



Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway Command Reference for 8.0 and Later Versions

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Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway Command Reference for 8.0 and Later Versions
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CONTENTS

Using Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway Software 1

Document Structure	1
Understanding Command Modes	2
Entering the Command Environment	4
Prerequisites	4
Summary Steps	4
Detailed Steps	4
Getting Help	5
Using the no and default Forms of Commands	5
Saving Configuration Changes	6
Identifying Supported Platforms	6
Using Cisco Feature Navigator	7
Obtaining Documentation and Submitting a Service Request	7
Technical Assistance	7

PART 1

Cisco UMG Commands Common to VPIM, SRSV, and E-SRST

A	11
aaa accounting enable	12
aaa accounting event	13
aaa accounting server remote	14
aaa authentication server remote	15
aaa policy system	16
address (aaa-accounting)	17
address (aaa-authentication)	19
authentication-order (aaa-policy)	21
authorization merge-attributes (aaa-policy)	22
B	23
backup	24
backup categories	26
backup category	27
backup schedule	29

- backup schedule disable all 31
- backup security enforced 32
- backup security key 33
- backup security protected 34
- backup server authenticate 35
- banner login 36

C 39

- clear counters interfaces 40
- clear crashbuffer 41
- clear endpoint 42
- commands (kron schedule) 44
- continue 46
- copy ftp 47
- copy log 49
- copy running-config 50
- copy startup-config 52
- copy tftp 54
- crypto key default 56
- crypto key delete 58
- crypto key generate 59
- crypto key import 61

D 63

- description (backup-schedule) 64
- description (kron schedule) 65
- disabled (backup-schedule) 66
- disabled (kron-schedule) 67
- domain 68

E 69

- erase startup-config 70

H 71

- hostname 72
- hostname (endpoint) 74

I	75	
	ip domain-name	76
	ip name-server	77
K	79	
	kron schedule	80
L	81	
	license clear	82
	license comment	83
	license install	84
	license modify priority	86
	license revoke	87
	license save	90
	log console	91
	log console monitor	92
	log server address	93
	log trace boot	95
	log trace buffer save	96
M	97	
	messaging-gateway secondary	98
N	101	
	ntp server	102
O	105	
	offline	106
P	107	
	prefix	108
	privilege	109
	privilege (list-manager edit)	110
R	113	
	reload	114
	repeat daily (backup-schedule)	116
	repeat daily (kron-schedule)	117
	repeat every (backup-schedule)	118
	repeat every (kron-schedule)	120

repeat monthly (backup-schedule) 122
repeat monthly (kron-schedule) 123
repeat once (backup-schedule) 124
repeat once (kron-schedule) 125
repeat weekly (backup-schedule) 126
repeat weekly (kron-schedule) 127
repeat yearly (backup-schedule) 128
repeat yearly (kron-schedule) 129
restore id 130
restore factory default 132

S 133

security ssh 135
security ssh knownhost 137
serial-number 139
show aaa accounting event 140
show aaa accounting service 141
show aaa policy 143
show backup 145
show backup history 146
show backup schedule detail job 148
show backup schedules 150
show backup server 151
show clock 153
show configuration 155
show crypto key 157
show hosts 158
show ip dns cache 159
show ip route 160
show kron schedules 161
show kron schedule detail job 162
show license agent 164
show license all 165
show license detail 167
show license evaluation 169
show license expiring 171

show license feature	173
show license file	175
show license in-use	177
show license permanent	179
show license statistics	180
show license status	182
show license status application	184
show license udi	185
show log name	186
show logging	189
show logs	191
show memory	192
show ntp	194
show processes	197
show restore history	200
show running-config	202
show security ssh known-hosts	204
show software	205
show software directory	207
show startup-config	208
show statistics	210
show trace buffer	212
show trace store	214
show trace store-prev	216
shutdown	218
software download abort	219
software download clean	220
software download server	222
software download status	223
software download uninstall	224
software download upgrade	225
software install clean	227
software install downgrade	229
software install upgrade	231
software remove	232

start-date (backup-schedule) 233
start-date (kron-schedule) 234
stop-date (backup-schedule) 235
stop-date (kron-schedule) 236

T 237

trace 238

U 249

username 250

W 253

write 254

PART 2

VPIM Commands

B 257

block location-id 258

broadcast-id 260

broadcast location 262

D 265

ddr timeout 266

directory exchange endpoint request 267

directory exchange messaging-gateway request 268

directory exchange messaging-gateway send 269

E 271

endpoint 272

expiration 274

H 275

http external 276

L 277

license activate vpim nodes 278

list-manager 280

list number 282

list publish 284

M	287
member	288
N	291
name	292
nat location	293
ndr timeout	295
network default-route	296
network local messaging-gateway	297
network messaging-gateway	298
R	301
registration	302
S	305
show broadcast location	306
show ddr timeout	307
show endpoint	308
show license status application vpim	311
show list	312
show list privilege	314
show list tracking version	315
show messaging-gateway	316
show nat location	317
show ndr timeout	318
show network default-route	319
show registration	320
show spoken-name	322
show translation-rule	323
spoken-name	325
T	327
translation-rule	328
V	331
vpim external	332

L	335
license activate srst nodes	336
license activate srsv nodes	338
S	341
show license status application srst	342
show license status application srsv	343
show srsx alerts	344
show srsx branch-call-agent	345
show srsx branch-voicemail-server	346
show srsx central-call-agent	348
show srsx central-voicemail-server	350
show srsx provisioning-history	351
show srsx site	352
show srsx site-template	354
show srsx srsv-upload-history	356
show srsx system-settings	357

INDEX



Using Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway Software

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This chapter provides helpful tips for understanding and configuring Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) Release software using the command-line interface (CLI).

- [Document Structure, page 1](#)
- [Understanding Command Modes, page 2](#)
- [Entering the Command Environment, page 4](#)
- [Getting Help, page 5](#)
- [Using the no and default Forms of Commands, page 5](#)
- [Saving Configuration Changes, page 6](#)
- [Identifying Supported Platforms, page 6](#)
- [Obtaining Documentation and Submitting a Service Request, page 7](#)

Document Structure

This document is broken up into three parts:

- Commands that are common to the Voice Profile for Internet Mail (VPIM), Survivable Remote Site Voicemail (SRSV), and Enhanced Survivable Remote Site Telephony (E-SRST) components of the Cisco UMG. See [Cisco UMG Commands Common to VPIM, SRSV, and E-SRST, page 9](#).
- Commands that apply only to the VPIM component of the Cisco UMG. See [VPIM Commands, page 255](#).
- Commands that apply only to the SRSV and E-SRST components of the Cisco UMG. See [SRSV and E-SRST Commands, page 333](#).

Understanding Command Modes

The Cisco UMG CLI commands have a structure very similar to that of Cisco IOS CLI commands. However, the Cisco UMG CLI commands do not affect Cisco IOS configurations. After you have logged in to the Cisco UMG module, the command environment is no longer the Cisco IOS environment.

The Cisco UMG command environment is divided into two basic modes:

- **EXEC**—This is the mode that you are in after you log in to the Cisco UMG command environment. Some Cisco UMG EXEC commands only display or clear parameter values, stop or start the entire system, or start troubleshooting procedures. However, unlike Cisco IOS EXEC mode, Cisco UMG EXEC mode has a few commands that change parameter values. These changes are stored in the module's NV memory, rather than in the startup configuration, so that the system has some minimum information available if a catastrophic event, such as a power or disk failure, occurs.
- **Configuration**—This mode permits you to make system configuration changes, which are stored in the running configuration. If you later save the running configuration to the startup configuration, the changes made with the configuration commands are restored when you reboot the software.

Cisco UMG configuration mode has various subconfiguration levels. The global configuration mode changes the command environment from EXEC to configuration. You can modify many software parameters at this level. However, certain configuration commands change the environment to more specific configuration modes where modifications to the system are entered. For example, the **registration** command changes the environment from config to config-reg. At this point, you can enter or modify registration parameter values.

The commands available to you at any given time depend on the mode that you are currently in. Entering a question mark (?) at the CLI prompt displays a list of commands available for each command mode. The descriptions in this command reference indicate each command's environment mode.

[Table 1](#) describes how to access and exit various common command modes of the Cisco UMG software. It also shows examples of the prompts displayed for each mode.

Table 1 *Accessing and Exiting Command Modes*

Command Mode	Cisco UMG Release	Access Method	Prompt	Exit Method
Cisco UMG EXEC	1.0 and later	When the Cisco UMG software prompt appears, you can enter the enable command, but it is not necessary.	with enable: umg-1# without enable: umg-1>	Press CTRL-SHIFT-6 and then enter x .
Cisco UMG configuration	1.0 and later	From EXEC mode, use the configure terminal command.	umg-1(config)#	To return to EXEC mode from configuration mode, use the end or exit command.
Registration	1.0 and later	From Cisco UMG configuration mode, use the registration command.	umg-1(config-reg)#	To return to Cisco UMG configuration mode, use the end or exit command.
List manager	1.0 and later	From Cisco UMG configuration mode, use the list-manager command.	umg-1(listmgr)#	To return to Cisco UMG configuration mode, use the end or exit command.
List manager edit	1.0 and later	From Cisco UMG configuration mode, use the list number command.	umg-1(listmgr-edit)#	To return to Cisco UMG list manager mode, use the end or exit command.
NAT configuration	1.0 and later	From Cisco UMG configuration mode, use the nat location command.	umg-1(config-nat)#	To return to Cisco UMG configuration mode, use the end or exit command.
Endpoint configuration	1.0 and later	From Cisco UMG configuration mode, use the endpoint command.	umg-1(config-endpoint)#	To return to Cisco UMG configuration mode, use the end or exit command.
AAA accounting	8.0 and later	From Cisco UMG configuration mode, use the aaa accounting server remote command.	umg-1(aaa-accounting)#	To return to Cisco UMG configuration mode, use the end or exit command.
AAA accounting event	8.0 and later	From Cisco UMG configuration mode, use the aaa accounting event command.	umg-1(aaa-accounting-event)#	To return to Cisco UMG configuration mode, use the end or exit command.
AAA accounting policy	8.0 and later	From Cisco UMG configuration mode, use the aaa policy command.	umg-1(aaa-policy)#	To return to Cisco UMG configuration mode, use the end or exit command.
backup schedule	8.0 and later	From Cisco UMG configuration mode, use the backup schedule command.	umg-1(backup-schedule)#	To return to Cisco UMG configuration mode, use the end or exit command.
kron-schedule	8.0 and later	From Cisco UMG configuration mode, use the kron schedule command.	umg-1(kron-schedule)#	To return to Cisco UMG configuration mode, use the end or exit command.

Entering the Command Environment

- [Prerequisites, page 4](#)
- [Summary Steps, page 4](#)
- [Detailed Steps, page 4](#)

Prerequisites

The following information is required to enter the command environment:

- IP address of the router that contains the Cisco UMG module
- Username and password to log in to the router
- Slot number of the module

Summary Steps

1. Open a Telnet session.
2. **telnet** *ip-address*
3. Enter the username and password of the router.
4. On the NME-UMG and NME-UMG-EC, enter:
service-module integrated-Service-Engine slot/port session
On the SM-SRE-700-K9 and SM-SRE-900-K9, enter:
service-module sm slot/port session
5. Start configuration.

Detailed Steps

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	Open a Telnet session.	Use a Microsoft DOS window, a secure shell, or a software emulation tool such as Reflection.
Step 2	telnet <i>ip-address</i> Example: C:\> telnet 192.0.2.24	Specifies the IP address of the Cisco Unified Communications Manager router.
Step 3	Username: Password:	Enter your username and password for the router.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 4	<p>On the NME-UMG and NME-UMG-EC, enter:</p> <pre>service-module integrated-service-engine slot/port session</pre> <p>On the SM-SRE-700-K9 or SM-SRE-900-K9, enter:</p> <pre>service-module sm slot/port session</pre> <p>Example: Router# service-module integrated-service-engine 1/0 session</p>	<p>Enters the Cisco Unity Express command environment using the module located in the specified <i>slot</i> and <i>port</i>. The prompt changes to “se” with the IP address of the Cisco UMG module or the hostname you have assigned to it.</p> <p>Note If the message “Trying <i>ip-address slot/port</i> ... Connection refused by remote host” appears, enter the command service-module integrated service-engine slot/port session clear and try Step 4 again.</p>
Step 5	<p>Start configuration. You can enter enable.</p> <p>Example: umg-1# enable</p>	<p>Enters Cisco UMG EXEC mode. You are ready to begin the configuration tasks.</p>

Getting Help

Entering a question mark (?) at the CLI prompt displays a list of commands available for each command mode. You can also get a list of keywords and arguments associated with any command by using the context-sensitive help feature.

To get help specific to a command mode, a command, a keyword, or an argument, use one of the following commands:

Command	Purpose
help	Provides a brief description of the help system in any command mode.
<i>abbreviated-command-entry?</i>	Provides a list of commands that begin with a particular character string. (No space between command and question mark.)
<i>abbreviated-command-entry</i> <Tab>	Completes a partial command name.
?	Lists all commands available for a particular command mode.
<i>command ?</i>	Lists the keywords or arguments that you must enter next on the command line. (Space between command and question mark.)

Using the no and default Forms of Commands

Where available, use the **no** form of a command to disable a function. Use the command without the **no** keyword to reenable a disabled function or to enable a function that is disabled by default. The command reference entry for each command provides the complete syntax for the configuration commands and describes what the **no** form of a command does.

Configuration commands can also have a **default** form, which returns the command settings to the default values. In those cases where a command is disabled by default, using the **default** form has the same result as using the **no** form of the command. However, some commands are enabled by default and have variables set to certain default values. In these cases, the **default** form of the command enables the

command and sets the variables to their default values. Where available, the command reference entry describes the effect of the **default** form of a command if the command does not function the same way as the **no** form.

Saving Configuration Changes

Starting in Cisco UMG EXEC mode, use the following command to copy the running configuration in flash memory to another location:

```
copy running-config {ftp:user-id:password@ftp-server-address[/directory] | startup-config | tftp:tftp-server-address} filename
```

Keyword or Argument	Description
ftp:user-id:password@	Username and password for the FTP server. Include the colon (:) and the at sign (@) in your entry.
<i>ftp-server-address</i>	IP address of the FTP server.
<i>ldirectory</i>	(Optional) Directory on the FTP server where the copied file will reside. If you use it, precede the name with the forward slash (/).
startup-config	Startup configuration in flash memory.
tftp:tftp-server-address	IP address of the TFTP server.
<i>filename</i>	Name of the destination file that will contain the copied running configuration.

When you copy the running configuration to the startup configuration, enter the command on one line. In the following example, the running configuration is copied to the startup configuration as file start. In this instance, enter the command on a single line.

```
umg-1# copy running-config startup-config start
```

When you copy to the FTP or TFTP server, this command becomes interactive and prompts you for the information. You cannot enter the parameters on one line. The following example illustrates this process. In the following example, the running configuration is copied to the FTP server, which requires a username and password. The IP address of the FTP server is 192.0.2.24. The running configuration is copied to the configs directory as file saved_start.

```
umg-1# copy running-config ftp:  
Address or name of remote host? admin:voice@192.0.2.24/configs  
Source filename? saved_start
```

Identifying Supported Platforms

Cisco IOS software is packaged in feature sets consisting of software images that support specific platforms. Specific software images are required to support the Cisco UMG network module. The feature sets available for a specific platform depend on which Cisco IOS software images are included in a release. To identify the set of software images available in a specific release or to find out if a feature is available in a given Cisco IOS software image, see the following section.

Using Cisco Feature Navigator

Feature Navigator is a web-based tool that enables you to quickly determine which Cisco IOS software images support a particular set of features and which features are supported in a particular Cisco IOS image.

You can access Feature Navigator at the following URL: <http://tools.cisco.com/ITDIT/CFN/>

Obtaining Documentation and Submitting a Service Request

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

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

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

Technical Assistance

Description	Link
<p>The Cisco Support website provides extensive online resources, including documentation and tools for troubleshooting and resolving technical issues with Cisco products and technologies.</p> <p>To receive security and technical information about your products, you can subscribe to various services, such as the Product Alert Tool (accessed from Field Notices), the Cisco Technical Services Newsletter, and RSS Feeds.</p> <p>Access to most tools on the Cisco Support website requires a Cisco.com username and password.</p>	http://www.cisco.com/techsupport



PART 1

Cisco UMG Commands Common to VPIM, SRSV, and E-SRST



A

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aaa accounting enable
aaa accounting event
aaa accounting server remote
aaa authentication server remote
aaa policy system
address (aaa-accounting)
address (aaa-authentication)
authentication-order (aaa-policy)
authorization merge-attributes (aaa-policy)

aaa accounting enable

To enable or disable the recording of AAA accounting events, use the **aaa accounting enable** command in Cisco UMG configuration mode. Use the **no** or **default** form of this command to restore the default setting (AAA accounting is disabled).

aaa accounting enable

no aaa accounting enable

default aaa accounting enable

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default The recording of AAA accounting events is disabled.

