a TFTP file. • <i>reg-exp</i> represents a regular expression. <p>Note You can use the wildcard character, *, to represent all or part of the filename.</p> <p>Options</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • <i>hh:mm:ss mm/dd/yyyy</i>—An absolute time, in the format hours:minutes:seconds month/day/year. • <i>timevalue</i>—The age of files to search. The unit of this value is specified with the {days hours minutes} option. 	<p>This command searches the content of a log and displays the matching lines a page at a time.</p> <p>Write the search term in the form of a regular expression, which is a special text string for describing a search pattern.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Command privilege level: 0</p> <p>Allowed during upgrade: Yes</p> <p>Example</p> <pre>file search activelog platform/log/platform.log Err[a-z] ignorecase</pre>

Table A-1 File Commands (continued)

Command	Parameters and Options	Description
file tail	<p>activelog <i>directory/filename</i> [detail] [hex] [lines]</p> <p>inactivelog <i>directory/filename</i> [detail] [hex] [lines]</p> <p>install <i>directory/filename</i> [detail] [hex] [lines]</p> <p>tftp <i>directory/filename</i> [detail] [hex] [lines]</p> <p>Where</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • activelog specifies a log on the active side. • inactivelog specifies a log on the inactive side. • install specifies an installation log. • tftp specifies a TFTP file. <p>You can use the wildcard character, *, for filename so long as it resolves to one file.</p> <p>Options</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • detail—Long listing with date and time • hex—Hexadecimal listing • lines—Number of lines to display 	<p>This command tails (prints the last few lines) of a log file.</p> <p>Command privilege level: 1 for logs, 0 for TFTP files</p> <p>Allowed during upgrade: Yes</p> <p>Example: Tail the operating system CLI log file</p> <pre>file tail activelog platform/log/cli00001.log</pre>
file view	<p>activelog <i>directory/filename</i></p> <p>inactivelog <i>directory/filename</i></p> <p>install <i>directory/filename</i></p> <p>tftp <i>directory/filename</i></p> <p>Where</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • activelog specifies a log on the active side. • inactivelog specifies a log on the inactive side. • install specifies an installation log. • tftp specifies a TFTP file. <p>Note You can use the wildcard character, *, for filename so long as it resolves to one file.</p> <p> Caution Do not use this command to view binary files because this can corrupt the terminal session.</p>	<p>This command displays the contents of a file.</p> <p>Command privilege level: 0</p> <p>Allowed during upgrade: Yes</p> <p>Example 1: Display the install log</p> <pre>file view install install.log</pre> <p>Example 2: Display a particular CDR file</p> <pre>file view activelog /cm/cdr_repository/processed/20058012/{ filename}</pre>

Show Commands

The following table lists and explains the CLI Show commands:

Table A-2 **Show Commands**

Command	Parameters and Options	Description
show account	None	This command lists current administrator accounts, except the master administrator account. Command privilege level: 4 Allowed during upgrade: Yes
show cert	own <i>filename</i> trust <i>filename</i> list { own trust } Where <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>filename</i> represents the name of the certificate file. own specifies owned certificates. trust specifies trusted certificates. list specifies a certificate trust list. Options None	This command displays certificate contents and certificate trust lists. Command privilege level: 1 Allowed during upgrade: Yes Example: Display own certificate trust lists <pre>show cert list own</pre>
show firewall	list [detail] [page] [file <i>filename</i>] Where <ul style="list-style-type: none"> detail—Displays detailed statistics on every available device on the system page—Displays the output one page at a time file <i>filename</i>—Outputs the information to a file Note The file option saves the information to platform/cli/ <i>filename</i> .txt. The file name cannot contain the “.” character.	This command displays system aspects of the server. Command privilege level: 1 Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Table A-2 Show Commands (continued)

Command	Parameters and Options	Description
show hardware	None	<p>This command displays the following information on the platform hardware:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Platform • Serial number • BIOS build level • BIOS manufacturer • Active processors • RAID controller status <p>Command privilege level: 0 Allowed during upgrade: Yes</p>
show ipsec	<p>policy association <i>policy</i> information <i>policy association</i></p> <p>Where</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • policy displays all IPsec policies on the node. • association displays the association list and status for the policy. • information displays the association details and status for the policy. • <i>policy</i> represents the name of a specific IPsec policy. • <i>association</i> represents the association name. <p>Options None</p>	<p>This command displays information on IPsec policies and associations.</p> <p>Command privilege level: 1 Allowed during upgrade: yes</p> <p>Example: Display IPsec policies show ipsec policy</p>
show myself	None	<p>This command displays information about the current account.</p> <p>Command privilege level: 0 Allowed during upgrade: Yes</p>

Table A-2 Show Commands (continued)

