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clear counters interfaces

To clear interface counters, use the **clear counters interfaces** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

clear counters interfaces

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None. Interface counters are not cleared.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command when you have interface counters you want to clear, for example, the general debug counters. This command clears all counters, including statistics counters.

Examples

The following example illustrates the use of the **clear counters interfaces** command.

```
umg-1> enable
umg-1# clear counters interfaces
umg-1# show interfaces ide 0
IDE hd0 is up, line protocol is up
     0 reads, 0 bytes
     0 read errors
     0 write, 0 bytes
     0 write errors
umg-1#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear crashbuffer	Clears the kernel crash buffer.

clear crashbuffer

To clear the kernel crash buffer, use the **clear crashbuffer** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

clear crashbuffer

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None. Crash buffer is not cleared.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to clear the kernel crash buffer after the reasons for a crash are fully investigated.

Examples

The following example illustrates the use of the **clear crashbuffer** command.

```
umg-1 enable>
umg-1# clear crashbuffer
umg-1#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear counters interfaces	Clears the interface counters.

clear endpoint

To delete an autoregistered endpoint, use the **clear endpoint** command on the endpoint's primary messaging gateway in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

clear endpoint *location-id*

Syntax Description

location-id	Endpoint's location ID, system-wide unique identifier (max. 10 digits).

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

- After you have cleared an autoregistered endpoint, any messages it attempts to forward is rejected by Cisco UMG, although the endpoint does remain online.
- The endpoint is able to reregister after its registration period has expired unless you either block the endpoint or set up autoregistration for it on a different messaging gateway.
- If you want the endpoint to autoregister with a different messaging gateway, remember to change the primary messaging gateway configuration on the endpoint itself.
- The **clear endpoint** command triggers directory exchange with peer messaging gateways and other autoregistered endpoints.

Note To delete a manually provisioned endpoint, use the **no** form of the **endpoint** command.

Examples

The following example illustrates the use of the **clear endpoint** command.

```
umg-1> enable
umg-1# show endpoint local
A total of 5 local endpoint(s) have been found:

Location    Location          Endpoint     Primary     Secondary
ID          Prefix            Type         Gateway     Gateway
-----------------------------------------------------------------
33          408108            CUE          50000       59000
34          408109            CUE          50000
35          408110            CUE          50000
36          408111            CUE          50000
37          408112            CUE          50000
umg-1# clear endpoint 35
Clear all data associated with endpoint 35 [confirm]
 [OK]
umg-1# show endpoint local
A total of 4 local endpoint(s) have been found:

Location    Location          Endpoint     Primary     Secondary
```

```
ID          Prefix            Type         Gateway     Gateway
-------------------------------------------------------------------
33          408108            CUE          50000       59000
34          408109            CUE          50000
36          408111            CUE          50000
37          408112            CUE          50000
umg-1# show endpoint local 35
Local endpoint with location id 35 has not been found.
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
endpoint	Enters endpoint configuration mode to provision endpoints manually.
registration	Enters registration mode to configure autoregistration parameters for endpoints of the type Cisco Unity Express 3.1 and later versions.
show endpoint	Displays a list of endpoints or a specific endpoint.

commands (kron schedule)

To enter the interactive mode to create the command block for a kron job, use the **commands** command in Cisco UMG kron-schedule configuration mode. To remove the delimiter for the command block, use the **no** form of this command.

commands *delimiter*

no commands

delimiter	Specifies the symbol delimiter to be used to delimit the command names in the command block created for the kron job.

Defaults

No defaults.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG kron-schedule configuration

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You can schedule the execution of a block of CLI commands. Blocks of commands are entered interactively, using a symbol delimiter character to start and stop the execution. The execution of the block of commands begins in EXEC mode, but mode-changing commands are allowed in the command block.

The following limitations apply in Cisco UMG 8.0:

- The maximum size of the block of commands is 1024 characters, including new lines.
- Commands in the block cannot use the comma "," character or the delimiter character

  For example, if the delimiter character entered with the **commands** command is "#", you cannot use that symbol in the commands in the command block.
- Only system administrators can schedule the execution of blocks of commands.
- CLI commands are executed under system super-user privileges.
- Notification for the execution of these command blocks is not available. Error messages and results are available in log files only.

Caution Use caution when scheduling CLI commands. Interactive commands will cause the execution to hang. Some commands might cause system instability.

Examples

The following example enters the interactive command mode to enter a command block for a kron job using the percent character "%" as the delimiter:

```
umg-1(kron-schedule)# commands %
Enter CLI commands to be executed.  End with the character '%'.
Maximum text size is 1024 characters, it may not contain symbols '%' or ','

show ver
sh run
conf t
hostname aaa
%
umg-1(kron-schedule)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
description (kron schedule)	Configures a description for the kron job.
kron schedule	Creates a new kron schedule and enters kron-schedule configuration mode.
show kron schedules	Displays a list of kron jobs.
show kron schedule detail job	Displays details of a specific kron job.

continue

To take Cisco UMG from offline mode to online EXEC mode, use the **continue** command in Cisco UMG offline mode.

continue

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG offline

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command returns Cisco UMG to online mode, for example, after a backup or restore procedure.

Examples

The following example illustrates the use of the **continue** command as a step in the backup procedure:

```
umg# offline
!!!WARNING!!!: If you are going offline to do a backup, it is recommended that you save
the current running configuration using the 'write' command prior to going to the offline
state.
Putting the system offline will terminate all end user sessions.
Are you sure you want to go offline[n]?: y
umg(offline)# backup category all
umg(offline)# continue
umg#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
backup category	Identifies the data to be backed up and initiates the backup.
offline	Terminates message forwarding and directory exchange.
reload	Restarts the Cisco UMG system.
restore id	Initiates restoration of a backup file or of factory defaults.

copy ftp

To copy a new configuration from an FTP server to another Cisco UMG location, use the **copy ftp** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

copy ftp: {nvram:startup-config | running-config | startup-config | system:running-config }

Syntax Description

nvram:startup-config	Copies the new configuration to the NVRAM saved configuration.
running-config	Copies the new configuration to the current running configuration.
startup-config	Copies the new configuration to the startup configuration on the hard disk.
system:running-config	Copies the new configuration to the system configuration.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

When you copy from the FTP server, the **copy ftp** command becomes interactive and prompts you for the necessary information.

You may add a username and password to the server IP address if your server is not configured to accept anonymous FTP input. The format would be: *userid***:***password***@***ftp-server-address***/***directory*.

If you do not specify a *directory* value, the software uses the default FTP directory.

Note Depending on the specific TFTP server you are using, you might need to create a file with the same name on the TFTP server and verify that the file has the correct permissions before transferring the running configuration to the TFTP server.

Examples

The following example shows copying the configuration file named start from the FTP server in the default directory to the startup configuration in NVRAM:

```
umg# copy ftp: nvram:startup-config
Address or name or remote host? admin:messaging@192.0.2.24
Source filename? start
```

In the following example, the file named **start** in the FTP server configs directory is copied to the startup configuration:

```
umg# copy ftp: startup-config
!!!WARNING!!! This operation will overwrite your startup configuration.
Do you wish to continue[y]? y
Address or name or remote host? admin:messaging@192.0.2.24configs
Source filename? start
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
copy running-config	Copies the running configuration to another location.
copy tftp	Copies the startup configuration to another location.
erase startup-config	Deletes configuration data.
write	Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.

copy log

To copy the current logging information stored in the Cisco UMG database to an FTP server, use the **copy log** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

copy log {**install.log** | **dmesg** | **syslog.log** | **atrace.log** | **klog.log** | **debug_server.log** | **messages.log**}
url ftp://[*user-id:ftp-password@*]*ftp-server-address*[*/directory*]*/filename*

Syntax Description

install.log	Contains the latest install information.
dmesg	Contains boot up logs.
syslog.log	Contains system messages.
atrace.log	Contains messages generated by a trace command.
klog.log	The trace facility is a diagnostics facility that writes messages within a kernel buffer in memory.
debug_server.log	Contains messages generated by a debug command.
messages.log	Contains kernel messages and system messages but no trace messages.
user-id:ftp-password@	(Optional) Specifies the FTP username and password to access the FTP server. If no username and password are specified, the default username anonymous is used.
ftp-server-address	IP address of the FTP server.
/directory	(Optional) Directory where the log data file is stored on the FTP server. If no directory is specified, the default directory on the FTP server is used.
/filename	Filename for the log data on the FTP server.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

If you do not specify a *directory* value, the software uses the default FTP directory.