Command Modes Cisco UMG configuration (config)

Command History	Cisco UMG Version	Modification
	8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines When accounting is disabled, no accounting records are generated, including records sent to the syslog. Therefore, all accounting data that is locally cached is discarded and new accounting events are not recorded.

Examples The following example disables AAA accounting:

```
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# default aaa accounting enable
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	aaa accounting event	Enters AAA accounting submode and configures event filtering for accounting packets.
	show aaa accounting event	Shows the AAA accounting events that are designated to be logged.

aaa accounting event

To enter AAA accounting event submode and configure event filtering for accounting packets, use the **aaa accounting event** command in Cisco UMG configuration mode.

aaa accounting event

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.
---------------------------	--

Command Default	None.
------------------------	-------

Command Modes	Cisco UMG configuration (config)
----------------------	----------------------------------

Command History	Cisco UMG Version	Modification
	8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	<p>In AAA accounting submode you can enable/disable the logging of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuration mode commands• EXEC mode commands• Failed login attempts• Login events• Logout events• System startup events• System shutdown events
-------------------------	--

Examples	<p>The following example shows how to enter AAA accounting submode:</p>
-----------------	---

```
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# aaa accounting event
umg-1(aaa-accounting-event)# login
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	aaa accounting enable	Enables the recording of AAA accounting events.
	aaa accounting event	Enters AAA accounting submode and configures event filtering for accounting packets.
	show aaa accounting event	Shows the AAA accounting events that are designated to be logged.

aaa accounting server remote

To enter AAA accounting submode and configure the AAA accounting server, use the **aaa accounting server remote** command in Cisco UMG configuration mode. Use the **no** or **default** form of this command to delete the AAA configuration.

aaa accounting server remote

no aaa accounting server remote

default aaa accounting server remote

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

No AAA accounting information is configured.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG configuration (config)

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

After using this command to enter AAA accounting submode, you can configure the following AAA accounting server properties:

- IP address or fully qualified domain name of the accounting server
- Maximum number of times an accounting request is retried before the accounting fails
- Number of seconds to wait before a request is considered to be unanswered

Examples

The following example sets the AAA accounting timeout to 10 seconds:

```
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# aaa accounting server remote
umg-1(aaa-accounting)# timeout 10
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show aaa accounting service	Shows the login information configured for the AAA accounting server.

aaa authentication server remote

To enter AAA authentication submode and configure the AAA authentication server, use the **aaa authentication server remote** command in Cisco UMG configuration mode. Use the **no** or **default** form of this command to delete the AAA configuration.

aaa authentication server remote

no aaa authentication server remote

default aaa authentication server remote

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

No AAA authentication information is configured.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG configuration (config)

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

After using this command to enter AAA authentication submode, you can configure the following AAA server authentication properties:

- IP address or fully qualified domain name of the authentication server
- Maximum number of times an authentication request is retried before the authentication fails
- Number of seconds to wait before a request is considered to be unanswered

Examples

The following example sets the AAA authentication timeout to 10 seconds:

```
umg-1# config t  
umg-1(config)# aaa authentication server remote  
umg-1(aaa-authentication)# timeout 10
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
address (aaa-authentication)	Sets the IP address or DNS hostname for AAA authentication server.

aaa policy system

To enter AAA policy submode and configure the system AAA policy, use the **aaa policy system** command in Cisco UMG configuration mode. Use the **no** form of this command to restore the commands in this submode to their default values.

aaa policy system

no aaa policy system

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

No AAA policy is configured.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG configuration (config)

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The AAA policy controls the behavior of authentication and authorization.

Examples

The following example sets the authorization merge attributes of the AAA policy:

```
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# aaa policy system
umg-1(aaa-policy)# authorization merge attributes
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show aaa policy	Shows the AAA policy settings.

address (aaa-accounting)

To define the access parameters for the AAA accounting server, use the **address** command in Cisco UMG AAA accounting configuration mode. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the server definition.

address *address* [**port** *port*] {**secret** *string* | **credentials hidden** *hidden*}

no address *address* [**port** *port*] {**secret** *string* | **credentials hidden** *hidden*}

Syntax Description

<i>address</i>	IP address or fully qualified domain name of the accounting server.
port <i>port</i>	(Optional) Port that will receive AAA accounting traffic. The default value is 1813.
secret <i>string</i>	Unencrypted shared secret used to access the server and encrypt sensitive information, such as the user's password. You must configure the secret on both the AAA server and Cisco UMG with the same value. RADIUS servers do not accept packets from clients that they do not share a secret with. You must enter the secret in clear text.
credentials hidden <i>hidden</i>	Encrypted shared secret used to access the server and encrypt sensitive information, such as the user's password. This secret is encrypted when displayed. You must configure the secret on both the AAA server and Cisco UMG with the same value. RADIUS servers do not accept packets from clients that they do not share a secret with.

Defaults

No AAA accounting server is configured.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG AAA accounting configuration (aaa-accounting)

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You can configure up to two server addresses to provide failover functionality when the first address is unreachable. This is done by entering this CLI multiple times for each server.

Examples

The following example configures an AAA accounting server with an IP address of 10.20.20.1:

```
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# aaa accounting server remote
umg-1(aaa-accounting)# address 10.20.20.1 secret "GixGRq8cUmGIZDg9c8oX9Enf
GWTYHfmPSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3x1k2B35j0nfGWTYHfmPSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3x1k2B35j0nfGWTYHfmPSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3x1k2B
35j0nfGWTYHfmP"
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	aaa accounting server remote	Enters aaa-accounting submode and configures the AAA accounting server.

address (aaa-authentication)

To define the access parameters for the AAA authentication server, use the **address** command in Cisco UMG AAA authentication configuration mode. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the server definition.

address *address* [**port** *port*] {**secret** *string* | **credentials hidden** *hidden*}

no address *address* [**port** *port*] {**secret** *string* | **credentials hidden** *hidden*}

Syntax Description	<i>address</i>	IP address or fully qualified domain name of the authentication server.
	port <i>port</i>	(Optional) Port that will receive AAA authentication traffic. The default value is 1812.
	secret <i>string</i>	Shared secret used to access the server and encrypt sensitive information, such as the user's password. You must configure the secret on both the AAA server and Cisco UMG with the same value. RADIUS servers do not accept packets from clients that they do not share a secret with. You must enter the secret in clear text.
	credentials hidden <i>hidden</i>	Encrypted shared secret used to access the server and encrypt sensitive information, such as the user's password. This secret is encrypted when displayed. You must configure the secret on both the AAA server and Cisco UMG with the same value. RADIUS servers do not accept packets from clients that they do not share a secret with.

Defaults No AAA authentication server is configured.

Command Modes Cisco UMG AAA authentication configuration (aaa-authentication)

Command History	Cisco UMG Version	Modification
	8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines You can configure up to two server addresses to provide failover functionality when the first address is unreachable. This is done by entering this CLI multiple times for each server. All servers configured with this CLI are assumed to have the same user database so authentication failover will not traverse this list of servers if a user is not successfully authenticated.

When you view the configuration of the AAA accounting server using the **show running-config** command or **show startup-config** command, the hidden credentials are not displayed in clear text.

Examples

The following example configures an AAA authentication server with an IP address of 10.20.20.1:

```
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# aaa authentication server remote
umg-1(aaa-authentication)# address 10.20.20.1 secret "GixGRq8cUmGIZDg9c8oX9Enf
GWTYHfmPSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3x1k2B35j0nfGWTYHfmPSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3x1k2B35j0nfGWTYHfmPSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3x1k2B
35j0nfGWTYHfmP"
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
aaa authentication server remote	Enters aaa-authentication submode and configures the AAA authentication server.

authentication-order (aaa-policy)

To specify the order in which to query the remote authentication servers and local authentication database, use the **authentication-order** command in Cisco UMG AAA policy configuration mode. Use the **no** or **default** form of this command to return the authentication order to “local only.”

authentication-order {remote [local] | local [remote]}

no authentication-order

default authentication-order

Syntax Description

remote	Query the remote authentication servers
local	Query the local authentication database

Defaults

Local authentication only (**authentication-order local**)

Command Modes

Cisco UMG AAA policy configuration (aaa-policy)

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You can configure any of the following modes of querying the remote authentication servers and local authentication database.

- Local authentication database only
- Local authentication database, then remote authentication servers
- Remote authentication servers only
- Remote authentication servers, then local authentication database

In any case, if an attribute exists only on the AAA server or locally, the attribute is selected and used.

Examples

The following example configures AAA to query the authentication servers only:

```
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# aaa policy system
umg-1(aaa-policy)# authentication-order remote
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
aaa policy system	Enters aaa-policy submode and configures the system AAA policy.
show aaa policy	Shows the AAA policy settings.

authorization merge-attributes (aaa-policy)

To specify whether the user attributes that are retrieved from an AAA server will be merged with attributes for the same username found in the local user database, use the **authorization merge-attributes** command in Cisco UMG AAA policy configuration mode. Use the **no** or **default** form of this command to restore the default value.

authorization merge-attributes

no authorization merge-attributes

default authorization merge-attributes

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

Default remote attributes are merged with local attributes.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG AAA policy configuration (aaa-policy)

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

When the merge-attributes feature is enabled and a user attribute list exists on both the AAA server and the local user database, the local and remote AAA server attribute lists are combined and duplicates are eliminated. If the same scalar user attribute is present on the AAA server and local user database, a merge is not possible and the attribute from the AAA server is selected.

When the merge-attributes feature is disabled, the user attributes from the AAA server are always selected over local user database attributes if the same attribute is defined for both locations.

In either case, if an attribute exists only on the AAA server or locally, the attribute is selected and used.

Examples

The following example enables the merge-attributes feature:

```
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# aaa policy system
umg-1(aaa-policy)# authorization merge attributes
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
aaa policy system	Enters aaa-policy submode and configures the system AAA policy.
show aaa policy	Shows the AAA policy settings.



B

Last Updated: November 17, 2010

backup

backup categories

backup category

backup schedule

backup schedule disable all

backup security enforced

backup security key

backup security protected

backup server authenticate

banner login

backup

To set the backup parameters, use the **backup** command in Cisco UMG configuration mode. To delete the number of revisions or the backup server URL, use the no form of this command.

backup { **revisions** *number* | **server url** *backup-ftp-url* **username** *backup-ftp-username* **password** *backup-ftp-password* }

no backup { **revisions** *number* | **server url** *backup-ftp-url* }

Syntax Description

revisions <i>number</i>	Number of revision files stored in the Cisco UMG database.
server url <i>backup-ftp-url</i>	URL of the FTP server to which the backup files will be saved.
username <i>backup-ftp-username</i>	Username needed to access the FTP server.
password <i>backup-ftp-password</i>	Password needed to access the FTP server.

Command Default

No backup server is set.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG configuration mode (config)

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Set these parameters before backing up any files.

Consider the amount of storage space that each backup file requires when setting the number of files to store. When the number is reached, the next backup file overwrites the oldest stored backup file.

The system automatically numbers and dates the backup files and identifies the revision number in a backupid field. Reference this backup ID value when restoring a file.

Performing different backup types at various times causes different backup IDs for data backups and configuration backups. For example, the last data backup ID might be 3 and the last configuration backup might be 4. Performing an all backup might result in a backup ID of 5 for both data and configuration. See the **backup category** command for information about different backup types.

Examples

The following example sets backups to be stored on an FTP server called “ftpinfrastructure” in the “umgbackups” directory, with the username of “ftpusername” and a password of “ftppassword”.

```
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# backup revisions 7
umg-1(config)# backup server url ftp://ftpinfrastructure/umgbackups username ftpusername
password ftppassword
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
backup category	Specifies the type of data to be backed up and initiates the backup process.
restore id	Restores a backup file.
show backup	Displays information about the server used to store backup files.
show backup history	Displays the success or failure of backup and restore procedures.
show backup server	Displays the details of the most recent backup files.

backup categories

To specify which categories of data to backup for scheduled backups, use the **backup categories** command in Cisco UMG scheduled backup configuration mode.

backup categories [**all**] [**configuration**] [**data**]

Syntax Description

all	Backup all categories of data.
configuration	Backup configuration data.
data	Backup data.

Command Default

None.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG scheduled backup configuration (backup-schedule)

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You can specify multiple categories of data. This command applies to scheduled backups only. To set categories for non-scheduled backups, see the [backup category](#) command.

Examples

The following example specifies that only configuration data will be backed up in the scheduled backup:

```
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# backup schedule
Your new JOB ID is 22
umg-1(backup-schedule)# backup categories configuration
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
backup schedule	Enters backup-schedule submode.
show backup schedule detail job	Shows details for the specified recurring scheduled backup job.

backup category

To specify the type of data to be backed up and initiate the backup process, use the **backup category** command in Cisco UMG offline-EXEC mode.

backup category { all | configuration | data }

Syntax Description

all	Backup file includes both configuration and data.
configuration	Includes the location ID of the current configuring Cisco UMG, messaging gateway peers, manually provisioned endpoints, registration credentials, and NAT settings.
data	Includes local dynamic endpoints, mailboxes, and System Distribution Lists (SDLs).

Command Default

All data is backed up.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG offline-EXEC (offline)

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines



Caution

This command indicates the content of the backup file to be saved to the FTP server.

We strongly discourage doing the **data only** type of backup and restore because of its potential to introduce inconsistency between configuration and data files.

The system assigns a backup ID to each backup, and it is this backup ID that you must reference when you restore a file. Use the **show backup history** command to locate the backup ID of the file you want to restore.

Offline mode terminates message forwarding and directory exchange. We recommend backing up at times when there is little or no messaging activity.

Cisco UMG 1.0 does not support scheduled backups. Scheduled backups are supported beginning with Cisco UMG 8.0.

Examples

The following examples illustrate the use of all three of the **backup category** commands:

```
umg-1# 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-1(offline)# backup category all
umg-1(offline)# continue
umg-1 en
umg-1#

umg-1# 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-1(offline)# backup category configuration
umg-1(offline)# continue
umg-1 en
umg-1#

umg-1# 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-1(offline)# backup category data
umg-1(offline)# continue
umg-1 en
umg-1#

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
backup	Specifies the number of backup files to store and the server to which they are to be saved.
continue	Enters online mode.
offline	Enters offline mode.
restore id	Restores a backup file.
show backup history	Displays detailed information about backed-up files.
show backup server	Displays detailed information about the backup server.
write	Writes to, erases, copies, or displays the running configuration.

backup schedule

To configure a one-time or recurring scheduled backup, use the **backup schedule** command in Cisco UMG configuration mode. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the configuration of the backup job.

backup schedule [*name*]

no backup schedule *name*

Syntax Description	<i>name</i>	(Optional) Specifies the name used to create, modify, or delete a scheduled backup job. It can be up to three characters long and include the characters A through Z, 0 through 9, underscore, and hyphen (-).
---------------------------	-------------	--

Command Default	None.
------------------------	-------

Command Modes	Cisco UMG EXEC mode
----------------------	---------------------

Command History	Cisco UMG Version	Modification
	8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	This command enters backup-schedule mode and enables you to configure one-time or recurring backup jobs.
	If you do not provide a name when you enter the command, one is automatically selected and displayed. If the maximum number of schedules reached and the system is unable to create the scheduled backup job using the specified parameters, an error message is display.
	To create a one time backup job, enter the time of day and the date as input.
	For recurring backup jobs, you can configure the jobs to repeat:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Every N days at a specific time• Every N weeks on specific day and time• Every N months on a specific day of the month and time• Every N years on a specific month
	You can also configure the following parameters for backup jobs:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• start date for recurring backup jobs• end date for recurring backup jobs

Examples

The following example configures a scheduled backup to occur every 7 days at 11:00pm:

```
umg-1# backup schedule
Your new JOB ID is 22
umg-1(backup-schedule)# repeat every 7 days at 23:00
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
repeat every (backup-schedule)	Specifies how often a recurring scheduled backup occurs.

backup schedule disable all

To disable all scheduled backups, use the **backup schedule disable all** command in Cisco Unified Message Gateway EXEC mode. Use the **no** form of this command to reenable all scheduled backups.

backup schedule disable all from *date to date*

no backup schedule disable all

Syntax Description	from <i>date</i>	Specifies the date from which all scheduled backups are disabled. The format is MM/DD/YYYY.
	until <i>date</i>	Specifies the date until which all scheduled backups are disabled. The format is MM/DD/YYYY.

Command Default	None.
-----------------	-------

Command Modes	Cisco Unified Message Gateway EXEC mode
---------------	---

Command History	Cisco UMG Version	Modification
	8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	The format for the date is month, day, and then year (for example: 05/302010).
------------------	--

Examples	The following example disables all scheduled backups from July 6, 2010 to July 8, 2010: <pre>umg-1# backup schedule disable all from 07/06/2010 to 07/08/2010</pre>
----------	--

Related Commands	Command	Description
	repeat every (backup-schedule)	Specifies how often a recurring scheduled backup occurs.

backup security enforced

To specify that only protected and untampered backup files can be restored, use the **backup security enforced** command in Cisco UMG configuration mode.

backup security enforced

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

All of the following types of backup files are restored:

- Unprotected (clear)
- Protected
- Untampered

Command Modes

Cisco UMG configuration

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Before you can use this command, you must generate a backup security key by using the **backup security key generate** command.

Use the **backup security enforced** command in Cisco UMG configuration mode to specify that only protected and untampered backup files can be restored. By default, the system also restores unprotected (clear) backup files as well, as protected backup files and untampered backup files.

Examples

The following example specifies that only protected and untampered backup files can be restored:

```
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# backup security enforced
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
backup security key	Creates or deletes the master key used for encrypting and signing the backup files.
backup security protected	Enables secure mode for backups.

backup security key

To create or delete the master key used for encrypting and signing the backup files, use the **backup security key** command in Cisco UMG configuration mode.

backup security key {generate | delete}

Syntax Description	generate	Creates a master key.
	delete	Deletes a master key.