Command	Parameters and Options	Description
show network	eth0 [detail] failover [detail] [page] route [detail] status [detail] [listen] [process] [all] [nodns] [search stext] all [detail] Where <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • eth0 specifies Ethernet 0. • failover specifies Network Fault Tolerance information. • route specifies network routing information. • status specifies active Internet connections. • all specifies all basic network information. Options <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • detail—Displays additional information • page—Displays information 1 page at a time. • listen—Displays only listening sockets • process—Displays the process ID and name of the program to which each socket belongs • all—Displays both listening and nonlistening sockets • nodns—Displays numerical addresses without any DNS information • search stext—Searches for the stext in the output 	<p>This command displays network information.</p> <p>The eth0 parameter Ethernet port 0 settings, including DHCP and DNS configurations.</p> <p>Command privilege level: 0 Allowed during upgrade: Yes</p> <p>Example: Display active Internet connections</p> <pre>show network status</pre>
show packages	active name [page] inactive name [page] Where <i>name</i> represents the package name. To display all active or inactive packages, use the wildcard character, *. Options page —Displays the output one page at a time	<p>This command displays the name and version for installed packages.</p> <p>Command privilege level: 0 Allowed during upgrade: Yes</p>

Table A-2 Show Commands (continued)

Command	Parameters and Options	Description
show perf	counterhelp <i>class-name</i> <i>counter-name</i> Where <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>class-name</i> represents the class name that contains the counter. <i>counter-name</i> represents the counter that you want to view. Note If the class name or counter name contains white spaces, enclose the name in double quotation marks. Options None	This command displays the explanation text for the specified perfmon counter. Command privilege level: 0 Allowed during upgrade: Yes
show perf	list categories Options None	This command lists all categories in the perfmon system. Command privilege level: 0 Allowed during upgrade: Yes
show perf	list classes [- <i>t</i> <i>category</i>] [- <i>d</i>] Options <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -d—Displays detailed information -t <i>category</i>—Displays perfmon classes for the specified category 	This commands lists the perfmon classes or objects. Command privilege level: 0 Allowed during upgrade: Yes
show perf	list counters <i>class-name</i> [- <i>d</i>] Where <i>class-name</i> represents a perfmon class name for which you want to list the counters. Note If the class name contains white spaces, enclose the name in double quotation marks. Options -d —Displays detailed information	This command lists perfmon counters for the specified perfmon class. Command privilege level: 0 Allowed during upgrade: Yes
show perf	list instances <i>class-name</i> [- <i>d</i>] Where <i>class-name</i> represents a perfmon class name for which you want to list the counters. Note If the class name contains white spaces, enclose the name in double quotation marks. Options -d —Displays detailed information	The command lists the perfmon instances for the specified perfmon class. Command privilege level: 0 Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Table A-2 Show Commands (continued)

Command	Parameters and Options	Description
show perf	query class <i>class-name</i> [<i>,class-name ...</i>] Where <i>class-name</i> specifies the perfmon class that you want to query. You can specify a maximum of 5 classes per command. Note If the class name contains white spaces, enclose the name in double quotation marks. Options None	This command queries a perfmon class and displays all the instances and counter values of each instance. Command privilege level: 0 Allowed during upgrade: Yes
show perf	query counter <i>class-name counter-name</i> [<i>,counter-name...</i>] Where <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>class-name</i> specifies the perfmon class that you want to query. <i>counter-name</i> specifies the counter to view. You can specify a maximum of 5 counters per command. Note If the class name or counter name contains white spaces, enclose the name in double quotation marks. Options None	This command queries the specified counter and displays the counter value of all instances. Command privilege level: 0 Allowed during upgrade: Yes
show perf	query instance <i>class-name instance-name</i> [<i>,instance-name...</i>] Where <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>class-name</i> specifies the perfmon class that you want to query. <i>instance-name</i> specifies the perfmon instance to view. You can specify a maximum of 5 instances per command. Note If the class name or instance name contains white spaces, enclose the name in double quotation marks. Options None	This command queries the specified instance and displays all its counter values. Note This command does not apply to singleton perfmon classes. Command privilege level: 0 Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Table A-2 Show Commands (continued)

Command	Parameters and Options	Description
show perf	<p>query path <i>path-spec</i> [<i>,path-spec...</i>]</p> <p>Where <i>path-spec</i> gets defined as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For an instance-based perfmon class, specify <i>path-spec</i> as <i>class-name(instance-name)\counter-name</i>. For a noninstance-based perfmon class (a singleton), specify <i>path-spec</i> as <i>class-name\counter-name</i>. <p>You can specify a maximum of 5 paths per command.</p> <p>Note If the path name contains white spaces, enclose the name in double quotation marks.</p> <p>Options None</p>	<p>This command queries a specified perfmon path.</p> <p>Command privilege level: 0</p> <p>Allowed during upgrade: Yes</p> <p>Example</p> <pre>show perf query path "Cisco Phones(phone-0)\CallsAttempted", "Cisco Unified CallManager\T1Channel sActive"</pre>

Table A-2 Show Commands (continued)