Examples

The following example shows copying the install log data to the default directory on the FTP server and saving the data in the file **installinfo**.

```
umg# copy log install.log url ftp://admin:umg@192.0.2.24/lnstallinfo
umg#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show log name	Displays the contents of a log file.

copy running-config

To copy the running configuration to another destination, use the **copy running-config** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

copy running-config {**ftp:** | *nvram:startup-config filename* | *startup-config* | **tftp:**}

Syntax Description

ftp:	Begins the FTP menu where you enter the FTP server IP address and destination filename to copy the running configuration to an FTP server.
nvram:startup-config filename	Copies the running configuration to the NVRAM saved configuration named *filename*.
startup-config	Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration on the hard disk named *filename*.
tftp:	Begins the TFTP menu where you enter the TFTP server IP address and destination filename to copy the running configuration to a TFTP server.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

When you copy to an FTP or TFTP server, the **copy running-config** command becomes interactive and prompts you for the necessary information. You may add a username and password to the server IP address if your server is not configured to accept anonymous FTP input. The format would be *userid***:***password@ftp-server-address/directory.* If you do not specify a *directory* value, the software uses the default FTP directory.

Note Depending on the specific TFTP server you are using, you might need to create a file with the same name on the TFTP server and verify that the file has the correct permissions before transferring the running configuration to the TFTP server.

Examples

In the following example, the running configuration is copied to the FTP server, which requires a username and password and has an IP address of 192.0.2.24. The running configuration is copied to the configs directory as file **saved_start**.

```
umg# copy running-config ftp:
Address or name of remote host? admin:messaging@192.0.2.24/configs
Source filename? saved_start
```

The following example shows the running configuration copied to the NVRAM saved configuration as filename **startup**:

```
umg# copy running-config nvram:startup-config startup
```

The following example shows the running configuration copied to the startup configuration as filename **start**:

```
umg# copy running-config startup-config start
```

The following example shows the running configuration copied to the TFTP server as filename **temp_start**:

```
umg# copy running-config tftp:
Address or name of remote host? 192.0.2.24
Source filename? temp_start
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
copy ftp	Copies network FTP data to another destination.
copy startup-config	Copies the startup configuration to another location.
copy tftp	Copies the TFTP data to another location.
erase startup-config	Deletes configuration data.
write	Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.

copy startup-config

To copy the startup configuration to another destination, use the **copy startup-config** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

copy startup-config {**ftp:** | **tftp:** }

Syntax Description

ftp:	Begins the FTP menu where you enter the FTP server IP address and destination filename to copy the startup configuration to an FTP server.
tftp:	Begins the TFTP menu where you enter the TFTP server IP address and destination filename to copy the startup configuration to a TFTP server.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

When you copy to an FTP or TFTP server, the **copy startup-config** command becomes interactive and prompts you for the necessary information. You may add a username and password to the server IP address if your server is not configured to accept anonymous FTP input. The format would be *userid***:***password@ftp-server-address/directory*. If you do not specify a *directory* value, the software uses the default FTP directory.

Note Depending on the specific TFTP server you are using, you might need to create a file with the same name on the TFTP server and verify that the file has the correct permissions before transferring the running configuration to the TFTP server.