Command Default No key is configured.

Command Modes Cisco UMG configuration

Command History	Cisco UMG Version	Modification
	8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use the **backup security key** command in Cisco UMG configuration mode to create or delete the master key used for encrypting and signing the backup files. When creating a backup security key, you are prompted to enter the password from which the key will be derived.

This command will not be saved in the startup configuration when you use the **write** command.

Examples

The following example creates a master key:

```
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# backup security key generate
Please enter the password from which the key will be derived: *****
```

The following example deletes a master key:

```
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# backup security key delete
You have a key with magic string cfbdbbee
Do you want to delete it [y/n]?:
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	backup security enforced	Specifies that only protected and untampered backup files can be restored.
	backup security protected	Enables secure mode for backups.

backup security protected

To enable secure mode for backups, use the **backup security protected** command in Cisco UMG configuration mode.

backup security protected

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

Backup files are stored in unprotected mode on the remote server.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG configuration

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Before using this command, you must generate backup security key by using the **backup security key generate** command.

Use the **backup security protected** command in Cisco UMG configuration mode to enable secure mode for backups. In secure mode, all backup files are protected using encryption and a signature.

Examples

The following example enables secure mode for backups:

```
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# backup security protected
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
backup security enforced	Specifies that only protected and untampered backup files can be restored.
backup security key	Creates or deletes the master key used for encrypting and signing the backup files.

backup server authenticate

To retrieve the fingerprint of the backup server's host key, use the **backup server authenticate** command in Cisco UMG configuration mode.

backup server authenticate

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default This command has no default value.

Command Modes Cisco UMG configuration

Command History	Cisco UMG Version	Modification
	8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use the **backup server authenticate** command in Cisco UMG configuration mode to retrieve the fingerprint of the backup server's host key. Before using this command, users must configure the backup server URL and the login credential. The backup server URL must start with "sftp://." After the fingerprint is retrieved from the backup server, the system prompts the user for confirmation.

If this command is accepted, the fingerprint is stored in the form of "backup server authenticate fingerprint *fingerprint-string*" in the running configuration. This command will not be saved in the startup configuration when you use the **write** command.

Examples The following example retrieves the fingerprint of the backup server's host key:

```
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# backup server authenticate
The fingerprint of host 10.30.30.100 (key type ssh-rsa) is:
    a5:3a:12:6d:e9:48:a3:34:be:8f:ee:50:30:e5:e6:c3
Do you want to accept it [y/n]?
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	security ssh	Configures the MD5 (Message-Digest algorithm 5) fingerprint of the SSH (Secure Shell) server's host key.
	show security ssh known-hosts	Displays a list of configured SSH (Secure Shell) servers and their fingerprints.

banner login

To configure the login banner, use the **banner login** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode. Use the **no** or **default** form of the command to remove the login banner.

banner login {*delimiter-char banner-content delimiter-char* | **append**}

no banner login

default banner login

Syntax Description

<i>delimiter-char</i>	Character that indicates the beginning and end of the banner text.
<i>banner-content</i>	Text content of the banner.
append	Appends additional text to the banner.

Command Default

No login banner is configured.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command configures a system wide login banner that is displayed to all users when they log in. This command requires a delimiter character that signals the end of banner content input. The delimiter character can be any printable character except ? and “. The delimiter character must not occur in the banner content or the banner input will be ended prematurely. The banner contains plain text (no special formatting) and can have up to 1944 characters (including new lines). You can enter multiline input as the banner content.

The banner command is a multi-line command. The banner-content can be one or more lines. You can include the following tokens in the banner-content to represent system settings.

token	Information displayed in the banner
\$(hostname)	Displays the hostname for the module.
\$(domain)	Displays the domain for the module.

If you enter a banner that exceeds the allowed length, the command stops accepting input, truncates the message at the maximum length, outputs an error message, and returns to global configuration.

Examples

The following example configures the banner login to “Welcome to *hostname*:”

```
umg-1# config t
umg-1 (config)# banner login %
Enter TEXT message. End with the character '%'.
    Welcome to $(hostname)%
umg-1 (config)# exit
```

The following example configures the banner login to “Welcome to *hostname.somewhere.com*, enjoy:”

```
umg-1# config t
umg-1 (config)# ip domain-name somewhere.com
umg-1 (config)# banner login @
Enter TEXT message. End with the character '@'.
Welcome to $(hostname).$(domain), enjoy!
@
umg-1 (config)# exit
```

The following example configures the banner login to:

```
-----
You have entered a restricted area.
Unauthorized access is prohibited.
-----

umg-1# config t
umg-1 (config)# banner login 1
Enter TEXT message. End with the character '1'.
-----
You have entered a restricted area.
Unauthorized access is prohibited.
-----
1
umg-1 (config)# exit
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
login pinless	Whether the console connection is subject to authentication or not.



C

Last Updated: November 17, 2010

[clear counters interfaces](#)
[clear crashbuffer](#)
[clear endpoint](#)
[commands \(kron schedule\)](#)
[continue](#)
[copy ftp](#)
[copy log](#)
[copy running-config](#)
[copy startup-config](#)
[copy tftp](#)
[crypto key default](#)
[crypto key delete](#)
[crypto key generate](#)
[crypto key import](#)

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	<p>The following example illustrates the use of the clear crashbuffer command.</p> <pre>umg-1 enable> umg-1# clear crashbuffer umg-1#</pre>
-----------------	---

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

<i>location-id</i>	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 ID	Location Prefix	Endpoint Type	Primary Gateway	Secondary 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 ID	Location Prefix	Endpoint Type	Primary Gateway	Secondary Gateway
33	408108	CUE	50000	59000
34	408109	CUE	50000	
36	408111	CUE	50000	
37	408112	CUE	50000	

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

<i>delimiter</i>	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.
<i>user-id:ftp-password@</i>	(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.
<i>ftp-server-address</i>	IP address of the FTP server.
<i>/directory</i>	(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.
<i>/filename</i>	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/installinfo
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:** | *nvrām: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.
<i>nvrām:startup-config filename</i>	Copies the running configuration to the NVRAM saved configuration named <i>filename</i> .
<i>startup-config</i>	Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration on the hard disk named <i>filename</i> .
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 <i>label-name</i>	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 <i>label-name</i>	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 <i>label-name</i>	(Optional) Assigns a name to the certificate-key pair.
modulus <i>modulus-size</i>	(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 **rsa**.

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 <i>label-name</i>		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.



D

Last Updated: November 17, 2010

[description \(backup-schedule\)](#)

[description \(kron schedule\)](#)

[disabled \(backup-schedule\)](#)

[disabled \(kron-schedule\)](#)

[domain](#)

description (backup-schedule)

To configure a description for a scheduled backup job, use the **description** command in Cisco Unity Express scheduled backup configuration mode. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the description for the backup job.

description *"text"*

no description *"text"*

Syntax Description

<i>"text"</i>	Describes the scheduled backup job.
---------------	-------------------------------------

Command Default

None.

Command Modes

Cisco Unity Express scheduled backup configuration (config-sched)

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The text of the description must be enclosed in quotes.

The maximum length of the description is 64 characters. If a longer description is entered, it is truncated and a message is displayed indicating that truncation occurred.

Examples

The following example configures a description for a daily scheduled backup:

```
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# backup schedule 22
umg-1(backup-schedule)# description "daily midnight backup"
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
backup schedule	Enters commands enters backup-schedule submode.

description (kron schedule)

To configure the description of the kron schedule, use the **description** command in Cisco Unity Express kron schedule configuration mode. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the description for the kron job.

description *“text”*

no description

Syntax Description	<i>“text”</i>	Describes the kron job.
---------------------------	---------------	-------------------------

Defaults	None.
-----------------	-------

Command Modes	Cisco UMG kron schedule configuration
----------------------	---------------------------------------

Command History	Cisco UMG Version	Modification
	8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	The text of the description must be enclosed in quotes.
	The maximum length of the description is 64 characters. If a longer description is entered, it is truncated and a message is displayed indicating that truncation occurred.

Examples	The following example configures the description of the kron schedule to “monday”:
-----------------	--

```
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# kron schedule kron1234
umg-1(kron-schedule)# description monday
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	commands (kron schedule)	Enters the interactive mode to create the command block for a 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.

disabled (backup-schedule)

To configure a period time for the scheduled backup activity to be temporarily disabled, use the **disabled** command in Cisco Unity Express backup-schedule configuration mode. To remove the configured period of time to temporarily disable the backup, use the **no** form of this command.

disabled from *date to date*

no disabled from *date to date*

Syntax Description	from <i>date</i>	Specifies the date from which the backup activity is temporarily disabled. The format is MM/DD/YYYY.
	until <i>date</i>	Specifies the date until which the backup activity is temporarily disabled. The format is MM/DD/YYYY.

Defaults No default.

Command Modes Cisco UMG backup-schedule configuration

Command History	Cisco UMG Version	Modification
	8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines The format for the date is month, day, and then year (for example: 05/30/2010).

Examples The following example specifies to disable the scheduled backup from October 2, 2010 to October 6, 2010.

```
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# backup schedule name 22
umg-1(backup-schedule)# disabled from 10/02/2010 to 10/06/2010
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	backup schedule	Enters backup-schedule configuration mode.

disabled (kron-schedule)

To configure a period time for the scheduled kron job to be temporarily disabled, use the **disabled** command in Cisco Unity Express kron-schedule configuration mode. To remove the configured period of time to temporarily disable the kron job, use the **no** form of this command.

disabled from *date to date*

no disabled from *date to date*

Syntax Description	from <i>date</i>	Specifies the date from which the kron job is temporarily disabled. The format is MM/DD/YYYY.
	until <i>date</i>	Specifies the date until which the kron job is temporarily disabled. The format is MM/DD/YYYY.

Defaults	No default.
----------	-------------

Command Modes	Cisco UMG kron-schedule configuration
---------------	---------------------------------------

Command History	Cisco UMG Version	Modification
	8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	The format for the date is month, day, and then year (for example: 05/302010).
------------------	--

Examples	The following example specifies to disable the scheduled kron job from October 2, 2010 to October 6, 2010:
----------	--

```
umg-1# kron schedule krj1
umg-1(kron-schedule)# disabled from 10/02/2010 to 10/06/2010
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	kron schedule	Enters kron-schedule configuration mode.

domain

To provision the domain name of an endpoint to Cisco UMG, use the **domain** command in Cisco UMG endpoint configuration mode. To clear this configuration, use the **no** form of this command or precede the command with **default**, as in **default domain**.

domain *domain*

no domain

Syntax Description

<i>domain</i>	Domain name of the endpoint, for example, sj.mycompany.com.
---------------	---

Command Default

The default domain name is none.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG endpoint configuration (config-endpoint)

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

When you configure a domain for an endpoint, Cisco UMG does an MX lookup on the domain provided and uses those host addresses.

Examples

The following example shows how the domain name is set as part of the process of provisioning an endpoint to Cisco UMG:

```
umg-1> enable
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# endpoint 12345 unity
umg-1(config-endpoint)# domain sj.mycompany.com
umg-1(config-endpoint)# prefix 408902
umg-1(config-endpoint)# hostname unity-408
umg-1(config-endpoint)# end
umg-1(config)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
endpoint	Enters the endpoint configuration mode to provision endpoints manually.
hostname (endpoint)	Specifies the hostname of an endpoint you are provisioning manually.
prefix	Sets the phone number prefix of an endpoint.



E

Last Updated: November 17, 2010

erase startup-config

erase startup-config

To erase the startup configuration, use the **erase startup-config** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

erase startup-config

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following example deletes the startup configuration from non-volatile memory:

```
umg-1# erase startup-config
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
write	Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.



H

Last Updated: November 17, 2010

hostname

hostname (endpoint)

hostname

To specify the hostname of the current messaging gateway, use the **hostname** command in Cisco UMG configuration mode. To clear the configuration and revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

hostname *name*

no hostname *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Hostname for the current configuring Cisco UMG, not including the domain name.
-------------	--

Command Default

Messaging gateway's IP address. The default hostname is none.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG configuration mode (config).

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Do not include the domain name when setting the hostname value.

Cisco UMG uses the hostname value in the module prompt.

If you use the **no** form of this command, the messaging gateway's hostname reverts to its IP address (preceded by "SE", which stands for "service-engine").

Examples

In the following example the hostname of the local messaging gateway with the IP address 10.0.0.0 is changed to umg-1 and then the default hostname is restored:

```
umg-1# config t
10-0-0-0(config)# hostname umg
umg-1(config)# no hostname
umg-1(config)#end
umg-1# show hosts
Hostname: se-10-0-0-0
Domain:      localdomain
umg-1#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
ip domain-name	Specifies the local messaging gateway's domain name and DNS servers.
network local messaging-gateway	Specifies the location ID of the local Cisco UMG.

Command	Description
show hosts	Displays the hostname and domain of the current configuring messaging gateway.
show messaging-gateway	Displays any Cisco UMGs including the peer messaging gateways and the current configuring messaging gateway.

hostname (endpoint)

To specify the hostname of an endpoint you are provisioning manually, use the **hostname** command in Cisco UMG endpoint configuration mode.

hostname *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Either the hostname for the endpoint (not including the domain name) or the IP address.
-------------	---

Command Modes

Cisco UMG endpoint configuration mode (config-endpoint).

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Do not include the domain name when setting the hostname value.

Examples

The following example illustrates manual configuration of an endpoint, including setting its hostname:

```
umg-1> enable
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# endpoint 12345 unity
umg-1(config-endpoint)# prefix 408902
umg-1(config-endpoint)# hostname unity408
umg-1(config-endpoint)# end
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
broadcast-id	(Optional) Provisions a broadcast VPIM ID to local Cisco Unity Express 3.0 and earlier versions.
domain	Configures the endpoint's domain name.
endpoint	Enters endpoint configuration mode to manually provision endpoints.
prefix	Sets the endpoint's telephone number prefix.
serial-number	Configures a serial number for a Cisco Unity endpoint.



Last Updated: November 17, 2010

ip domain-name

ip name-server

ip domain-name

To specify the local messaging gateway's domain name, use the **ip domain-name** command in Cisco UMG configuration mode. To clear the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

ip domain-name *dns-server-domain-name*

no ip domain-name *company.com*

Syntax Description

<i>dns-server-domain-name</i>	Domain name for local Cisco UMG.
-------------------------------	----------------------------------

Command Modes

Cisco UMG configuration (config)

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following example illustrates the use of the **ip domain-name** command:

```
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# ip domain-name mycompany.com
umg-1(config)# ip name-server dns1.mycompany.com
umg-1(config)# end
umg-1# show hosts
Hostname:      umg-1
Domain:        mycompany.com
[...]
umg-1#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show hosts	Displays details for the current configuring messaging gateway.

ip name-server

To specify the local messaging gateway's domain name server, use the **ip name-server** command in Cisco UMG configuration mode. To clear the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

ip name-server *a.b.c.d*

no ip name-server *a.b.c.d*

Syntax Description	<i>a.b.c.d</i>	Domain name server for local Cisco UMG.
---------------------------	----------------	---

Command Modes	Cisco UMG configuration (config)
----------------------	----------------------------------

Command History	Cisco UMG Version	Modification
	1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	A domain name server is optional unless you have Avaya Interchange, in which case it is mandatory for failover support.
	Cisco UMG supports up to four domain name servers.

Examples	The following example illustrates the use of the ip name-server command:
-----------------	---

```
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# ip domain-name mycompany.com
umg-1(config)# ip name-server dns1.mycompany.com
umg-1(config)# end
umg-1# show hosts
Hostname:      umg-1
Domain:       mycompany.com
[...]
umg-1#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show hosts	Displays details for the current configuring messaging gateway.
	show messaging-gateway	Displays all Cisco UMGs including the peer messaging gateways and the current configuring messaging gateway.