Command	Parameters and Options	Description
show process	<p>load [cont] [clear] [noidle] [num <i>xx</i>] [thread] [cpu] [memory] [time] [specified] [page]</p> <p>list [page] [short] [detail] [thread] [fd] [cont] [clear] [process id <i>id</i>] [argument id <i>id</i>] [owner name <i>name</i>]</p> <p>Where</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • load displays the CPU load for each active process. • list displays all processes. <p>Options</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cont—Command repeats continuously • clear—Clears screen before displaying output • noidle—Ignore idle or zombie processes • num <i>xx</i>—Sets the number of processes to display (Default=10, all = all processes) • thread—Displays threads • cpu—Displays output by CPU usage • memory—Sorts output by memory usage • short—Displays short listing • time—Sorts output by time usage • page—Displays one page at a time • detail—Displays a detailed listing • process id <i>id</i>—Shows only specific process number or command name • argument name <i>name</i>—Show only specific process with argument name • thread—Include thread processes in the listing • fd—Show file descriptors that are associated with a process 	<p>This command displays process and load information.</p> <p>Command privilege level: 1</p> <p>Allowed during upgrade: Yes</p> <p>Example: Show detailed process listing one page at a time</p> <pre>show process list detail page</pre>
show registry	<p><i>system component</i> [name] [page]</p> <p>Where</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>system</i> represents the registry system name. • <i>component</i> represents the registry component name. • <i>name</i> represents the name of the parameter to show. <p>Note To display all items, enter the wildcard character, *.</p> <p>Display Options</p> <p>page—Displays one page at a time</p>	<p>This command displays the contents of the registry.</p> <p>Command privilege level: 1</p> <p>Allowed during upgrade: Yes</p> <p>Example: show contents of the cm system, dbl/sdi component</p> <pre>show registry cm dbl/sdi</pre>

Table A-2 Show Commands (continued)

Command	Parameters and Options	Description
show risdb	list [file <i>filename</i>] query <i>table1 table2 table3 ...</i> [file <i>filename</i>] Where <ul style="list-style-type: none"> list displays the tables supported in the Realtime Information Service (RIS) database. query displays the contents of the RIS tables. Options file <i>filename</i> —Outputs the information to a file Note The file option saves the information to platform/cli/ <i>filename</i> .txt. The file name cannot contain the "." character.	This command displays RIS database table information. Command privilege level: 0 Allowed during upgrade: Yes Example: Display list of RIS database tables <pre>show risdb list</pre>
show smtp	None	This command displays the name of the SMTP host. Command privilege level: 0 Allowed during upgrade: Yes
show stats	io [kilo] [detail] [page] [file <i>filename</i>] Options <ul style="list-style-type: none"> kilo—Displays statistics in kilobytes detail—Displays detailed statistics on every available device on the system and overrides the kilo option file <i>filename</i>—Outputs the information to a file Note The file option saves the information to platform/cli/ <i>filename</i> .txt. The file name cannot contain the "." character.	This command displays system IO statistics. Command privilege level: 1 Allowed during upgrade: Yes
show status	None	This command displays the following basic platform status: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Host name Date Time zone Locale Product version Platform version CPU usage Memory and disk usage Command privilege level: 0

Table A-2 Show Commands (continued)

Command	Parameters and Options	Description
show tech	all [page] [file filename] Options <ul style="list-style-type: none"> page—Displays one page at a time file filename—Outputs the information to a file Note The file option saves the information to platform/cli/ <i>filename</i> .txt. The file name cannot contain the "." character.	This command displays the combined output of all show tech commands. Command privilege level: 1 Allowed during upgrade: Yes
show tech	ccm_service Options None	This command displays information on all Cisco Unified CallManager services that can run on the system. Command privilege level: 0 Allowed during upgrade: Yes
show tech	database Options None	This command creates a CSV file of the entire database. Command privilege level: 1 Allowed during upgrade: Yes
show tech	dbinuse Options None	This command displays the database in use. Command privilege level: 1 Allowed during upgrade: Yes
show tech	dbschema Options None	This command displays the database schema in a CSV file. Command privilege level: 1 Allowed during upgrade: Yes
show tech	devdefaults Options None	This command displays the device defaults table. Command privilege level: 1 Allowed during upgrade: Yes
show tech	gateway Options None	This command displays the gateway table from the database. Command privilege level: 1 Allowed during upgrade: Yes
show tech	locales Options None	This command displays the locale information for devices, device pools, and end users. Command privilege level: 1 Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Table A-2 Show Commands (continued)

Command	Parameters and Options	Description
show tech	network [page] [file <i>filename</i>] Options <ul style="list-style-type: none"> page—Displays one page at a time file <i>filename</i>—Outputs the information to a file Note The file option saves the information to platform/cli/ <i>filename</i> .txt. The file name cannot contain the "." character.	This command displays network aspects of the server. Command privilege level: 1 Allowed during upgrade: Yes
show tech	notify Options None	This command displays the database change notify monitor. Command privilege level: 1 Allowed during upgrade: Yes
show tech	params all Options None	This command displays all the database parameters. Command privilege level: 1 Allowed during upgrade: Yes
show tech	params enterprise Options None	This command displays the database enterprise parameters. Command privilege level: 1 Allowed during upgrade: Yes
show tech	params service Options None	This command displays the database service parameters. Command privilege level: 1 Allowed during upgrade: Yes
show tech	procedures Options None	This command displays the procedures in use for the database. Command privilege level: 1 Allowed during upgrade: Yes
show tech	routepatterns Options None	This command displays the route patterns that are configured for the system. Command privilege level: 1 Allowed during upgrade: Yes
show tech	routeplan Options None	This command displays the route plan that are configured for the system. Command privilege level: 1 Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Table A-2 Show Commands (continued)