Examples

In the following example, the startup configuration is copied to the FTP server, which requires a username and password and has an IP address of 192.0.2.24. The startup configuration is copied to the configs directory as file **saved_start**.

```
umg# copy startup-config ftp:
Address or name of remote host? admin:messaging@192.0.2.24/configs
Source filename? saved_start
```

The following example shows the startup configuration being copied to the TFTP server as filename **temp_start**:

```
umg# copy startup-config tftp:
Address or name of remote host? 192.0.2.24
Source filename? temp_start
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
copy ftp	Copies network FTP data to another destination.
copy running-config	Copies the running configuration to another location.
copy tftp	Copies the TFTP data to another location.
erase startup-config	Deletes configuration data.
write	Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.

copy tftp

To copy the network TFTP server information to another destination, use the **copy tftp** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

copy tftp: {**nvram:startup-config** | **running-config** | **startup-config** | **system:running-config**}

Syntax Description

nvram:startup-config	Destination location for the copy procedure is the NVRAM saved configuration. Begins the interactive menu where you enter the TFTP server IP address and destination filename.
running-config	Destination location for the copy procedure is the active configuration in flash memory. Begins the interactive menu where you enter the TFTP server IP address and destination filename.
startup-config	Destination location for the copy procedure is the startup configuration in flash memory. Begins the interactive menu where you enter the TFTP server IP address and destination filename.
system:running-config	Destination location for the copy procedure is the system configuration. Begins the interactive menu where you enter the TFTP server IP address and destination filename.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The **copy tftp** command is an interactive command and prompts you for the necessary information. You may add a username and password to the server IP address if your server is not configured to accept anonymous TFTP input. The format would be *userid***:***password@ftp-server-address/directory*. If you do not specify a *directory* value, the software uses the default TFTP directory.

Copying a startup configuration from the TFTP server to the startup configuration overwrites the startup configuration. Cisco UMG displays a warning that asks you to confirm the overwrite.

Note Depending on the specific TFTP server you are using, you might need to create a file with the same name on the TFTP server and verify that the file has the correct permissions before transferring the running configuration to the TFTP server.

Examples

The following example shows a TFTP server with the IP address 192.0.2.24. The TFTP server data in the source filename **start** is copied to the running configuration.

```
umg# copy tftp: running-config
Address or name of remote host? 192.0.2.24
Source filename? start
```

In the following example, the TFTP server has the IP address 192.0.2.24. The file **start** in directory configs on the TFTP server is copied to the startup configuration.

```
umg# copy tftp: startup-config
!!!WARNING!!! This operation will overwrite your startup configuration.
Do you wish to continue[y]? y
Address or name of remote host? 192.0.2.24/configs
Source filename? start
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
copy ftp	Copies network FTP server information to another location.
copy running-config	Copies the running configuration to another location.
copy startup-config	Copies the startup configuration to another location.
erase startup-config	Deletes configuration data.
write	Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.

crypto key default

To set a certificate and private key pair as the system default, use the **crypto key default** command in Cisco UMG configuration mode. To remove the system default designation from the certificate-key pair, use the **no** form of this command.

crypto key label *label-name* **default**

no **crypto key label** *label-name* **default**

Syntax Description

label *label-name*	The name of the certificate-private key pair to be set as the system default.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG configuration

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Setting the certificate-key pair allows applications such as integrated messaging to use the default certificate for SSL security without knowing the specific label name of the pair.

If several certificate-key pairs exist on the system and none of them are the system default, use this command to designate one of them as the system default.

To change the designation from one pair to another, remove the designation from the original pair using the no form of this command. Then assign the designation to the new pair.

The no form of this command does not delete the certificate or private key. The pair remains on the system but is no longer designated as the system default pair.

The system displays an error message if either of the certificate-key pairs does not exist.

Examples

The following example designates the certificate-private key pair with the label mainkey.ourcompany as the system default.

```
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# crypto key label mainkey.ourcompany default
umg-1(config)#
```

The following example changes the system default designation from certificate-key pair alphakey.myoffice to betakey.myoffice:

```
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# no crypto key label alphakey.myoffice default
umg-1(config)# crypto key label betakey.myoffice default
umg-1(config)# end
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
crypto key delete	Deletes a certificate-private key pair.
crypto key generate	Generates a certificate-private key pair.
crypto key import	Imports a certificate-private key pair from a console or server.
show crypto key	Displays information about generated certificates.

crypto key delete

To delete a certificate and private key pair from the system, use the **crypto key delete** command in Cisco UMG configuration mode. This command does not have a **no** or **default** form.

crypto key delete { all | label *label-name* }

Syntax Description

all	Deletes all certificate-private key pairs on the system.
label *label-name*	Deletes the specified certificate-private key pair.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG configuration

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

An error message appears if the specified certificate-private key pair does not exist.

Examples

The following example deletes the certificate and private key with the name mainkey.ourcompany.