K

Last Updated: November 17, 2010

[kron schedule](#)

kron schedule

To create a new kron schedule and enter kron schedule configuration mode, use the **kron schedule** command in Cisco Unity Express configuration mode. To delete the kron schedule, use the **no** form of this command.

kron schedule [*name*]

no kron schedule [*name*]

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	(Optional) Defines the name of the kron schedule.
-------------	---

Defaults

None.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC mode

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

If a defined name is not entered, then the format of the schedule name is assigned as kronNNNN with the N representing a numerical value.

Examples

The following example defines a kron schedule named “kron1234”:

```
umg-1# kron schedule kron1234
umg-1 (kron-schedule) #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
commands (kron schedule)	Enters the interactive mode to create the command block for a kron job.
description (kron schedule)	Configures a description for the kron job.
show kron schedules	Displays a list of kron jobs.
show kron schedule detail job	Displays details of a specific kron job.



L

Last Updated: November 17, 2010

[license clear](#)

[license comment](#)

[license install](#)

[license modify priority](#)

[license revoke](#)

[license save](#)

[log console](#)

[log console monitor](#)

[log server address](#)

[log trace boot](#)

[log trace buffer save](#)

license clear

To remove one or more licenses information from your device, use the **license clear feature** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

license clear *feature name*

Syntax Description	<i>feature name</i>	Specifies the feature name.
---------------------------	---------------------	-----------------------------

Command Default	None.
------------------------	-------

Command Modes	Cisco UMG EXEC
----------------------	----------------

Command History	Cisco UMG Version	Modification
	8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	This command enables you to remove the license entry from your device.
-------------------------	--

Examples	The following example shows how to clear the license for a feature:
-----------------	---

```
umg-1# license clear SRSV
Feature: SRSV
  1 License Type: Evaluation
    License State: Active, Not in Use, EULA accepted
      Evaluation total period:  4 weeks  2 days
      Evaluation period left:   4 weeks  2 days
    License Addition: Additive
    License Count: 2
    Comment:
    Store Index: 4
    Store Name: Primary License Storage
```

```
Are you sure you want to clear? (yes/[no]): yes
```



Note

The application will evaluate the changes in the next reboot.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	license comment	Adds or deletes a comment for a specific license.
	license modify priority	Modifies the license priority information.

license comment

To add or delete a comment for a specific license, use the **license comment** command in Cisco UMG EXECmode.

license comment {**add** | **delete**} *feature-name* *comment-string*

Syntax Description

add	Adds the comment to the feature.
delete	Deletes the comment from the feature.
<i>feature-name</i>	Specifies the feature name.
<i>comment-string</i>	Specifies a text description of the comment string.

Command Default

None.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command enables you to add or delete comments for a specific license line. This can be done only for the installed licenses.

Examples

The following example adds a comment to the license:

```
umg-1# license comment add SRSV test
Feature: SRSV
  1 License Type: Evaluation
    License State: Active, Not in Use, EULA accept
      Evaluation total period:  4 weeks  2 days
      Evaluation period left:   4 weeks  2 days
    License Addition: Additive
    License Count: 2
    Comment:
    Store Index: 4
    Store Name: Primary License Storage

% Success: Adding comment "test" succeeded
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
license clear	Clears the license information from your system.
license modify priority	Modifies the license priority information.

license install

To install the licenses, use the license install command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

license install *URL*

Syntax Description	<i>URL</i>	Specifies the URL of the license file. FTP/TFTP are the supported protocol.
---------------------------	------------	---

Command Modes	Cisco UMG EXEC
----------------------	----------------

Command History	Cisco UMG Version	Modification
	1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	This command enables you to install the license stored in a license file.
-------------------------	---

Examples The following example shows how to display warning messages on the console:

```
umg-1# license install ftp://192.1.1.53/lic/nme-159/nme-159.lic
Installing...Feature:VMIVR-IVR-SESS...Successful:Supported

License Note:

Application will evaluate this change upon next reload

Installing...Feature:VMIVR-VM-MBX...Successful:Supported

License Note:

Application will evaluate this change upon next reload

Installing...Feature:TCV-USER...Successful:Supported

License Note:

Application will evaluate this change upon next reload

Installing...Feature:VMIVR-PORT...Successful:Supported

License Note:

Application will evaluate this change upon next reload

4/4 licenses were successfully installed

0/4 licenses were existing licenses

0/4 licenses were failed to install
```

The installation process does not install duplicate licenses. The following message is displayed when duplicate licenses are detected:

```
Installing...Feature:xxx-xxx-xxx...Skipped:Duplicate
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
license clear	Clears the license information from your system.
license modify priority	Modifies the license priority information.
show license all	Displays the summary of all of the licenses installed.
show license detail	Displays the details of the installed license.

license modify priority

To modify the license priority information, use the **license modify priority** command in Cisco UMG EXECmode.

license modify priority *feature name* {**high** | **low**}

Syntax Description

<i>feature name</i>	Indicates the Cisco UMG license name. Valid values are srst , srsv or vpim .
high	Sets the license priority level to high.
low	Sets the license priority level to low.

Command Default

None.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command enables you to modify the license priority level. This command lists all the expiring licenses that are available for the specified feature and you can change the priority level to be the highest for the selected license.

Examples

The following example shows how to change the license priority level:

```
umg-1# license modify priority srsv high
Feature: TCV-USER
Index: 1      License type      : Evaluation
      Lock type      : Locked
      License Count   : 2
      License Priority: Low
```

```
Are you sure you want to modify priority? (yes/[no]): yes
```



Note

The application will evaluate the changes in the next reboot.

Related Commands

Command	Description
license revoke	Revokes the license.
license save	Saves the license and device credential information.
show license all	Displays the summary of all of the licenses installed.
show license detail	Displays the details of the installed license.

license revoke

To revoke the license, use the **license revoke** command in Cisco UMG EXECmode.

license revoke *URL URL*

Syntax Description	<i>URL</i>	Specifies the URL path for the permission ticket file.
	<i>URL</i>	Specifies the URL path for the destination to rehost ticket file

Command Default None.

Command Modes Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History	Cisco UMG Version	Modification
	8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command enables you to revoke the license. Rehost operation has multiple steps, which helps in moving a license from Source device (X) to a Target device (Y).

To revoke the license, perform the following steps:

1. To enable the revoke, obtain a permission ticket from the SWIFT portal and save it on the FTP (TFTP) server which is accessible to the module.
2. Enter the **license revoke** command, a grace period license is issued and accept the EULA for this grace license.
3. After the EULA is accepted, a Revocation ticket is generated as a result of the revoke operation.
4. To complete the Rehost operation, submit the Revocation ticket to the SWIFT portal to obtain a new license file that can be installed on a target device Y.

For example, permanent licenses of 225 count exist for MBX feature. Now permission ticket of 100 count is obtained from SWIFT to revoke 100 count out of 225 counts.

After installing the 225 count Grace (Extension) license, the remaining count of 125 count permanent license is installed as part of revoke operation.

Examples

The following example shows how to revoke the licenses:

```

umg-1# show license detail CUMG-SRST-NODE
Feature: CUMG-SRST-NODE          Period left: Life time
Index: 1          Feature: CUMG-SRST-NODE          Version: 1.0
      License Type: Permanent
      License State: Active, In Use
      License Count: 650 /600
      License Priority: Medium
      Store Index: 1
      Store Name: Primary License Storage
Index: 2          Feature: CUMG-SRST-NODE          Version: 1.0
      License Type: Evaluation
      License State: Inactive
      Evaluation total period: 8 weeks 4 days
      Evaluation period left: 6 weeks 0 day
      License Count: 1000 / 0
      License Priority: Low
      Store Index: 1
      Store Name: Evaluation License Storage

umg-1# license revoke ?
      URL          URL of the permission ticket

umg-1# license revoke ftp://10.xx.xx.195/LIC-FILES/VEGA/FHH12460003_1000-SRST-NODE.lic-PT?
      URL          URL destination for rehost ticket

umg-1# license revoke ftp://10.xx.xx.195/LIC-FILES/VEGA/FHH12460003_1000-SRST-NODE.lic-PT
ftp://10.1.1.1/permissionticketfile-100MBX
Following Permanent license(s) will be installed on this device
      Feature Name: 1000-SRST-NODE :Count = 125

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to any product feature being shutdown or terminated. By clicking the
"accept" button or typing "yes" you are indicating you have read and
agree to be bound by all the terms provided herein.

ACCEPT? [yes/no]: yes
License Note:
Application will evaluate this change upon next reload
Application will evaluate this change upon next reload

Rehost ticket saved ..... to ftp://10.1.1.1/permissionticketfile-1000-SRST-NODE

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
license save	Saves the license and device credential information.
license install	Installs the license on your system.
show license all	Displays the summary of all the licenses installed.
show license detail	Displays the details of the installed license.

license save

To save a copy of the all the licenses installed, use the **license save** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

license save {**credential** | **URL**} *URL*

Syntax Description

credential	Saves the device credential information.
URL	Defines the URL destination path for the license file.
<i>URL</i>	Defines the URL destination path for saving the device credential information.

Command Default

None.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The command enables you to saves a copy of the all the licenses installed in the license storage to a specified file. These licenses include all node locked licenses which are installed on a device and it does not include the evaluation licenses

Examples

The following example shows how to save the license installed on your device:

```
umg-1# license save credential ftp://anonymous:guest@10.86.26.195/NME-Credential
Device credential saved ..... to ftp://anonymous:guest@10.86.26.195/NME-Credential
```

```
umg-1# license save ftp://anonymous:guest@10.86.26.195/License-Copy
license lines saved ..... to ftp://anonymous:guest@10.86.26.195/License-Copy
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
license revoke	Revokes the license.
license clear	Clears the license information from your system.
show license all	Displays a summary of all of the licenses installed.
show license detail	Displays the details of the installed license.

log console

To configure the types of messages to be displayed on the console, use the **log console** command in Cisco UMG configuration mode. To turn off message display, use the **no** form of this command.

log console { errors | info | notice | warning }

no log console { errors | info | notice | warning }

Syntax Description

errors	Error messages, severity 3
info	Information messages, severity 6
notice	Notices, severity 5
warning	Warning messages, severity 4

Command Default

Only fatal error messages are displayed.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG configuration (config)

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command has the same function as the **trace** command.

The messages on the console display are also saved in the messages.log file. You can use these messages for debugging.

Examples

The following example shows how to display warning messages on the console:

```
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# log console warning
umg-1(config)# end
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
log console monitor	Enables log monitor events for debugging.
log server address	Specifies an external server for saving log messages.
log trace boot	Saves the trace configuration on rebooting.
show logging	Displays console logging options.
show logs	Displays the logs.

log console monitor

To enable log monitor events for debugging, use the **log console monitor** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode. To turn off log monitor events, use the **no** form of this command.

log console monitor *{module {entity {activity}}}*

no log console monitor

Syntax Description

<i>module</i>	Trace module values. Can be any combination of the values listed in Table 28 on page 238 . Entering all gives information for all the modules.
<i>entity</i>	Entity values. Each module has one or more entity values associated with it. Can be any combination of the values for that particular module. See Table 28 on page 238 . Entering all gives information for all the entities.
<i>activity</i>	Activity values. Each entity has one or more activity values associated with it. Can be any combination of the values for that particular entity. See Table 28 on page 238 . Entering all gives information for all the activities.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following example illustrates the use of one of the **log console monitor** options:

```
umg-1# log console monitor umg registration 4
umg-1
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
trace	Configures the types of messages to be displayed on the console.

log server address

To specify a remote server for saving log messages, use the **log server address** command in Cisco UMG configuration mode. To delete the log server, use the **no** form of this command.

log server address *a.b.c.d*

no log server address *a.b.c.d*

Syntax Description	<i>a.b.c.d</i>	IP address hostname of the remote syslog server.
--------------------	----------------	--

Defaults	No external log server is configured. The local hard disk is used for saving log messages.
----------	--

Command Modes	Cisco UMG configuration (config)
---------------	----------------------------------

Command History	Cisco UMG Version	Modification
	1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	To achieve flexibility in viewing and printing system messages when troubleshooting, copy to a server the messages.log file that is stored on the hard disk of the Cisco UMG network module.
------------------	--

Examples	The following example illustrates the configuration of a remote syslog server:
----------	--

```
umg-1(config)# log server address 192.0.2.24
umg-1(config)# exit
umg-1# show running-config
Generating configuration:
...
log server address 192.0.2.24
...
umg-1#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	log console	Configures the types of messages to be displayed on the console.
	log console monitor	Displays system messages on the console.
	log trace boot	Saves the trace configuration on rebooting.
	log trace buffer save	Saves the current trace information.
	show log name	Displays a particular log.
	show logging	Shows the types of messages that are displayed on the console

Command	Description
show logs	Shows the existing log files on the Cisco UMG.
show running-config	Displays the running configuration, including the IP address or hostname of the remote syslog server.

log trace boot

To save the trace settings, use the **log trace boot** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

log trace boot

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

The trace configuration is lost on reboot because tracing is CPU-intensive.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Before you reboot Cisco UMG, use the **log trace boot** command to save the trace configuration.

Examples

The following example illustrates the **log trace boot** command:

```
umg-1# log trace boot
umg-1#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show log name	Displays a particular log.
show logging	Shows the types of messages that are displayed on the console.
show logs	Shows the existing log files on the Cisco UMG.
show trace buffer	Displays trace information.
show trace store-prev	Displays a list of events from the atrace.log.prev file.

log trace buffer save

To save the current trace information, use the **log trace buffer save** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

log trace buffer save

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Current trace information stored in the memory buffer can be saved to a file. The file created with the **log trace buffer save** command is atrace_save.log.

Examples

The following example illustrates the **log trace buffer save** command:

```
umg-1# log trace buffer save
umg-1
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
log trace boot	Saves the trace configuration on rebooting.
show log name	Displays a particular log.
show logging	Shows the types of messages that are displayed on the console.
show logs	Shows the existing log files on the Cisco UMG.
show trace buffer	Displays trace information.
show trace store-prev	Displays a list of events from the atrace.log.prev file.



M

Last Updated: November 17, 2010

[messaging-gateway secondary](#)

messaging-gateway secondary

To specify a secondary messaging gateway, use the **messaging-gateway secondary** command in Cisco UMG endpoint configuration mode.

messaging-gateway secondary *location-id*

Syntax Description	<i>location-id</i>	Location ID of the secondary messaging gateway (range: 1-10 digits).
--------------------	--------------------	--

Command Default The default secondary messaging gateway is none.

Command Modes Cisco UMG endpoint configuration (config-endpoint)

Command History	Cisco UMG Version	Modification
	1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to provide failover support for <Abbreviation>Cisco Unity Express (all supported versions) and Cisco Unity endpoints.



Note Avaya Interchange endpoints rely on a DNS server for failover support.

Examples The following example illustrates the use of the **messaging-gateway secondary** command.

```
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# endpoint 5000 cue
umg-1(config-endpoint)# messaging-gateway secondary 20000
umg-1(config-endpoint)# end
umg-1(config)# end
umg-1# show endpoint local
A total of 1 local endpoint(s) have been found:
```

Location ID	Location Prefix	Endpoint Type	Endpoint Status	Primary Gateway	Secondary Gateway
40000		CUE	Offline	57000	50000

```
umg-1#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	endpoint	Enters endpoint configuration mode to provision endpoints manually.
	show endpoint	Displays endpoint details.
	show messaging-gateway	Displays details for any or all messaging gateways in the system.



N

Last Updated: November 17, 2010

ntp server

ntp server

To synchronize the clocks in the Cisco UMG system by specifying an NTP server, use the **ntp server** command in Cisco UMG configuration mode. To delete the Cisco UMG router IP address and the NTP server name, use the **no** form of this command.

ntp server {*hostname* | *ip-address*} [**prefer**]

no ntp server {*hostname* | *ip-address*}

Syntax Description

<i>hostname</i>	Hostname of the NTP server.
<i>ip-address</i>	IP address of the NTP server.
prefer	(Optional) Marks the server as preferred.

Command Default

IP address of Cisco UMG.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG configuration

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the timing functions for your Cisco UMG system.

The **prefer** option indicates that the specified server is chosen for synchronization from among a set of correctly operating hosts.



Caution

The **no ntp server** command deletes the Cisco UMG router IP address and also the NTP server name. Use this command with caution because it can disrupt communication.

Examples

The following example assigns the server with address 192.168.10.0 as the NTP server:

```
umg-1# enable
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# ntp server 192.168.10.0 prefer
```

The following example assigns the server main_ntp as the NTP server:

```
umg-1# enable
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# ntp server main_ntp
```


Related Commands

Command	Description
show clock	Displays clock statistics.
show ntp	Displays NTP server statistics.



0

Last Updated: November 17, 2010

offline

offline

To enter offline administration mode, use the **offline** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

offline

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Before you start a backup, we recommend that you save the current running configuration by using the **write** command first.

Backup and restore procedures require that you halt messaging activity before the procedures begin. The **offline** command terminates all message forwarding. Consider scheduling this procedure when call traffic is lightest.

The **offline** command does not start the backup or restore procedure. Use the **backup** and **restore** commands to initiate those procedures.

This command blocks any incoming messages. All outstanding messages are stored. They will be processed when the system goes online again.

Examples

The following example illustrates the use of the **offline** command:

```
umg-1# enable
umg-1# 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-1(offline)# continue
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
backup category	Selects data to back up and initiates the backup process.
continue	Exits offline mode and returns to Cisco UMG EXEC mode.
restore id	Selects data to restore and initiates the restore process.
shutdown	Gracefully shuts down Cisco UMG.