Command	Parameters and Options	Description
show tech	runtime [page] [file filename] Options page —Displays one page at a time file filename —Outputs the information to a file Note The file option saves the information to platform/cli/ <i>filename</i> .txt. The file name cannot contain the "." character.	This command displays runtime aspects of the server. Command privilege level: 1 Allowed during upgrade: Yes
show tech	systables Options None	This command displays the name of all tables in the sysmaster database. Command privilege level: 1 Allowed during upgrade: Yes
show tech	system [page] [file filename] Options page —Displays one page at a time file filename —Outputs the information to a file Note The file option saves the information to platform/cli/ <i>filename</i> .txt. The file name cannot contain the "." character.	This command displays system aspects of the server. Command privilege level: 1 Allowed during upgrade: Yes
show tech	table table_name [page] [csv] Where <i>table_name</i> represents the name of the table to display. Options page —Displays the output one page at a time csv —Sends the output to a comma separated values file	This command displays the contents of the specified database table. Command privilege level: 1 Allowed during upgrade: Yes
show tech	triggers Options None	This command displays table names and the triggers that are associated with those tables. Command privilege level: 1 Allowed during upgrade: Yes
show tech	version [page] Options Page —Displays the output one page at a time	This command displays the version of the installed components. Command privilege level: 1 Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Table A-2 Show Commands (continued)

Command	Parameters and Options	Description
show timezone	config list [page] Where <ul style="list-style-type: none"> config displays the current time zone settings. list displays the available time zones. Options page —Displays the output one page at a time	This command displays time zone information. Command privilege level: 0 Allowed during upgrade: Yes
show trace	[task_name] Where <i>task_name</i> represents the name of the task for which you want to display the trace information. Note If you do not enter any parameters, the command returns a list of available tasks. Options None	This command displays trace information for a particular task. Command privilege level: 0 Allowed during upgrade: Yes Example: Display trace information for cdp <pre>show trace cdp</pre>
show version	active inactive Options None	This command displays the software version on the active or inactive partition. Command privilege level: 0 Allowed during upgrade: Yes
show web-security	None	This command displays the contents of the current web-security certificate. Command privilege level: 0 Allowed during upgrade: Yes
show workingdir	None	This command retrieves the current working directory for activelog, inactivelog, install, and TFTP. Command privilege level: 0 Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Set Commands

The following table lists and explains the CLI Set commands.

Table A-3 **Set Commands**

Command	Parameters	Description
set account	<p><i>name</i></p> <p>Where</p> <p><i>name</i> represents the username for the new account.</p> <p>Note After you enter the username, the system prompts you to enter the privilege level and password for the new account.</p> <p>Options</p> <p>None</p>	<p>This command sets up a new account on the operating system.</p> <p>Command privilege level: 0</p> <p>Allowed during upgrade: No</p>
set cert	<p>regen <i>unit-name</i></p> <p>Where</p> <p><i>unit-name</i> represents the name of the certificate that you want to regenerate.</p> <p>Options</p> <p>None</p>	<p>This command enables you to regenerate the specified security certificate.</p> <p>Command privilege level: 1</p> <p>Allowed during upgrade: No</p>
set ipsec	<p>policy {ALL <i>policy-name</i>}</p> <p>association <i>policy-name</i> {ALL <i>association-name</i>}</p> <p>Where</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>policy-name</i> represents an IPSec policy. <i>association-name</i> represents an IPSec association. <p>Options</p> <p>None</p>	<p>This command allows you to set IPSec policies and associations.</p> <p>Command privilege level: 1</p> <p>Allowed during upgrade: No</p>
set logging	<p>{enable disable}</p> <p>Options</p> <p>None</p>	<p>This command allows you to enable or disable logging.</p> <p>Command privilege level: 0</p> <p>Allowed during upgrade: Yes</p>

Table A-3 Set Commands (continued)



Command	Parameters	Description
set network	<p>dhcp eth0 {enable disable}</p> <p>Where</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> eth0 specifies Ethernet interface 0. <p>The system asks whether you want to continue to execute this command.</p> <div>  <p>Warning If you continue, this command causes the system to restart. Cisco also recommends that you restart all nodes whenever any IP address gets changed.</p> </div> <p>Options</p> <p>None</p>	<p>This command enables or disables DHCP for Ethernet interface 0.</p> <p>Command privilege level: 1</p> <p>Allowed during upgrade: No</p>
set network	<p>dns {primary secondary} ip-address</p> <p>Where</p> <p><i>ip-address</i> represents the IP address of the primary or secondary DNS server.</p> <p>The system asks whether you want to continue to execute this command.</p> <div>  <p>Warning If you continue, this command causes a temporary loss of network connectivity.</p> </div> <p>Options</p> <p>None</p>	<p>This command sets the IP address for the primary or secondary DNS server.</p> <p>Command privilege level: 1</p> <p>Allowed during upgrade: No</p>
set network	<p>dns options [timeout seconds] [attempts number] [rotate]</p> <p>Where</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> timeout sets the DNS request timeout. attempts sets the number of times to attempt a DNS request before quitting. rotate causes the system to rotate among the configured DNS servers, distributing the load. <i>seconds</i> specifies the DNS timeout period, in seconds. <i>number</i> specifies the number of attempts. <p>Options</p> <p>None</p>	<p>This command sets DNS options.</p> <p>Command privilege level: 0</p> <p>Allowed during upgrade: Yes</p>

Table A-3 Set Commands (continued)