```
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# crypto key delete label mainkey.ourcompany
umg-1(config)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
crypto key default	Designates a certificate-private key pair as the system default.
crypto key generate	Generates a certificate-private key pair.
crypto key import	Imports a certificate-private key pair from a console or server.
show crypto key	Displays information about generated certificates.

crypto key generate

To generate a self-signed certificate and private key, use the **crypto key generate** command in Cisco UMG configuration mode. This command does not have a **no** or **default** form.

crypto key generate [rsa {label *label-name* **| modulus** *modulus-size* **| default**]

Syntax Description

rsa	(Optional) Specifies the algorithm for public key encryption.
label *label-name*	(Optional) Assigns a name to the certificate-key pair.
modulus *modulus-size*	(Optional) Specifies the size of the modulus, which is the base number for generating a key. Valid values are 512 to 2048 and must be a multiple of 8.
default	(Optional) Assigns the generated certificate-key pair as the system default.

Command Default

The default encryption algorithm is ras.

The default label has the form *hostname.domainname*.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG configuration

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Integrated messaging requires a certificate and private key before SSL connections can be enabled. A certificate-key pair must be set as the system default.

If you do not select any keywords or do not specify a label, the system automatically generates a certificate-key pair with a name in the format *hostname.domainname*.

Cisco UMG supports only the rsa encryption algorithm.

Use the **crypto key generate** command or the **crypto key label default** command to set a certificate-key pair as the system default.

Examples

The following example designates the certificate-private key pair with the label mainkey.ourcompany as the system default.

```
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# crypto key generate label mainkey.ourcompany modulus 728 default
umg-1(config)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
crypto key default	Designates a certificate-private key pair as the system default.
crypto key delete	Deletes a certificate-private key pair.
crypto key import	Imports a certificate-private key pair from a console or server.
show crypto key	Displays information about generated certificates.

crypto key import

To import a certificate and private key from a console or remote server, use the **crypto key import** command in Cisco UMG configuration mode. This command does not have a **no** or **default** form. To delete a certificate and private key, use the **crypto key delete** command.

crypto key import rsa label *label-name* **{der url {ftp: | http: } | pem { terminal | url {ftp: | http: }} [default]**

Syntax Description

rsa	Specifies the algorithm for public key encryption.
label *label-name*	Assigns a name to the imported certificate-key pair.
der	Indicates the imported certificate is in the Distinguished Encoding Rules (DER) encoding format.
pem	Indicates the imported certificate is in the Privacy Enhanced Mail (PEM) encoding format.
terminal	Specifies the console as the source of the certificate and key. The system prompts you for more information. See the example below.
url { ftp: | http: }	Specifies a remote server as the source of the certificate and key. The system prompts you for more information. See the example below.
default	(Optional) Assigns the generated certificate-key pair as the system default.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG configuration

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The system displays an error message if the certificate-key pair does not exist.

If you import an incorrect certificate-key pair, delete the pair with the **crypto key delete** command and import the correct one.

Examples

The following example imports a certificate and private key from the console.

```
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# crypto key import rsa label newkey.ourcompany der terminal

Enter certificate...
End with a blank line or "quit" on a line by itself
Enter private key...
Private key passphrase?
End with a blank line or "quit" on a line by itself
quit
Import succeeded.
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
crypto key default	Designates a certificate-private key pair as the system default.
crypto key delete	Deletes a certificate-private key pair.
crypto key generate	Generates a certificate-private key pair.
show crypto key	Displays information about generated certificates.