P

Last Updated: November 17, 2010

prefix

privilege

privilege (list-manager edit)

prefix

To set the phone number prefix of an endpoint, use the **prefix** command in Cisco UMG endpoint configuration mode. To clear this configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

prefix *number*

no prefix *number*

Syntax Description

<i>number</i>	Phone number prefix for the endpoint.
---------------	---------------------------------------

Command Default

The default prefix is none.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG endpoint configuration (config-endpoint)

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

If you have multiple endpoints with the same prefix, you must use the **number-only** addendum to the **prefix** command to specify the range of extensions handled by the endpoint you are provisioning. All endpoints sharing a prefix must use this addendum; in other words, you cannot have endpoint 1 with just prefix 1, and endpoint 2 with prefix 1 plus a range of extensions.

Examples

The following example shows how the prefix is set as part of the process of manually adding an endpoint to the messaging gateway network:

```
umg-1(config)# endpoint 12345 unity
umg-1(config-endpoint)# hostname unity.mycompany.com
umg-1(config-endpoint)# serialnumber 12345
umg-1(config-endpoint)# prefix 408902
umg-1(config-endpoint)# end
umg-1(config)# end
umg-1# show endpoint local 12345
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
endpoint	Enters endpoint configuration mode in order to provision endpoints manually.
show endpoint	Displays a list of the endpoints in the system and their details or a specific endpoint's details.

privilege

To add and configure a new privilege or define the properties of an existing privilege, use the **privilege** command in Cisco UMG configuration mode. Use the **no** version to remove the privilege.

privilege *privilege-name* [**description** *string* | **operation** *operation-name* | **include** *privilege-name2*]

no privilege *privilege-name*

Syntax Description

<i>privilege-name</i>	Label used to identify and configure a new privilege.
description <i>string</i>	(Optional) Add a description for the privilege. The description appears in the output of the show privilege detail and show privileges commands.
operation <i>operation-name</i>	(Optional) Associate an operation to the privilege.
include <i>privilege-name 2</i>	(Optional) Include, or nest, another privilege into this privilege.

Defaults

If no new privileges are defined, only predefined privileges are available. Unless otherwise specified, the default for new privileges is that they have no operation associated with them, no text description, and no second privilege is nested within them.

Command Modes

Cisco Unity Express configuration (config)

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

If no new privileges are added, predefined privileges are used.

Examples

The following example enables authentication for the console:

```
umg-1# config t  
umg-1(config)# privilege sales_vp operation security.configuration
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show operations	Shows all operations.
show privileges	Shows all system privileges.

privilege (list-manager edit)

To configure an authorized sender to a system distribution list (SDL), use the **privilege** command in Cisco UMG edit list manager mode. To revoke the privilege, use the **no** form of the command.

privilege *authorized-sender*

no privilege *authorized-sender*

Syntax Description

<i>authorized-sender</i>	The mailbox number of the authorized sender.
--------------------------	--

Command Default

No privilege is configured.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG list manager edit (listmgr-edit)

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

No list members can receive messages from an SDL until you configure an authorized sender for it. You must create members for an SDL so that they can receive the messages published by the authorized sender.

Examples

The following example illustrates the use of the **privilege** command to create an authorized sender for the 1234 list:

```
umg-1# list-manager
umg-1(listmgr)# list number 1234
umg-1(listmgr-edit)# privilege 4505550111
umg-1(listmgr-edit)# end
umg-1#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
list-manager	Enters list manager mode in order to create, edit, or publish SDLs.
list number	Enters list manager edit mode in order to configure an SDL in detail.
list publish	Publishes one or more SDLs to peer messaging gateways.
member	Assigns members to an SDL.
name	Assigns a name to an SDL.
show list	Displays a list of the SDLs that are configured and their details.

Command	Description
show list privilege	Displays the authorized sender to a specific SDL.
show list tracking version	Displays an SDL tracking version.



R

Last Updated: November 17, 2010

reload

repeat daily (backup-schedule)

repeat daily (kron-schedule)

repeat every (backup-schedule)

repeat every (kron-schedule)

repeat monthly (backup-schedule)

repeat monthly (kron-schedule)

repeat once (backup-schedule)

repeat once (kron-schedule)

repeat weekly (backup-schedule)

repeat weekly (kron-schedule)

repeat yearly (backup-schedule)

repeat yearly (kron-schedule)

restore factory default

restore id

reload

To reboot Cisco UMG, use the **reload** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode or offline mode.

reload [bootloader]

Syntax Description	bootloader	Warm boot to the bootloader prompt.
---------------------------	-------------------	-------------------------------------

Command Default	None
------------------------	------

Command Modes	Cisco UMG EXEC Cisco UMG offline
----------------------	-------------------------------------

Command History	Cisco UMG Version	Modification
	1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	<p>Use this command to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reboot Cisco UMG after a shutdown command. Activate the uploaded file information after a restore command or after changing certain configurations. <p>Cisco UMG is marked offline to all locally registered endpoints (that is, those for which the current messaging gateway is the primary messaging gateway) during the reboot process, and it will be necessary for them to reregister when the messaging gateway comes back online.</p>
-------------------------	--



Caution

Doing a reload causes any unsaved configuration data to be lost.

Examples	The following example illustrates the use of the reload command after a restore procedure:
-----------------	---

```
umg# offline
umg (offline)# restore id data3 category data
umg (offline)# reload
Reloading the system will terminate all end user sessions.
Doing a reload will cause any unsaved configuration data to be lost.
Are you sure you want to reload [y/n] : y
```

The following example illustrates the use of the **reload** command to do a warm boot.

```
umg-1# 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-1(offline)# reload ?
  <cr>
  bootloader
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
backup category	Backs up system and application data to a backup server.
continue	Exits offline mode and returns to Cisco UMG EXEC mode.
offline	Switches Cisco UMG to offline mode.
restore id	Restores backup files from the backup server.
shutdown	Shuts down Cisco UMG.

repeat daily (backup-schedule)

To configure a recurring scheduled backup to occur once every day, use the **repeat daily** command in Cisco UMG scheduled backup configuration mode. Use the **no** or **default** form of this command to remove the configuration of the backup job.

repeat daily at *time*

no repeat daily at *time*

Syntax Description	<i>time</i>	Specifies the time of day that the recurring scheduled backup job begins. Use 24-hour format.
---------------------------	-------------	---

Command Default	None.
------------------------	-------

Command Modes	Cisco UMG scheduled backup configuration (backup-schedule)
----------------------	--

Command History	Cisco UMG Version	Modification
	8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

When you enter a new **repeat daily** command, the previous scheduled daily backup is overwritten. You can also configure the following parameters for backup jobs:

- start date for recurring backup jobs
- end date for recurring backup jobs

Examples

The following example configures a scheduled backup to occur once every day at 11:00pm:

```
umg-1# schedule job 22
umg-1 (backup-schedule) # repeat daily at 23:00
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	backup schedule	Enters backup-schedule submode.

repeat daily (kron-schedule)

To configure a recurring kron job to occur once every day, use the **repeat daily** command in Cisco UMG kron-schedule configuration mode. There is no **no** form of this command.

repeat daily at *time*

Syntax Description	<i>time</i>	Specifies the time of day that the recurring kron job begins. Use 24-hour format.
--------------------	-------------	---

Command Default	None.
-----------------	-------

Command Modes	Cisco UMG kron-schedule configuration
---------------	---------------------------------------

Command History	Cisco UMG Version	Modification
	8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	<p>When you enter a new repeat daily command, the previous scheduled kron job is overwritten. You can also configure the following parameters for kron jobs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• start date for recurring kron jobs• end date for recurring kron jobs
------------------	---

Examples	<p>The following example configures a scheduled kron job to occur once every day at 11:00pm:</p> <pre>umg-1# kron job krj1 umg-1(kron-schedule)# repeat daily at 23:00</pre>
----------	--

Related Commands	Command	Description
	kron schedule	Enters kron-schedule configuration mode.
	show kron schedule detail job	Shows details for the specified recurring scheduled kron job.

repeat every (backup-schedule)

To specify how often a recurring scheduled backup occurs, use the **repeat every** command in Cisco UMG scheduled backup configuration mode. Use the **no** or **default** form of this command to remove the configuration of the backup job.

repeat every {*number days* | *number weeks on day* | *number months on day date* | *number years on month month*} **at time**

no repeat every {*number days* | *number weeks on day* | *number months on day date* | *number years on month month*} **at time**

Syntax Description

<i>number days</i>	Specifies the number of days between recurring scheduled backup jobs that the backup job is done.
<i>number weeks on day</i>	Specifies the number of weeks between recurring scheduled backup jobs and the day of the week that the backup is done.
<i>number months on day date</i>	Specifies the number of months between recurring scheduled backup jobs and the day of the month that the backup is done.
<i>number years on month month</i>	Specifies the number of years between recurring scheduled backup jobs and the month that the backup is done.
at time	Specifies the time of day that the recurring scheduled backup job begins. Use 24-hour format.

Command Default

None.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG scheduled backup configuration (backup-schedule)

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command enters backup-schedule mode and enables you to configure a recurring backup job that repeats:

- Every N days at a specific time
- Every N weeks on specific day and time
- Every N months on a specific day of the month and time
- Every N years on a specific month



Note

To configure a one-time backup job, use the **repeat once** command.

You can also configure the following parameters for backup jobs:

- start date for recurring backup jobs
- end date for recurring backup jobs

Examples

The following example configures a scheduled backup to occur every 7 days at 11:00pm:

```
umg-1# schedule job 22  
umg-1(backup-schedule)# repeat every 7 days at 23:00
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
backup schedule	Enters backup-schedule submode.

repeat every (kron-schedule)

To specify how often a recurring scheduled kron job occurs, use the **repeat every** command in Cisco UMG kron-schedule configuration mode. There is no **no** form of this command.

repeat every {*number days* | *number weeks on day* | *number months on day date* | *number years on month month*} **at time**

Syntax Description

<i>number days</i>	Specifies the number of days between recurring scheduled kron jobs that the backup job is done.
<i>number weeks on day</i>	Specifies the number of weeks between recurring scheduled kron jobs and the day of the week that the backup is done.
<i>number months on day date</i>	Specifies the number of months between recurring scheduled kron jobs and the day of the month that the backup is done.
<i>number years on month month</i>	Specifies the number of years between recurring scheduled kron jobs and the month that the backup is done.
at time	Specifies the time of day that the recurring scheduled kron job begins. Use 24-hour format.

Command Default

None.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG kron-schedule configuration

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command enables you to configure a recurring scheduled kron job that repeats:

- Every N days at a specific time
- Every N weeks on specific day and time
- Every N months on a specific day of the month and time
- Every N years on a specific month



Note

To configure a one-time kron job, use the **repeat once** command.

You can also configure the following parameters for kron jobs:

- start date for recurring kron jobs
- end date for recurring kron jobs

Examples

The following example configures a scheduled kron job to occur every 7 days at 11:00 pm:

```
umg-1# kron schedule krj1
umg-1(kron-schedule)# repeat every 7 days at 23:00
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
kron schedule	Enters kron-schedule configuration mode.
show kron schedule detail job	Shows details for the specified recurring scheduled kron job.

repeat monthly (backup-schedule)

To configure a recurring scheduled backup to occur once every month, use the **repeat monthly** command in Cisco UMG scheduled backup configuration mode. Use the **no** or **default** form of this command to remove the configuration of the backup job.

repeat monthly on day *date* **at** *time*

no repeat monthly on day *date* **at** *time*

Syntax Description

<i>date</i>	Specifies the day of the month that the backup is done.
<i>time</i>	Specifies the time of day that the recurring scheduled backup job begins. Use 24-hour format.

Command Default

None.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG scheduled backup configuration (backup-schedule)

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

When you enter a new **repeat monthly** command, the previous scheduled monthly backup is overwritten.

You can also configure the following parameters for backup jobs:

- start date for recurring backup jobs
- end date for recurring backup jobs

Examples

The following example configures a scheduled backup to occur once every month on the 23rd day at 11:00 pm:

```
umg-1# schedule job 22
umg-1 (backup-schedule) # repeat monthly on day 23 at 23:00
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
backup categories	Enters backup-schedule submode.

repeat monthly (kron-schedule)

To configure a recurring scheduled kron job to occur once every month, use the **repeat monthly** command in Cisco UMG kron-schedule configuration mode. There is no **no** form of this command.

repeat monthly on day *date* **at** *time*

Syntax Description

<i>date</i>	Specifies the day of the month that the kron job is done.
<i>time</i>	Specifies the time of day that the recurring scheduled kron job begins. Use 24-hour format.

Command Default

None.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG kron-schedule configuration

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

When you enter a new **repeat monthly** command, the previous scheduled kron job is overwritten. You can also configure the following parameters for kron jobs:

- start date for recurring kron jobs
- end date for recurring kron jobs

Examples

The following example configures a scheduled backup to occur once every month on the 23rd day at 11:00 pm:

```
umg-1# kron schedule krj1
umg-1(kron-schedule)# repeat monthly on day 23 at 23:00
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
kron schedule	Enters kron-schedule configuration mode.
show kron schedule detail job	Shows details for the specified recurring scheduled kron job.

repeat once (backup-schedule)

To specify that a scheduled backup occurs once, use the **schedule once** command in Cisco UMG scheduled backup configuration mode. Use the **no** or **default** form of this command to remove the configuration of the backup job.

repeat once on *date at time*

no repeat once on *date at time*

default repeat once on *date at time*

Syntax Description

<i>date</i>	Specifies the date that the recurring scheduled backup job begins.
<i>time</i>	Specifies the time of day that the recurring scheduled backup job begins. Use 24-hour format.

Command Default

None.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG scheduled backup configuration (backup-schedule)

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command enters backup-schedule mode and enables you to configure a one-time backup job.

Examples

The following example configures a one-time scheduled backup:

```
umg-1# schedule job 22
umg-1 (backup-schedule) # repeat once on October 10, 2009 at 22:20
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
backup schedule	Enters backup-schedule submode.

repeat once (kron-schedule)

To specify that a scheduled kron job occurs once, use the **schedule once** command in Cisco UMG kron-schedule configuration mode. There is no **no** form of this command.

repeat once on *date at time*

default repeat once on *date at time*

Syntax Description	<i>date</i>	Specifies the date that the recurring scheduled kron job is done.
	<i>time</i>	Specifies the time of day that the recurring scheduled kron job begins. Use 24-hour format.

Command Default	None.
------------------------	-------

Command Modes	Cisco UMG kron-schedule configuration
----------------------	---------------------------------------

Command History	Cisco UMG Version	Modification
	8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	This command enables you to configure a one-time scheduled kron job.
-------------------------	--

Examples	The following example configures a one-time scheduled kron job:
-----------------	---

```
umg-1# kron-schedule krj1  
umg-1(kron-schedule)# repeat once on October 10, 2009 at 22:20
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	kron schedule	Enters kron-schedule configuration mode.
	show kron schedule detail job	Shows details for the specified recurring scheduled kron job.

repeat weekly (backup-schedule)

To configure a recurring scheduled backup to occur once every week, use the **repeat weekly** command in Cisco UMG scheduled backup configuration mode. Use the **no** or **default** form of this command to remove the configuration of the backup job.

repeat weekly on *day* **at** *time*

no repeat weekly on *day* **at** *time*

Syntax Description	<i>day</i>	Specifies the day of the week that the backup is done.
	<i>time</i>	Specifies the time of day that the recurring scheduled backup job begins. Use 24-hour format.

Command Default	None.
------------------------	-------

Command Modes	Cisco UMG scheduled backup configuration (backup-schedule)
----------------------	--

Command History	Cisco UMG Version	Modification
	8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

When you enter a new **repeat weekly** command, the previous scheduled weekly backup is overwritten. You can also configure the following parameters for backup jobs:

- start date for recurring backup jobs
- end date for recurring backup jobs

Examples

The following example configures a scheduled backup to occur once every week on Tuesday at 11:00 pm:

```
umg-1# schedule job 22
umg-1 (backup-schedule) # repeat weekly on tuesday at 23:00
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	backup schedule	Enters backup-schedule submode.

repeat weekly (kron-schedule)

To configure a recurring scheduled kron job to occur once every week, use the **repeat weekly** command in Cisco UMG kron-schedule configuration mode. There is no **no** form of this command.

repeat weekly on *day* at *time*

Syntax Description	<i>day</i>	Specifies the day of the week that the backup is done.
	<i>time</i>	Specifies the time of day that the recurring scheduled backup job begins. Use 24-hour format.