Command	Parameters	Description
set network	<p>domain <i>domain-name</i></p> <p>Where</p> <p><i>domain-name</i> represents the system domain that you want to assign.</p> <p>The system asks whether you want to continue to execute this command.</p> <div>  <p>Warning If you continue, this command causes a temporary loss of network connectivity.</p> </div> <p>Options</p> <p>None</p>	<p>This command sets the domain name for the system.</p> <p>Command privilege level: 1</p> <p>Allowed during upgrade: No</p>
set network	<p>failover { enable disable }</p> <p>Where</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> enable enables Network Fault Tolerance. disable disables Network Fault Tolerance. <p>Options</p> <p>None</p>	<p>This command enables and disables Network Fault Tolerance.</p> <p>Command privilege level: 1</p> <p>Allowed during upgrade: No</p>
set network	<p>gateway <i>ip-address</i></p> <p>Where</p> <p><i>ip-address</i> represents the IP address of the network gateway that you want to assign.</p> <p>The system asks whether you want to continue to execute this command.</p> <div>  <p>Warning If you continue, this command causes the system to restart.</p> </div> <p>Options</p> <p>None</p>	<p>This command enables you to configure the IP address of the network gateway.</p> <p>Command privilege level: 1</p> <p>Allowed during upgrade: No</p>

Table A-3 Set Commands (continued)



Command	Parameters	Description
set network	<p>ip eth0 <i>ip-address ip-mask</i></p> <p>Where</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> eth0 specifies Ethernet interface 0. <i>ip-address</i> represents the IP address that you want assign. <i>ip-mask</i> represents the IP mask that you want to assign. <p>The system asks whether you want to continue to execute this command.</p> <div>  <p>Warning If you continue, this command causes the system to restart.</p> </div> <p>Options None</p>	<p>This command sets the IP address for Ethernet interface 0.</p> <p>Command privilege level: 1</p> <p>Allowed during upgrade: No</p>
set network	<p>nic eth0 [auto en dis] [speed 10 100] [duplex half full]</p> <p>Where</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> eth0 specifies Ethernet interface 0. auto specifies whether auto negotiation gets enabled or disabled. speed specifies whether the speed of the Ethernet connection: 10 or 100 Mbps. duplex specifies half-duplex or full-duplex. <p>The system asks whether you want to continue to execute this command.</p> <p>Note You can enable only one active NIC at a time.</p> <div>  <p>Warning If you continue, this command causes a temporary loss of network connections while the NIC gets reset.</p> </div> <p>Options None</p>	<p>This command sets the properties of the Network Interface Card (NIC).</p> <p>Command privilege level: 1</p> <p>Allowed during upgrade: No</p>
set network	<p>status eth0 {up down}</p> <p>Where</p> <p>eth0 specifies Ethernet interface 0.</p> <p>Options None</p>	<p>This command sets the status of Ethernet 0 to up or down.</p> <p>Command privilege level: 1</p> <p>Allowed during upgrade: No</p>

Table A-3 Set Commands (continued)


Command	Parameters	Description
set output	<p>{ enable disable }</p> <p>Options None</p>	<p>This command allows you to enable or disable the operating system output.</p> <p>Command privilege level: 0</p> <p>Allowed during upgrade: Yes</p>
set password	<p>{ admin security }</p> <p>The systems prompts you for the old and new passwords.</p> <p>Note The password must contain at least six characters, and the system checks it for strength.</p>	<p>This command allows you to change the administrator and security passwords.</p> <p>Command privilege level: 1</p> <p>Allowed during upgrade: No</p>
set smtp	<p><i>hostname</i></p> <p>Where <i>hostname</i> represents the SMTP server name.</p> <p>Options None</p>	<p>This command sets the SMTP server hostname.</p> <p>Command privilege level: 0</p> <p>Allowed during upgrade: No</p>
set timezone	<p><i>timezone</i></p> <p>Note Enter enough characters to uniquely identify the new time zone. Be aware that the time-zone name is case-sensitive.</p> <div>  <p>Caution You must restart the system after you change the time zone.</p> </div> <p>Options None</p>	<p>This command lets you change the system time zone.</p> <p>Command privilege level: 0</p> <p>Allowed during upgrade: No</p> <p>Example: Set the time zone to Pacific time</p> <pre>set timezone Pac</pre>

Table A-3 Set Commands (continued)

Command	Parameters	Description
set trace	<p> enable Error <i>tname</i> enable Special <i>tname</i> enable State_Transition <i>tname</i> enable Significant <i>tname</i> enable Entry_exit <i>tname</i> enable Arbitrary <i>tname</i> enable Detailed <i>tname</i> disable <i>tname</i> </p> <p>Where</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>tname</i> represents the task for which you want to enable or disable traces. • enable Error sets task trace settings to the error level. • enable Special sets task trace settings to the special level. • enable State_Transition sets task trace settings to the state transition level. • enable Significant sets task trace settings to the significant level. • enable Entry_exit sets task trace settings to the entry_exit level. • enable Arbitrary sets task trace settings to the arbitrary level. • enable Detailed sets task trace settings to the detailed level. • disable unsets the task trace settings. <p>Options</p> <p>None</p>	<p>This command sets trace activity for the the specified task.</p> <p>Command privilege level: 1</p> <p>Allowed during upgrade: No</p>

Table A-3 Set Commands (continued)