Command Default	None.
-----------------	-------

Command Modes	Cisco UMG kron-schedule configuration
---------------	---------------------------------------

Command History	Cisco UMG Version	Modification
	8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	When you enter a new repeat weekly command, the previous scheduled weekly kron job is overwritten. You can also configure the following parameters for backup jobs:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• start date for recurring backup jobs• end date for recurring backup jobs

Examples	The following example configures a scheduled backup to occur once every week on Tuesday at 11:00 pm:
	<pre>umg-1# kron schedule krj1 umg-1(backup-schedule) # repeat weekly on tuesday at 23:00</pre>

Related Commands	Command	Description
	kron schedule	Enters kron-schedule configuration mode.
	show kron schedule detail job	Shows details for the specified recurring scheduled kron job.

repeat yearly (backup-schedule)

To configure a recurring scheduled backup to occur once every year, use the **repeat yearly** command in Cisco UMG scheduled backup configuration mode. Use the **no** or **default** form of this command to remove the configuration of the backup job.

repeat yearly on month *month* **on day** *day* **at time**

no repeat yearly on month *month* **on day** *day* **at time**

Syntax Description	<i>month</i>	Specifies the month that the backup is done.
	<i>day</i>	Specifies the day of the month the scheduled backup is done.
	<i>time</i>	Specifies the time of day that the recurring scheduled backup job begins. Use 24-hour format.

Command Default None.

Command Modes Cisco UMG scheduled backup configuration (backup-schedule)

Command History	Cisco UMG Version	Modification
	8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines When you enter a new **repeat yearly** command, the previous scheduled yearly backup is overwritten. You can also configure the following parameters for backup jobs:

- start date for recurring backup jobs
- end date for recurring backup jobs

Examples The following example configures a scheduled backup to occur once a year on February 28 at 11:00 pm

```
umg-1# schedule job 22
umg-1 (backup-schedule) # repeat yearly on month february on day 28 at 23:00
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	backup schedule	Enters backup-schedule submode.

repeat yearly (kron-schedule)

To configure a recurring scheduled kron job to occur once every year, use the **repeat yearly** command in Cisco UMG kron-schedule configuration mode. There is no **no** form of this command.

repeat yearly on month *month* **on day** *day* **at** *time*

Syntax Description

<i>month</i>	Specifies the month that the kron job is done.
<i>day</i>	Specifies the day of the month the kron job is done.
<i>time</i>	Specifies the time of day that the recurring scheduled kron job begins. Use 24-hour format.

Command Default

None.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG kron-schedule configuration

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

When you enter a new **repeat yearly** command, the previous scheduled yearly kron job is overwritten. You can also configure the following parameters for backup jobs:

- start date for recurring backup jobs
- end date for recurring backup jobs

Examples

The following example configures a scheduled kron job to occur once a year on February 28 at 11:00 pm:

```
umg-1# kron schedule krj1
umg-1(kron-schedule)# repeat yearly on month february on day 28 at 23:00
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
kron schedule	Enters kron-schedule configuration mode.
show kron schedule detail job	Shows details for the specified recurring scheduled kron job.

restore id

To restore a backup file or factory defaults, use the **restore** command in Cisco UMG offline mode.

restore id *backupid* **category** {**all** | **configuration** | **data**}

Syntax Description

<i>backupid</i>	Specifies the backup ID of the file to be restored.
category	Indicates that a data type must be specified.
all	A file of this type contains both configurations and data.
configuration	A file of this type contains local gateway ID, gateway peers, manually configured endpoints, credentials, and NAT settings.
data	A file of this type contains local dynamic endpoints, mailboxes and system distribution lists (SDLs).

Command Modes

Cisco UMG offline (offline)

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Offline mode terminates message forwarding and directory exchange. Consider restoring files when traffic is lightest.

Cisco UMG does not support scheduled restores.

After the restore procedure is complete, use the **reload** command to reset Cisco UMG so that the restored values take effect.

Use the **show backup server** command to locate the backup ID of the file to be restored. The **show backup server** command lists all available back copies on the remote backup server.

Examples

The following example restores the file with the backup ID all5, whose file type is “all”.

```
umg# enable
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)# restore id all5 category all
umg(offline)# reload
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
backup category	Specifies the type of data to be backed up and initiates the backup process.
backup	Specifies the maximum number of backup files to be stored at any time.

Command	Description
continue	Takes Cisco UMG from offline mode to online EXEC mode.
offline	Enters offline administration mode.
reload	Reboots Cisco UMG so that restored values take effect.
show backup	Displays backup utility configurations.
show backup history	Displays backup IDs and the status of backup procedures.
show backup server	Displays the details of the most recent backup files.

restore factory default

To restore the system to the factory defaults, use the **restore factory default** command in Cisco UMG offline mode.

restore factory default

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



Caution

This command is not reversible. All data and configuration files are erased. Use this command with caution. We recommend that you do a full system backup before proceeding with this feature.

Restoring the system to the factory defaults has the following effects:

- Replaces the current database with an empty database.
- Initializes the directory table to an empty state.
- Erases the startup configuration.
- Erases all postinstallation configuration data.

When the system is clean, it displays a message saying that the system will reload, and the system begins to reload. When the reload is complete, the system prompts you to go through the postinstallation process.

Examples

The following example illustrates restoring the system to factory defaults.

```
umg# offline
umg(offline)# restore factory default
This operation will cause all the configuration and data on the system to be erased. This
operation is not reversible. Do you wish to continue? (n)
umg# y
umg# continue
umg#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
continue	Enters Cisco UMG online mode.
offline	Enters Cisco UMG offline mode.



S

Last Updated: November 17, 2010

[security ssh](#)
[security ssh knownhost](#)
[serial-number](#)
[show aaa accounting event](#)
[show aaa accounting service](#)
[show aaa policy](#)
[show backup](#)
[show backup history](#)
[show backup schedule detail job](#)
[show backup schedules](#)
[show backup server](#)
[show clock](#)
[show configuration](#)
[show crypto key](#)
[show hosts](#)
[show ip dns cache](#)
[show ip route](#)
[show kron schedules](#)
[show kron schedule detail job](#)
[show license agent](#)
[show license all](#)
[show license detail](#)
[show license evaluation](#)
[show license expiring](#)
[show license feature](#)
[show license file](#)

`show license in-use`
`show license permanent`
`show license statistics`
`show license status`
`show license status application`
`show license udi`
`show log name`
`show logging`
`show logs`
`show memory`
`show ntp`
`show processes`
`show restore history`
`show running-config`
`show security ssh known-hosts`
`show software`
`show software directory`
`show startup-config`
`show statistics`
`show trace buffer`
`show trace store`
`show trace store-prev`
`shutdown`
`software download abort`
`software download clean`
`software download server`
`software download status`
`software download uninstall`
`software download upgrade`
`software install clean`
`software install downgrade`
`software install upgrade`
`software remove`
`start-date (backup-schedule)`
`start-date (kron-schedule)`
`stop-date (backup-schedule)`
`stop-date (kron-schedule)`

security ssh

To configure system-wide SSH length and expiry time, use the **security ssh** command in Cisco UMG configuration mode. To reset the PIN length and expiry time to system defaults, use the **no** or **default** form of this command.

security ssh {length min *ssh-length* | expiry days *ssh-days*}

no security ssh {length min | expiry }

default security ssh length min

Syntax Description	length min <i>ssh-length</i>	Minimum length of all subscribers' SSHs. Valid values range from 3 to 16.
	expiry days <i>ssh-days</i>	Maximum number of days for which subscribers' PINs are valid. Valid values range from 3 to 365. If this value is not configured, SSHs will not expire.

Defaults
SSH length = 3
SSHs do not expire.

Command Modes
Cisco UMG configuration

Command History	Cisco UMG Version	Modification
	8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To control security on your system, the SSH length and expiry times can be configured on a system-wide basis.

- The administrator can configure the length to a value greater than or equal to 3 alphanumeric characters. This is a system-wide value, so all subscribers must have SSHs of at least that many characters.
- The SSH length does not have to equal the password length.
- The expiry time is the time, in days, for which the SSH is valid. When this time is reached, the subscriber must enter a new SSH.
- If the expiry time is not configured, SSHs do not expire.
- The SSH expiry time does not have to equal the password expiry time.
- Additionally, the GUI **Defaults > User** menu option configures these settings.

Examples

The following example sets the SSH length to 5 characters and the SSH expiry time to 45 days.

```
umg-1# config t
```

```

umg-1(config)# security ssh length min 5
umg-1(config)# security ssh expiry days 45
umg-1(config)# end

```

The following example resets the SSH length to the system default:

```

umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# default security ssh length min
umg-1(config)# end

```

The following example resets the SSH expiry time to the system default:

```

umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# no security ssh expiry days
umg-1(config)# end

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
security password	Configures password length and expiry time for the local system.
show security detail	Displays the password and SSH settings.

security ssh knownhost

To configure the MD5 (Message-Digest algorithm 5) fingerprint and type of host key for the SSH (Secure Shell) server's host key, use the **security ssh** command in Cisco UMG configuration mode. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the MD5 fingerprint.

security ssh knownhost *host* {**ssh-rsa** | **ssh-dsa**} *fingerprint-string*

no security ssh knownhost *host* {**ssh-rsa** | **ssh-dsa**} *fingerprint-string*

Syntax Description

<i>host</i>	Hostname or IP address of the SSH server.
<i>ssh-rsa</i>	The RSA encryption algorithm was used to create this fingerprint for an SSH server's host key.
<i>ssh-dsa</i>	The DSA (Digital Signature Algorithm) was used to create this fingerprint for an SSH server's host key.
<i>fingerprint-string</i>	MD5 fingerprint string.

Command Default

No server authentication performed for the specified host.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG configuration

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **security ssh** command in Cisco UMG configuration mode to configure the MD5 fingerprint of the SSH server's host key. When the fingerprint is configured, the local SSH/SFTP client performs server authentication by comparing the configured fingerprint with the one returned from the SSH server.

The *host* argument can be either a hostname or a IP address.

If the fingerprint is not configured, no server authentication is performed. The fingerprint will not be saved in the startup configuration when you use the **write** command.

Examples

The following example specifies the MD5 fingerprint of a SSH-RSA server's host key:

```
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# security ssh knownhost server.cisco.com ssh-rsa
a5:3a:12:6d:e9:48:a3:34:be:8f:ee:50:30:e5:e6:c3
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	backup server authenticate	Retrieves the fingerprint of the backup server's host key.
	show security ssh known-hosts	Displays a list of configured SSH (Secure Shell) servers and their fingerprints.

serial-number

To configure a serial number for a Cisco Unity endpoint, use the **serial-number** command in Cisco UMG endpoint configuration mode. To clear this configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

serial-number *numeric_string*

no serial-number *numeric_string*

Syntax Description	<i>numeric_string</i>	Serial number of the Cisco Unity endpoint.
--------------------	-----------------------	--

Command Default	The default serial-number is no serial number or the empty string “ ”.
-----------------	--

Command Modes	Cisco UMG endpoint configuration (config-endpoint)
---------------	--

Command History	Cisco UMG Version	Modification
	1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	Use this command to configure a serial number for a Cisco Unity endpoint.
------------------	---



Note

This command is not applicable to Avaya Interchange or to <Abbreviation>Cisco Unity Express endpoints.

Examples	The following example shows how the serial number is set as part of the process of provisioning a Cisco Unity endpoint:
----------	---

```
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# endpoint 12345 type unity
umg-1(config-unity)# serial-number 12345
umg-1(config-unity)# secondary gateway 10.100.50.2
umg-1(config-unity)# end
umg-1(config)#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	endpoint	Enters endpoint configuration mode in order to provision endpoints manually.
	domain	Sets the domain name for an endpoint.
	prefix	Sets the phone number prefix for an endpoint.

show aaa accounting event

To show the AAA accounting events that are designated to be logged, use the **show aaa accounting event** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

show aaa accounting event

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults None.

Command Modes Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History	Cisco UMG Version	Modification
	8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines [Table 3](#) describes the information displayed by this command:

Table 2 *show aaa accounting event Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Event	Type of AAA accounting event.
State	Whether logging is enabled for this type of accounting event.
Description	Description of this type of accounting event.

Examples The following example shows the output for the **show aaa accounting event** command:

```
umg-1# show aaa accounting event
Event      State      Description
login      Enabled    Log accounting events for successful login
logout     Enabled    Log accounting events for user logout
login-fail  Enabled    Log accounting events for failed login attempts
config-commands  Enabled    Log accounting events for any changes to configuration
exec-commands  Enabled    Log accounting events for execution of commands
system-startup  Enabled    Log accounting events for system startup
system-shutdown  Enabled    Log accounting events for system shutdown
imap       Disabled   Log accounting events for all imap events
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	aaa accounting event	Enters AAA accounting submode and configures event filtering for accounting packets.

show aaa accounting service

To show the login information configured for the AAA accounting server, use the **show aaa accounting service** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

show aaa accounting service

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.
---------------------------	--

Defaults	None.
-----------------	-------

Command Modes	Cisco UMG EXEC
----------------------	----------------

Command History	Cisco UMG Version	Modification
	8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples	The following example shows the output for the show aaa accounting service command:
-----------------	--

```
umg-1# show aaa accounting service
Accounting: Enabled
Address: 192.168.12.22 Port: 1813 Credentials:
woYLtSq19jEOBNL8wg+WB0nfGWTYHfmPSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3x1k2B35j0nfGWTYHfmPSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3x1k2B35j0nfGW
TYHfmPSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3x1k2B35j0nfGWTYHfmP
Address: 192.168.12.57 Port: 1813 Credentials:
woYLtSq19jEOBNL8wg+WB0nfGWTYHfmPSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3x1k2B35j0nfGWTYHfmPSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3x1k2B35j0nfGW
TYHfmPSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3x1k2B35j0nfGWTYHfmP
Timeout: 5 (sec)
Retries: 3
```

[Table 3](#) describes the information displayed by this command:

Table 3 *show aaa accounting service Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Accounting	Whether AAA accounting logging is enabled.
Address	IP address or DNS hostname of the AAA accounting server.
Port	Port number of the AAA accounting server.
Credentials	Credentials required to access the AAA accounting server.

Table 3 *show aaa accounting service Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Timeout	Amount of time before an AAA authentication request is considered to be unanswered.
Retries	Maximum number of times an AAA authentication request is retried before the authentication fails.

Related Commands

Command	Description
aaa accounting server remote	Enters aaa-accounting submode and configures the AAA accounting server.

show aaa policy

To show the AAA policy settings, use the **show aaa policy** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

show aaa policy

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.
---------------------------	--

Defaults	None.
-----------------	-------

Command Modes	Cisco UMG EXEC
----------------------	----------------

Command History	Cisco UMG Version	Modification
	8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples	The following example shows the output for the show aaa policy command:
-----------------	--

```
umg-1# show aaa policy
AAA policy:system
 authentication-order local
 merge-attributes enable
 preferred-server remote
AAA server: remote
 retries 3
 timeout 5
```

[Table 4](#) describes the information displayed by this command:

Table 4 *show aaa accounting policy Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
authentication-order	The order in which to query the remote RADIUS authentication server and the local authentication database.
merge-attributes	Whether the user attributes that are retrieved from an AAA server will be merged with attributes for the same username found in the local user database.
preferred-server	Whether the preferred authentication server is local or remote.
AAA server	Whether the AAA authentication server is local or remote.

Table 4 *show aaa accounting policy Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
retries	Maximum number of times an AAA authentication request is retried before the authentication fails.
timeout	Amount of time before an AAA authentication request is considered to be unanswered.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show aaa accounting event	Enters aaa-policy submode and configures the system AAA policy.

show backup

To display backup utility configurations, use the **show backup** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

show backup

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command displays the FTP server URL, the subscriber account on the FTP server, and the number of backup file revisions that are stored on the server.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show backup** command:

```
umg-1# show backup
```

```
Server URL: ftp://192.0.2.24/ftp
User Account on Server:
Number of Backups to Retain: 5
```

[Table 5](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 5 *show backup Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Server URL	IP address of the backup server.
User Account on Server	(Optional) Username on the backup server.
Number of Backups to Retain	Number of backup files to store before the oldest one is overwritten.