Command	Parameters	Description
set web-security	<p><i>orgunit orgname locality state country</i></p> <p>Where</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>orgunit</i> represents the organizational unit. • <i>orgname</i> represents the organizational name. • <i>locality</i> represents the organization's location. • <i>state</i> represents the organization's state. • <i>country</i> represents the organization's country. <p>Options</p> <p>None</p>	<p>This command sets the web security certificate information for the operating system.</p> <p>Command privilege level: 0</p> <p>Allowed during upgrade: No</p>
set workingdir	<p>activelog <i>directory</i></p> <p>inactivelog <i>directory</i></p> <p>install <i>directory</i></p> <p>tftp <i>directory</i></p> <p>Where</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • activelog sets the working directory for active logs. • inactivelog set the working directory for inactive logs. • install sets the working directory for installation logs. • tftp sets the working directory for TFTP files. • <i>directory</i> represents the current working directory. <p>Options</p> <p>None</p>	<p>This command sets the working directory for active, inactive, and installation logs.</p> <p>Command privilege level: 0 for logs, 1 for TFTP</p> <p>Allowed during upgrade: Yes</p>

Unset Commands

The following table lists and explains the CLI Unset commands:

Table A-4 *Unset Commands*

Command	Parameters	Description
unset ipsec	policy { ALL <i>policy-name</i> } association <i>policy-name</i> { ALL <i>association-name</i> } Where <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>policy-name</i> represents the name of an IPsec policy. <i>association-name</i> represents the name of an IPsec association. Options None	This command allows you to disable IPsec policies and associations. Command privilege level: 1 Allowed during upgrade: No

Delete Commands

The following table lists and explains the CLI Delete commands:

Table A-5 *Delete Commands*


Command	Parameters	Description
delete account	<i>account-name</i> Where <i>account-name</i> represents the name of an administrator account. Options None	This command allows you to delete an administrator account. Command privilege level: 4 Allowed during upgrade: No
delete dns	<i>ip-address</i> Where <i>ip-address</i> represents the IP address of the DNS server you want to delete. The system asks whether you want to continue to execute this command. <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;">  <div> Warning If you continue, this command causes a temporary loss of network connectivity. </div> </div> Options None	This command allows you to delete the IP address for a DNS server. Command privilege level: 1 Allowed during upgrade: No

Table A-5 Delete Commands (continued)

Command	Parameters	Description
delete ipsec	policy { ALL <i>policy-name</i> } association <i>policy name</i> { ALL <i>association-name</i> } Where <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>policy-name</i> represents an IPsec policy. <i>association-name</i> represents an IPsec association. Options None	This command allows you to delete IPsec policies and associations. Command privilege level: 1 Allowed during upgrade: No
delete process	<i>process-id</i> [force terminate crash] Where <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>process-id</i> represents the process ID number. Options <ul style="list-style-type: none"> force—Tells the process to stop terminate—Tells the operating system to terminate the process crash—Crashes the process and produces a crash dump 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.	This command allows you to delete a particular process. Command privilege level: 1 Allowed during upgrade: Yes
delete smtp	None	This command allows you to delete the SMTP host. Command privilege level: 1 Allowed during upgrade: No

Utility Commands

The following table lists and explains the CLI Utility commands:

Table A-6 Utility Commands

Command	Parameters	Description
utils csa	disable The system disables CSA. Options None	This command stops Cisco Security Agent (CSA). Command privilege level: 1 Allowed during upgrade: No

Table A-6 Utility Commands (continued)


Command	Parameters	Description
utils csa	<p>enable</p> <p>The system prompts you to confirm that you want to enable CSA.</p> <div>  <p>Caution You must restart the system after you start CSA.</p> </div> <p>Options</p> <p>None</p>	<p>This command enables Cisco Security Agent (CSA).</p> <p>Command privilege level: 1</p> <p>Allowed during upgrade: No</p>
utils csa	<p>status</p> <p>The system indicates whether CSA is running or not.</p> <p>Options</p> <p>None</p>	<p>This command displays the current status of Cisco Security Agent (CSA).</p> <p>Command privilege level: 0</p> <p>Allowed during upgrade: No</p>
utils disaster_recovery	<p>backup tape <i>tapeid</i></p> <p>Where <i>tapeid</i> represents the ID of an available tape device.</p> <p>Options</p> <p>None</p>	<p>This command starts a backup job and stores the resulting tar file on tape.</p> <p>Command privilege level: 1</p> <p>Allowed during upgrade: No</p>
utils disaster_recovery	<p>backup network <i>path servername username</i></p> <p>Where</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>path</i> represents the location of the backup files on the remote server. <i>servername</i> represents the IP address or host name of the server where you stored the backup files. <i>username</i> represents the username that is needed to log in to the remote server. <p>Note The system prompts you to enter the password for the account on the remote server.</p> <p>Options</p> <p>None</p>	<p>This command starts a backup job and stores the resulting tar file on a remote server.</p> <p>Command privilege level: 1</p> <p>Allowed during upgrade: No</p>
utils disaster_recovery	<p>cancel_bakckup</p> <p>The system prompts you to confirm that you want to cancel the backup job.</p> <p>Options</p> <p>None</p>	<p>This command cancels the ongoing backup job.</p> <p>Command privilege level: 1</p> <p>Allowed during upgrade: No</p>