Related Commands

Command	Description
backup category	Specifies the type of data to be backed up and initiates the backup process.
backup	Sets the number of backup files to store and/or the FTP server to which they are to be saved.
restore id	Restores a backup file.
show backup history	Displays the success or failure of backup and restore procedures.
show backup server	Displays the details of the most recent backup files.

show backup history

To display the success or failure of backup and restore procedures, use the **show backup history** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

show backup history

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.
8.0	This command was modified to show information about past backups only. Beginning with this release, past restores are shown using the show restore history command. In addition, new fields for showing the Schedule type and backup Version were added.

Usage Guidelines

This command displays each backup file, its backup ID, the type of data stored in the file, and the success or failure of the backup procedure.



Note

If the backup/restore fails because the FTP server is not reachable, the failure is not logged in the backup/restore history.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show backup history** command:

```
umg# show backup history

aaa# show backup history
#Start Operation
Category: Configuration
Backup Server: ftp://192.1.1.31/backups
Operation: Backup
Backupid: 7
Date: Wed Feb 17 23:19:48 EST 2010
Result: Success
Reason:
Version: 8.0.0.1
#End Operation

#Start Operation
Category: Data
Backup Server: ftp://192.1.1.31/backups
Operation: Backup
Backupid: 7
Date: Wed Feb 17 23:19:48 EST 2010
Result: Success
```

```

Reason:
Version: 8.0.0.1
#End Operation

#Start Operation
Category: HistoricalData
Backup Server: ftp://192.1.1.31/backups
Operation: Backup
Backupid: 7
Date: Wed Feb 17 23:19:49 EST 2010
Result: Success
Reason:
Version: 8.0.0.1
#End Operation

#Start Operation
Category: Configuration
Backup Server: ftp://192.1.1.31/backups
Operation: Backup
Backupid: 8
Date: Fri Feb 19 14:36:33 EST 2010
Result: Success
Reason:
Version: 8.0.0.1
#End Operation

```

Table 6 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 6 *show backup history Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Category	Specifies the type of file (data, configuration, or all) that was backed up.
Backup Server	Backup server location.
Operation	Type of operation performed.
Backupid	ID number of the backup file.
Description	Optional description of the backup procedure.
Date	Date and time (in hh:mm:ss) when the operation occurred.
Result	Indication of success or failure of the operation.
Reason	If the operation failed, this field gives the reason for the failure.
Version	Specifies the scheduled backup version.

Related Commands

Command	Description
backup category	Specifies the type of data to back up and initiates the backup process.
backup	Sets the number of backup files to store and/or the FTP server to which they are to be saved.
restore id	Restores a backup file.
show backup server	Displays the details of the most recent backup files.
show restore history	Displays the success or failure of restore procedures.

show backup schedule detail job

To display the details of the specified recurring scheduled backup job, use the **show backup schedule detail job** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

show backup schedule detail job *job-name*

Syntax Description

<i>job-name</i>	Specifies the name of the scheduled backup job to display.
-----------------	--

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
8.0	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following example displays information for the specified recurring scheduled backup job:

```
umg-1# show backup schedule detail job job-8
```

```
Name          job-8
Description    main backup
Categories     Data
Schedule       Daily at 06:00
Last Run       Jan 1, 2009 at 6:00
Last Result    Success
Next Run       Jan 2, 2009 at 6:00
Active         from Jan 01, 2000 until Dec 31, 2009
```

[Table 7](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 7 *show backup schedule detail job Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Name	Name of the scheduled backup job.
Description	Description of the scheduled backup job.
Categories	Categories of information that will be backed up.
Schedule	When the backup job is scheduled to occur.
Last Run	Date and time the last backup occurred
Last Result	Result of the last scheduled backup job.
Next Run	Date and time the next backup will occur
Active	Time period when the scheduled backup job is active.

Related Commands

Command	Description
backup schedule	Enters commands enters backup-schedule submode.
show backup schedule detail job	Shows details for all recurring scheduled backup jobs.

show backup schedules

To display the details of all recurring scheduled backup jobs configured on the local system, use the **show backup schedules** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

show backup schedules

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
8.0	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following example displays the details of all recurring scheduled backup jobs:

```
umg-1# show backup schedules
```

Name	Schedule	Next Run	Description	Categories
A22	NOT SET	NEVER		
backup1000	Every 1 days at 12:34	Jun 25, 2002 12:34		Data
Total: 2				

[Table 8](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 8 *show backup schedules Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Name	Name of the scheduled backup job.
Schedule	When the backup job is scheduled to occur.
Next Run	Date and time the next backup will occur
Description	Description of the scheduled backup job.
Categories	Categories of information that will be backed up.

Related Commands

Command	Description
backup schedule	Enters commands enters backup-schedule submode.
show backup schedule detail job	Shows details for the specified recurring scheduled backup job.

show backup server

To display the details of the most recent backup files, use the **show backup server** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

show backup server

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.
---------------------------	--

Command Modes	Cisco UMG EXEC
----------------------	----------------

Command History	Cisco UMG Version	Modification
	1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	This command displays a list of the backup files available on the backup server. The files are grouped by category, with the date of each backup and the backup file ID. For information on the success or failure of a backup procedure, see the show backup history command.
-------------------------	--

Examples	The following is sample output for the show backup server command:
-----------------	---

```
umg-1# show backup server

Category:      Data
Details of last 5 backups
Backupid:      1
Date:          Tue Jul 22 10:55:52 PDT 2007
Description:

Backupid:      2
Date:          Tue Jul 29 18:06:33 PDT 2007
Description:

Backupid:      3
Date:          Tue Jul 29 19:10:32 PDT 2007
Description:

Category:      Configuration
Details of last 5 backups
Backupid:      1
Date:          Tue Jul 22 10:55:48 PDT 2007
Description:

Backupid:      2
Date:          Tue Jul 29 18:06:27 PDT 2007
Description:

Backupid:      3
Date:          Tue Jul 29 19:10:29 PDT 2007
Description:
```

Table 9 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 9 *show backup server Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Category	Type of backup file.
Backupid	ID of the backup file.
Date	Date and time (in hh:mm:ss) when the file was backed up.
Description	Optional description of the backup file.

Related Commands

Command	Description
backup category	Specifies the type of data to be backed up and initiates the backup process.
backup	Sets the number of backup files to store and/or the ftp server to which they are to be saved.
restore id	Restores a backup file.
show backup history	Displays the success or failure of backup and restore procedures.

show clock

To display clock statistics, use the **show clock** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

show clock

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History	Cisco UMG Version	Modification
	1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Cisco UMG uses the Network Time Protocol (NTP) server for clocking functions. Use the **show clock** command to display the Cisco UMG clock status.

Examples The following is sample output for the **show clock** command:

```
umg-1# show clock
```

```
19:20:33.724 PST Wed Mar 17 1993
time zone:                        America/Los_Angeles
clock state:                      unsync
delta from reference (microsec):  0
estimated error (microsec):       175431
time resolution (microsec):       1
clock interrupt period (microsec): 10000
time of day (sec):                732424833
time of day (microsec):           760817
```

[Table 10](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 10 *show clock Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
time zone	Current time zone setting.
clock state	Synchronization state of the clock.
delta from reference (ms)	Difference between the module clock and the NTP reference clock.
time of day (sec)	Current time of day in seconds.
time of day (ms)	Current time of day in microseconds.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	ntp server	Specifies the NTP server for Cisco UMG.
	show ntp	Displays the time source for an NTP server.

show configuration

To display the contents of the non-volatile memory, use the **show configuration** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

show configuration

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.
---------------------------	--

Command Modes	Cisco UMG EXEC
----------------------	----------------

Command History	Cisco UMG Version	Modification
	1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	Use this command for troubleshooting.
-------------------------	---------------------------------------

Examples	The following is sample output for the show configuration command:
-----------------	---

```
umg-1# show configuration

clock timezone America/Los_Angeles

hostname umg-1

ip domain-name temp.com

system language preferred "en_US"

ntp server 192.0.2.24 prefer

software download server url "ftp://192.0.2.23/ftp" credentials hidden "6u/dKTN/h
sEuSAEfw40XlF2eFHnZfyUTSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3xlk2B35j0nfGWTYHfmPSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3xlk2B35j0nfG
WTYHfmPSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3xlk2B35j0nfGWTYHfmP"

log trace local enable

groupname Administrators create
groupname Broadcasters create

username chambers create

groupname Administrators privilege superuser
groupname Administrators privilege ManagePrompts
groupname Administrators privilege broadcast
groupname Administrators privilege local-broadcast
groupname Administrators privilege ManagePublicList
groupname Administrators privilege ViewPrivateList
groupname Administrators privilege vm-imap
groupname Administrators privilege ViewHistoricalReports
groupname Administrators privilege ViewRealTimeReports
```

```

groupname Broadcasters privilege broadcast

backup server url "ftp://192.0.2.23/sd_backup_10" credentials hidden "+EdggXXrw
vTq9Gr22KtpoknfGWTYHfmPSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3x1k2B35j0nfGWTYHfmPSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3x1k2B35j0nfG
WTYHfmPSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3x1k2B35j0nfGWTYHfmP"

security password lockout policy temp-lock
security pin lockout policy temp-lock

network local messaging-gateway 50000
network messaging-gateway 57000 192.0.2.22

registration
  username cue_02 password encrypted "Cnjf81Z1zXpbrA7+7/IBX0nfGWTYHfmPSd8ZZNgd+Y9
J3x1k2B35j0nfGWTYHfmPSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3x1k2B35j0nfGWTYHfmPSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3x1k2B35j0nfGWT
YHfmP"
  username umg password encrypted "R30jwZyreaDX3TqGSvsp5EnfGWTYHfmPSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3x
1k2B35j0nfGWTYHfmPSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3x1k2B35j0nfGWTYHfmPSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3x1k2B35j0nfGWTYHf
mP"
  end registration

spoken-name enable

translation-rule message unity from-host to-host

end
umg-1

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
backup category	Specifies the type of data to be backed up and initiates the backup process.
hostname	Specifies the hostname of the current messaging gateway.
ip domain-name	Specifies the local messaging gateway's domain name and/or domain name server.
nat location	Enters the NAT configuration mode to set up NAT entries on Cisco UMG for an endpoint or for a messaging gateway.
registration	Enters registration configuration mode in order to configure autoregistration parameters for endpoints of the type Cisco Unity Express 3.1 and later versions.
restore factory default	Restores factory default settings.

show crypto key

To display configured certificate-private key pairs, use the **show crypto key** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

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

Syntax Description	all	Displays all configured certificate-private key pairs.
	label <i>label-name</i>	Displays characteristics of the specified certificate-private key pair. An error message appears if <i>label-name</i> does not exist.

Command Modes	Cisco UMG EXEC
----------------------	----------------

Command History	Cisco UMG Version	Modification
	1.0	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following is sample output for the **show crypto key** command:

```
umg-1# show crypto key label mainkey.ourcompany
Label name: mainkey.ourcompany [default]
Entry type:Key Entry
Creation date: Mon Jun 10 14:23:09 PDT 2002
Owner: CN=se-1-100-6-10.localdomain, OU='', O='', L='', ST='', C=''
Issuer: CN=se-1-100-6-10.localdomain, OU='', O='', L='', ST='', C=''
Valid from: Mon Jun 10 14:23:06 PDT 2002 until: Sun Sep 08 14:23:06 PDT 2002
```

Table 11 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 11 *show crypto key Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Label name	Name of the certificate-key pair.
Entry type	Method of providing the certificate-key pair.
Creation date	Date the certificate-key pair was created.
Owner	Owner of the certificate-key pair.
Issuer	Issuer of the certificate-key pair.
Valid from	Dates for which the certificate-key pair is valid.

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.
	crypto key import	Imports a certificate-private key pair from a console or server.

show hosts

To display the hostname and the domain of the local messaging gateway, use the **show hosts** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

show hosts

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display the hostname and domain name for the current messaging gateway.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show hosts** command:

```
umg-1# show hosts
Hostname:      umg-1
Domain:       example.com
umg-1#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
hostname	Specifies the local Cisco UMG's hostname.
ip domain-name	Specifies the Cisco UMG domain name and/or DNS server(s).
network local messaging-gateway	Specifies the location ID of the local messaging gateway.
network messaging-gateway	Specifies the location ID and hostname for peer messaging gateways.

show ip dns cache

To display the DNS cache, use the **show ip dns cache** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

show ip dns cache

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History	Cisco UMG Version	Modification
	1.0	This command was introduced.

Examples The following is sample output for the **show ip dns cache** command:

```
umg-1> show ip dns cache
```

```
umg-1. unspecified.      2147483647 IN A      192.0.2.24
localhost.(none\).      2147483647 IN A      192.0.2.23
192.0.2.22.in-addr.arpa. 2147483647 IN PTR      localhost.
stress-umg1-192.0.2.24.example.com. 2147483647 IN A      192.0.2.24
192.0.2.24.in-addr.arpa. 2147483647 IN PTR      192.0.2.24.te
mp.com.
se-192.0.2.24.localdomain. 2147483647 IN A      192.0.2.24
sundial1-umg-se-192.0.2.24.localdomain. 2147483647 IN A      10.1.12.95
localhost.temp.com.      2147483647 IN A      192.0.2.18
192.0.2.24.temp.com.      2147483647 IN A      192.0.2.24
192.0.2.24.(none\).      2147483647 IN A      192.0.2.24
stress-umg1-192.0.2.24.example.com. 2147483647 IN A      192.0.2.24
localhost.                2147483647 IN A      192.0.2.20
stress-umg1-192.0.2.22.(none\). 2147483647 IN A      192.0.2.24
se-192.0.2.24.example.com. 2147483647 IN A      192.0.2.24
localhost.cisco.com.      2147483647 IN A      192.0.2.23
```

```
se-10-1-12-95>
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	hostname	Specifies the hostname for the current configuring Cisco UMG.
	ip name-server	Specifies the domain name server.
	ntp server	Specifies the NTP clocking server.
	show hosts	Displays all configured hosts.

show ip route

To display the IP routing table, use the **show ip route** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

show ip route

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History	Cisco UMG Version	Modification
	1.0	This command was introduced.

Examples The following is sample output for the **show ip route** command:

```
umg-1# show ip route
```

DEST	GATE	MASK	IFACE
10.0.6.0	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.0	eth1
172.16.0.0	0.0.0.0	255.0.0.0	lo
0.0.0.0	10.0.6.9	0.0.0.0	eth1

[Table 12](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 12 *show ip route Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
DEST	IP address of the destination network.
GATE	IP address of the gateway to access the destination network.
MASK	Mask for the gateway IP address.
IFACE	Interface to reach the destination network.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	hostname	Specifies the hostname for the current configuring Cisco UMG.
	ip name-server	Specifies the domain name server.
	ntp server	Specifies the NTP clocking server.
	show hosts	Displays all configured hosts.

show kron schedules

To display a list of kron jobs, use the **show kron schedules** command in Cisco Messaging Gateway EXEC mode.

show kron schedules

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.
---------------------------	--

Command Modes	Cisco UMG EXEC
----------------------	----------------

Command History	Cisco UMG Release	Modification
	8.0	This command was introduced.

Examples	The following example displays a list of scheduled kron jobs:
-----------------	---

umg-1# show kron schedules		
Name	Schedule	Commands
krj1	Every 1 days at 12:34	show ver,sh run,conf t,host...
Total: 1		

Table 13 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 13 *show kron schedule Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Name	The kron job name.
Schedule	When the kron job is configured to take place.
Commands	Lists the commands in the kron job.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	commands (kron schedule)	Enters the interactive mode to create the command block for a kron job.
	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 schedule detail job	Displays details of a specific kron job.

show kron schedule detail job

To display details of a kron job, use the **show kron schedule detail job** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

show kron schedule detail job *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Specifies the name of the kron job.
-------------	-------------------------------------

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Release	Modification
8.0	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following example displays the detailed information about a specific kron job:

```
umg-1# show kron schedule detail job krj1
Job Name          krj1
Description
Schedule          Every 1 days at 12:34
Last Run          NEVER
Last Result
Next Run          Feb 18, 2010 12:34
Active            from Feb 17, 2010 until INDEFINITE
Disabled
CLI Commands
                  show ver
                  sh run
                  conf t
                  hostname aaa
```

[Table 14](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 14 *show kron schedule detail job Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Job Name	The kron job name.
Description	The description of the kron job.
Schedule	When the kron job is configured to take place.
Last Run	When the kron job was last run.
Last Result	The result for the last time the kron job was run.
Next Run	The next time the kron job is scheduled to run.
Active	If the kron job is active, the date for when the kron job will no longer be active.

Table 14 *show kron schedule detail job Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Disabled	If the kron job is disabled, the date for when the kron job will no longer be disabled.
CLI Commands	Lists the commands in the kron job.

Related Commands

Command	Description
commands (kron schedule)	Enters the interactive mode to create the command block for a kron job.
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 license agent

To display the license agent counters and session information, use the **show license agent** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

show license agent {counters | session}

Syntax Description

counters	Displays the license agent counters.
session	Displays the license agent session.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command displays counter and session information.

Examples

The following is a sample output for the **show license agent counters** command:

```
UMG-1# show license agent counters
License Agent Counters
Request Messages Received:0: Messages with Errors:0
Request Operations Received:0: Operations with Errors:0
Notification Messages Sent:0: Transmission Errors:0
```

The following is a sample output for the **show license agent session** command:

```
SRST-UMG# show license agent session

License Agent Sessions: 0 open, maximum is 9
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show license detail	Displays the details of the license installed on your system.
show license evaluation	Displays the evaluation licenses that are installed on your system.
show license expiring	Displays the expiring licenses.
show license feature	Displays the license feature information.
show license file	Displays the license file information
show license in-use	Displays information about the licenses that are in use.
show license permanent	Displays the status of the licenses installed.
show license status	Displays the status of the license applications installed.

show license all

To display the summary of all the licenses installed in your system, use the **show license all** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

show license all

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command displays all of the licenses installed on the module.