Table A-6 Utility Commands (continued)

Command	Parameters	Description
utils disaster_recovery	restore tape <i>server tarfilename tapeid</i> Where <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>server</i> specifies the hostname of the server that you want to restore. <i>tarfilename</i> specifies the name of the file to restore. <i>tapeid</i> specifies the name of the tape device from which to perform the restore job. Options None	This command starts a restore job and takes the backup tar file from tape. Command privilege level: 1 Allowed during upgrade: No
utils disaster_recovery	restore network <i>restore_server tarfilename path servername username</i> Where <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>restore_server</i> specifies the hostname of the server that you want to restore. <i>tarfilename</i> specifies the name of the file to restore. <i>path</i> represents the location of the backup files on the remote server. <i>servername</i> represents the IP address or host name of the server where you stored the backup files. <i>username</i> represents the username that is needed to log in to the remote server. Note The system prompts you to enter the password for the account on the remote server. Options None	This command starts a restore job and takes the backup tar file from a remote server. Command privilege level: 1 Allowed during upgrade: No
utils disaster_recovery	show_backupfiles network <i>path servername username</i> Where <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>path</i> represents the location of the backup files on the remote server. <i>servername</i> represents the IP address or host name of the server where you stored the backup files. <i>username</i> represents the username that is needed to log in to the remote server. Note The system prompts you to enter the password for the account on the remote server. Options None	This command displays information about the backup files that are stored on a remote server. Command privilege level: 1 Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Table A-6 Utility Commands (continued)

Command	Parameters	Description
utils disaster_recovery	show_bakcupfiles tape <i>tapeid</i> Where <i>tapeid</i> represents the ID of an available tape device. Options None	This command displays information about the backup files that are stored on a tape. Command privilege level: 1 Allowed during upgrade: Yes
utils disaster_recovery	show_registration <i>hostname</i> Where <i>hostname</i> specifies the server for which you want to display registration information. Options None	This command displays the registered features and components on the specified server. Command privilege level: 1 Allowed during upgrade: Yes
utils disaster_recovery	show_tapeid Options None	This command displays a list of tape device IDs. Command privilege level: 1 Allowed during upgrade: Yes
utils disaster_recovery	status <i>operation</i> Where <i>operation</i> specifies the name of the ongoing operation: backup or restore . Options None	This command displays the status of the current backup or restore job. Command privilege level: 1 Allowed during upgrade: Yes
utils netdump	client start <i>ip-address-of-netdump-server</i> client status client stop Where <ul style="list-style-type: none"> client start starts the netdump client. client status displays the status of the netdump client. client stop stops the netdump client. <i>ip-address-of-netdump-server</i> specifies the IP address of the netdump server to which the client will send diagnostic information. Options None	This command configures the netdump client. In the event of a kernel panic crash, the netdump client sends diagnostic information about the crash to a netdump server. Command privilege level: 0 Allowed during upgrade: No

Table A-6 Utility Commands (continued)

Command	Parameters	Description
utils netdump	server add-client <i>ip-address-of-netdump-client</i> server delete-client <i>ip-address-of-netdump-client</i> server list-clients server start server status server stop Where <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • server add-client adds a netdump client. • server delete-client deletes a netdump client. • server list-clients lists the clients that are registered with this netdump server. • server start starts the netdump server. • server status displays the status of the netdump server. • server stop stops the netdump server. • <i>ip-address-of-netdump-client</i> specifies the IP address of a netdump client. Options None	<p>This command configures the netdump server.</p> <p>In the event of a kernel panic crash, a netdump-enabled client system sends diagnostic information about the crash to the netdump server.</p> <p>netdump diagnostic information is stored in the following location on the netdump server: /var/log/active/crash/. The subdirectories whose names consist of a client IP address and a date contain netdump information.</p> <p>You can configure each Cisco Unified Communications Operating System server as both a netdump client and server.</p> <p>If the server is on another Cisco Unified Communications Operating System server, only the kernel panic trace signature is sent to the server; otherwise, an entire core dump gets sent.</p> <p>Command privilege level: 0</p> <p>Allowed during upgrade: No</p>
utils network	arp list [<i>host host</i>][<i>page</i>][<i>numeric</i>] arp set { <i>host</i> } { <i>address</i> } arp delete <i>host</i> Where <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • arp list lists the contents of the address resolution protocol table. • arp set sets an entry in the address resolution protocol table. • arp delete deletes an entry in the address resolution table. • <i>host</i> represents the host name or IP address of the host to add or delete to the table. • <i>address</i> represents the MAC address of the host to be added. Enter the MAC address in the following format: XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX. Options page —Displays the output one page at a time numeric —Displays hosts as dotted IP addresses	<p>This command lists, sets, or deletes Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) table entries.</p> <p>Command privilege level: 0</p> <p>Allowed during upgrade: Yes</p>

Table A-6 Utility Commands (continued)

Command	Parameters	Description
utils network	<p>capture eth0 [<i>page</i>] [<i>numeric</i>] [<i>file fname</i>] [<i>count num</i>] [<i>size bytes</i>] [<i>src addr</i>] [<i>dest addr</i>] [<i>port num</i>]</p> <p>Where</p> <p>eth0 specifies Ethernet interface 0.</p> <p>Options</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> page—Displays the output one page at a time <p>Note When you use the page or file options, the complete capture of all requested packets must occur before the command completes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> numeric—Displays hosts as dotted IP addresses file fname—Outputs the information to a file <p>Note The file option saves the information to platform/cli/fname.cap. The filename cannot contain the “.” character.</p> <p>count num—Sets a count of the number of packets to capture</p> <p>Note For screen output, the maximum count equals 1000, and, for file output, the maximum count equals 10,000.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> size bytes—Sets the number of bytes of the packet to capture <p>Note For screen output, the maximum number of bytes equals 128, for file output, the maximum of bytes can be any number or ALL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<p>This command captures IP packets on the specified Ethernet interface. You can display the packets on the screen or save them to a file. Line wrapping can occur in the output.</p> <p>Command privilege level: 0</p> <p>Allowed during upgrade: Yes</p>
utils network	<p>host hostname [<i>server server-name</i>] [<i>page</i>] [<i>detail</i>] [<i>srv</i>]</p> <p>Where</p> <p><i>hostname</i> represents the host name or IP address that you want to resolve.</p> <p>Options</p> <p><i>server-name</i>—Specifies an alternate domain name server</p> <p>page—Displays the output one screen at a time</p> <p>detail—Displays a detailed listing</p> <p>srv—Displays DNS SRV records.</p>	<p>This command resolves a host name to an address or an address to a host name.</p> <p>Command privilege level: 0</p> <p>Allowed during upgrade: Yes</p>

Table A-6 Utility Commands (continued)

Command	Parameters	Description
utils network	<p>ping <i>destination</i> [<i>count</i>]</p> <p>Where</p> <p><i>destination</i> represents the hostname or IP address of the server that you want to ping.</p> <p>Options</p> <p><i>count</i>—Specifies the number of times to ping the external server. The default count equals 4.</p>	<p>This command allows you to ping another server.</p> <p>Command privilege level: 0</p> <p>Allowed during upgrade: Yes</p>
utils network	<p>tracert <i>destination</i></p> <p>Where</p> <p><i>destination</i> represents the hostname or IP address of the server to which you want to send a trace.</p> <p>Options</p> <p>None</p>	<p>This command traces IP packets that are sent to a remote destination.</p> <p>Command privilege level: 0</p> <p>Allowed during upgrade: Yes</p>
utils ntp	{ status config }	<p>This command displays the NTP status or configuration.</p> <p>Command privilege level: 0</p> <p>Allowed during upgrade: Yes</p>
utils remote_account	<p>status</p> <p>enable</p> <p>disable</p> <p>create <i>username</i> <i>life</i></p> <p>Where</p> <p><i>username</i> specifies the name of the remote account. The username can contain only lowercase characters and must be more than six-characters long.</p> <p><i>life</i> specifies the life of the account in days. After the specified number of day, the account expires.</p> <p>Note You can have only one remote account that is enabled at a time.</p> <p>Options</p> <p>None</p>	<p>This command allows you to enable, disable, create, and check the status of a remote account.</p> <p>Note A remote account generates a pass phrase that allows Cisco Systems support personnel to get access to the system for the specified life of the account.</p> <p>Command privilege level: 1</p> <p>Allowed during upgrade: Yes</p> <p>Example</p> <pre>utils remote_account status</pre>
utils service	<p>list [page]</p> <p>Options</p> <p>page—Displays the output one page at a time</p>	<p>This command retrieves a list of all services and their status.</p> <p>Command privilege level: 0</p> <p>Allowed during upgrade: Yes</p>

Table A-6 Utility Commands (continued)

Command	Parameters	Description
utils service	start <i>service-name</i> stop <i>service-name</i> restart <i>service-name</i> Where <i>service-name</i> represents the name of the service that you want to stop or start the following services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • System NTP • System SSH • Service Manager • A Cisco DB • Cisco Tomcat • Cisco Database Layer Monitor • Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability Options None	This command stops, starts, or restarts a service. Command privilege level: 1 Allowed during upgrade: No
utils snmp	test Options None	This commands tests the SNMP host by sending sample alarms to local syslog, remote syslog, and SNMP trap. Command privilege level: 0 Allowed during upgrade: No
utils soap	realtimeservice test <i>remote-ip remote-https-user remote-https-password</i> Where <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>remote-ip</i> specifies the IP address of the server under test. • <i>remote-https-user</i> specifies a username with access to the SOAP API. • <i>remote-https-password</i> specifies the password for the account with SOAP API access. Options None	This command executes a number of test cases on the remote server. Command privilege level: 0 Allowed during upgrade: N
utils system	{restart shutdown switch-version} Note The system prompts you to confirm the action that you choose. The utils system shutdown command has a 5-minute timeout. If the system does not shut down within 5 minutes, the command gives you the option of doing a forced shutdown.	This command allows you to restart the system on the same partition, restart the system on the inactive partition, or shut down the system. Command privilege level: 1 Allowed during upgrade: No

Run Commands

The following table lists and explains the CLI Run commands:

Table A-7 Run Commands

Command	Parameters	Description
run sql	<i>sql_statement</i> Where sql_statement represents the SQL command to run. Options None	This command allows you to run an SQL command. Command privilege level: 1 Allowed during upgrade: No Example: Run an SQL command run sql select name from device