Examples

The following is a sample output for the **show license all** command:

```
UMG-1# show license all
License Store: Primary License Storage
StoreIndex: 0 Feature: CUMG-SRSV-NODE Version: 1.0
License Type: Permanent
License State: Active, In Use
License Count: 25 /25
License Priority: Medium
License Store: Evaluation License Storage
StoreIndex: 0 Feature: CUMG-SRSV-NODE Version: 1.0
License Type: Evaluation
License State: Inactive
Evaluation total period: 8 weeks 4 days
Evaluation period left: 8 weeks 4 days
License Count: 6000 / 0
License Priority: None
License Store: Evaluation License Storage
StoreIndex: 1 Feature: CUMG-SRST-NODE Version: 1.0
License Type: Evaluation
License State: Active, Not in Use, EULA not accepted
Evaluation total period: 8 weeks 4 days
Evaluation period left: 8 weeks 4 days
License Count: 1000 / 0
License Priority: None
License Store: Evaluation License Storage
StoreIndex: 2 Feature: CUMG-VPIM-NODE Version: 1.0
License Type: Evaluation
License State: Active, Not in Use, EULA not accepted
Evaluation total period: 8 weeks 4 days
Evaluation period left: 8 weeks 4 days
License Count: 6000 / 0
License Priority: None
```

Table 15 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 15 *show license all Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Feature Name	Displays the feature name.
License Type	Types of licenses installed on your system
License State	Licenses that are in different status such as in-use, active, expired and so on.
License Count	Number of the license.
License Priority	Priority level of the license.
Evaluation total period	Total evaluation period for the license.
Evaluation period left	Remaining evaluation period.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show license detail	Displays the details of the license installed on your system.
show license evaluation	Displays the evaluation licenses that are installed on your system.
show license expiring	Displays the expiring licenses.
show license feature	Displays the license feature information.
show license file	Displays the license file information
show license in-use	Displays information about the licenses that are in use.
show license status	Displays the status of the licenses installed.
show license status application	Displays the status of the license applications installed.

show license detail

To display the details of the license installed on your system, use the **show license detail** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

show license detail

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command displays the detailed information of the license that is installed on your system.

Examples

The following is a sample output for the **show license detail** command:

```
umg-1# show license detail
Index: 1      Feature: CUMG-SRST-NODE      Version: 1.0
License Type: Evaluation
License State: Active, Not in Use, EULA not accepted
Evaluation total period: 8 weeks 4 days
Evaluation period left: 8 weeks 4 days
License Count: 1000 / 0
License Priority: None
Store Index: 1
Store Name: Evaluation License Storage
Index: 2      Feature: CUMG-SRSV-NODE      Version: 1.0
License Type: Permanent
License State: Active, In Use
License Count: 25 /25
License Priority: Medium
Store Index: 0
Store Name: Primary License Storage
Index: 3      Feature: CUMG-SRSV-NODE      Version: 1.0
License Type: Evaluation
License State: Inactive
Evaluation total period: 8 weeks 4 days
Evaluation period left: 8 weeks 4 days
License Count: 6000 / 0
License Priority: None
Store Index: 0
--More--
Store Index: 0
Store Name: Evaluation License Storage
```

Table 16 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 16 *show license details Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Feature Name	Displays the feature name.
License Type	Types of licenses installed on your system
License State	Licenses that are in different status such as in-use, active, expired and so on.
License Count	Number of the license.
License Priority	Priority level of the license.
Evaluation total period	Total evaluation period for the license.
Evaluation period left	Remaining evaluation period.

Command	Description
show license all	Displays the summary of all the licenses installed.
show license evaluation	Displays the evaluation licenses that are installed on your system.
show license expiring	Displays expiring licenses.
show license feature	Displays the license feature information.
show license file	Displays the license file information.
show license in-use	Displays information about the licenses that are in use.
show license permanent	Displays the status of the licenses installed.
show license status application	Displays the status of the license applications installed.

show license evaluation

To display the evaluation licenses that are in your system, use the **show license evaluation** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

show license evaluation

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.
---------------------------	--

Command Modes	Cisco UMG EXEC
----------------------	----------------

Command History	Cisco UMG Version	Modification
	8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	This command displays the list of evaluation licenses.
-------------------------	--

Examples	The following is a sample output for the show license evaluation command:
-----------------	--

```
UMG-1# show license evaluation
StoreIndex: 0 Feature: CUMG-SRSV-NODE Version: 1.0
  License Type: Evaluation
  License State: Inactive
    Evaluation total period: 8 weeks 4 days
    Evaluation period left: 8 weeks 4 days
  License Count: 6000 / 0
  License Priority: None
StoreIndex: 1 Feature: CUMG-SRST-NODE Version: 1.0
  License Type: Evaluation
  License State: Active, Not in Use, EULA not accepted
    Evaluation total period: 8 weeks 4 days
    Evaluation period left: 8 weeks 4 days
  License Count: 1000 / 0
  License Priority: None
StoreIndex: 2 Feature: CUMG-VPIM-NODE Version: 1.0
  License Type: Evaluation
  License State: Active, Not in Use, EULA not accepted
    Evaluation total period: 8 weeks 4 days
    Evaluation period left: 8 weeks 4 days
  License Count: 6000 / 0
  License Priority: None
```

Table 17 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 17 *show license evaluation Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Feature Name	Displays the feature name.
License Type	Types of licenses installed on your system
License State	Licenses that are in different status such as in-use, active, expired and so on.
License Count	Number of the license.
License Priority	Priority level of the license.
Evaluation total period	Total evaluation period for the license.
Evaluation period left	Remaining evaluation period.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show license all	Displays the summary of all the licenses installed.
show license detail	Displays the details of the license installed.
show license expiring	Displays expiring licenses.
show license feature	Displays the license feature information.
show license file	Displays the license file information.
show license in-use	Displays information about the licenses that are in use.
show license status	Displays the status of the licenses installed.
show license status application	Displays the status of the license applications installed.

show license expiring

To display the list of expiring licenses, use the **show license expiring** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

show license expiring

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.
---------------------------	--

Command Modes	Cisco UMG EXEC
----------------------	----------------

Command History	Cisco UMG Version	Modification
	8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	This command displays the licenses installed in the system.
-------------------------	---

Examples	The following is sample output for the show license expiring command:
-----------------	--

```
UMG-1# show license expiring
StoreIndex: 0 Feature: CUMG-SRSV-NODE Version: 1.0
  License Type: Evaluation
  License State: Inactive
    Evaluation total period: 8 weeks 4 days
    Evaluation period left: 8 weeks 4 days
  License Count: 6000 / 0
  License Priority: None
StoreIndex: 1 Feature: CUMG-SRST-NODE Version: 1.0
  License Type: Evaluation
  License State: Active, Not in Use, EULA not accepted
    Evaluation total period: 8 weeks 4 days
    Evaluation period left: 8 weeks 4 days
  License Count: 1000 / 0
  License Priority: None
StoreIndex: 2 Feature: CUMG-VPIM-NODE Version: 1.0
  License Type: Evaluation
  License State: Active, Not in Use, EULA not accepted
    Evaluation total period: 8 weeks 4 days
    Evaluation period left: 8 weeks 4 days
  License Count: 6000 / 0
  License Priority: None
```

Table 18 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 18 *show license expiring Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Feature Name	Displays the feature name.
License Type	Types of licenses installed on your system
License State	Licenses that are in different status such as in-use, active, expired and so on.
License Count	Number of the license.
License Priority	Priority level of the license.
Evaluation total period	Total evaluation period for the license.
Evaluation period left	Remaining evaluation period.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show license all	Displays the summary of all of the licenses installed.
show license detail	Displays the details of the license installed.
show license evaluation	Displays the evaluation licenses that are installed on your system.
show license expiring	Displays the license feature information.
show license file	Displays the license file information.
show license in-use	Displays information about the licenses that are in use.
show license status	Displays the status of the licenses installed.
show license status application	Displays the status of the license applications installed.

show license feature

To display the license feature information, use the **show license feature** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

show license feature

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
7.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command displays the license feature information.

Examples

The following is a sample output for the **show license feature** command:

```
UMG-1# show license feature
Feature name      Enforcement  Evaluation  Clear Allowed  Enabled
CUMG-SRSV-NODE   yes         yes         yes            yes
CUMG-SRST-NODE   yes         yes         yes            no
CUMG-VPIM-NODE   yes         yes         yes            no
```

[Table 19](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 19 *show license feature Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Feature Name	Displays the feature name.
Enforcement	Displays the feature enforced.
Evaluation	Displays the feature evaluation.
Clear Allowed	Displays the feature cleared.
Enabled	Displays the feature enabled.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show license all	Displays the summary of all of the licenses installed.
show license detail	Displays the details of the license installed.
show license evaluation	Displays the evaluation licenses that are installed on your system.
show license expiring	Displays the expiring licenses.
show license file	Displays the license file information.
show license in-use	Displays information about the licenses that are in use.

Command	Description
show license status	Displays the status of the licenses installed.
show license status application	Displays the status of the license applications installed.

show license file

To display the license file information, use the **show license file** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

show license file

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command displays the license file information.

Examples

The following is a sample output for the **show license file** command:

```

UMG-1# show license file
License Store: Primary License Storage
Store Index: 0
License: 11 CUMG-SRSV-NODE 1.0 LONG NORMAL STANDALONE EXCL 25_KEYS INFINIT
E_KEYS NEVER NEVER NiL SLM_CODE CL_ND_LCK NiL *1VWRGKKFHYT48RU400
NiL NiL NiL 5_MINS <UDI><PID>NME-UMG-EC</PID><SN>FOC12173GKY</SN
></UDI> Ad1ddTwQB7qVoypWOWWSLcNxERLNY:h23I2b8W2z09VZWbXvPiat,g:Jw
cW6IMJWVpWx3sCYIoyQvUYrHjeLVrLyXG117WwW0669a11G2G0Pff$<WLC>AQEBIf
8B//+WLJLP02ZqFFWJGj41T/rpXCwkhfZHpL5sorgNyNLnmUs+lo4KKZxA04i17s3
tfVJHebPkG1ARtYd1UQ07GJ3Knufz9oZ6JdFniDf5HrQ8DrXdpCz5RgZE+y8fbN20
0xiXA5cB3fwcJqoPIFZm2HmD1qFfsyTAzui066t6Xk5y8xo11bVhvoh/FZfy5iRY3
oE=</WLC>
Comment:
Hash: icj3MkSQxB+4Im/RyHNoeWas4pQ=

end

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show license all	Displays the summary of all of the licenses installed.
show license detail	Displays the details of the license installed.
show license evaluation	Displays the evaluation licenses that are installed on your system.

Command	Description
show license expiring	Displays the expiring licenses.
show license in-use	Displays information about the licenses that are in use.
show license status	Displays the status of the licenses installed.
show license status application	Displays the status of the license applications installed.

show license in-use

To display information about the licenses that are in use on your module, use the **show license in-use** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

show license in-use

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command displays the list of licenses currently marked as in-use.

Examples

The following is a sample output for the **show license in-use** command:

```
UMG-1# show license in-use
StoreIndex: 0 Feature: CUMG-SRSV-NODE Version: 1.0
License Type: Permanent
License State: Active, In Use
License Count: 25 /25
License Priority: Medium
```

Table 20 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 20 *show license in-use Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
License Type	Types of licenses installed on your system
License State	Licenses that are in different status such as in-use, active, expired and so on.
License Count	Number of the license.
License Priority	Priority level of the license.
Evaluation total period	Total evaluation period for the license.
Evaluation period left	Remaining evaluation period.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show license all	Displays a summary of all of the licenses installed.
show license detail	Displays the details of the license installed.
show license evaluation	Displays the evaluation licenses that are installed on your system.

Command	Description
show license expiring	Displays the expiring licenses.
show license file	Displays the license file information.
show license status	Displays the status of the licenses installed.
show license status application	Displays the status of the license applications installed.

show license permanent

To display the list of permanent licenses that are installed on your system, use the **show license permanent** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

show license permanent

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command displays the list of permanent licenses.

Examples

The following is a sample output for the **show license permanent** command:

```
UMG-1# show license permanent
StoreIndex: 0 Feature: CUMG-SRSV-NODE Version: 1.0
License Type: Permanent
License State: Active, In Use
License Count: 25 /25
License Priority: Medium
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show license all	Displays a summary of all of the licenses installed.
show license detail	Displays the details of the license installed.
show license evaluation	Displays the evaluation licenses that are installed on your system.
show license expiring	Displays the expiring licenses.
show license file	Displays the license file information
show license in-use	Displays information about the licenses that are in use.
show license status	Displays the status of the licenses installed.

show license statistics

To display the statistics of license agent actions, use the **show license statistics** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

show license statistics

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes

Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command displays the statistics of license agent actions.

Examples

The following is a sample output for the **show license statistics** command:

```
UMG-1# show license statistics
      Administrative statistics
Install success count:      0
Install failure count:     0
Install duplicate count:   0
Comment add count:         0
Comment delete count:      0
Clear count:               0
Save count:                0
Save cred count:           0

      Client statistics
Request success count:     3
Request failure count:     0
Release count:             0
Global Notify count:      0
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show license all	Displays a summary of all of the licenses installed.
show license detail	Displays the details of the license installed.
show license evaluation	Displays the evaluation licenses that are installed on your system.
show license expiring	Displays the expiring licenses.
show license file	Displays the license file information.
show license in-use	Displays information about the licenses that are in use.

Command	Description
show license status	Displays the status of the licenses installed.
show license status application	Displays the status of the license applications installed.

show license status

To display the license status information, use the **show license status** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

show license status

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command displays the license status information..

Examples

The following is a sample output for the **show license status** command:

```
UMG-1# show license status
      License Type Supported
permanent  Non-expiring node locked license
extension  Expiring node locked license
evaluation  Expiring non node locked license

      License Operation Supported
install    Install license
clear      Clear license
annotate   Comment license
save       Save license
modify     Modify license priority
revoke     Revoke license

      Device status
Device Credential type: IMAGE
Device Credential Verification: PASS
Rehost Type: DC_OR_IC
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show license all	Displays the summary of all of the licenses installed.
show license detail	Displays the details of the license installed.
show license evaluation	Displays the evaluation licenses that are installed on your system.
show license expiring	Displays the list of expiring licenses.
show license file	Displays the license file information.

Command	Description
show license in-use	Displays information about the licenses that are in use.
show license status application	Displays the status of the license applications installed.

show license status application

To display the status of the license applications installed, use the **show license status application** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

show license status application [**srst** | **srsv** | **vpim**]

Syntax Description

srst	Displays the SRST license status.
srsv	Displays the SRSV license status.
vpim	Displays the VPIM license status.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
8.0	This command was introduced.
8.5	The srst license keyword was added.

Usage Guidelines

This command displays the status of license applications installed in the system. If no keyword is specified, then the status of all installed license applications is displayed.

Examples

The following example displays license status information for all applications.

```
UMG-1# show license status application
srsv enabled: 25 srsv nodes
srst disabled, no activated srst node license available
vpim disabled, no activated vpim node license available
```

The following is sample output for the **show license status application srsv** command:

```
UMG-1# show license status application srsv
srsv enabled: 25 srsv nodes
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show license all	Displays the summary of all of the licenses installed.
show license detail	Displays the details of the license installed.
show license evaluation	Displays the evaluation licenses that are installed on your system.
show license feature	Displays the license feature information.
show license file	Displays the license file information.
show license in-use	Displays information about the licenses that are in use.
show license status	Displays the status of the licenses installed.

show license udi

To display the licensable UDI values on the service module of the system, use the **show license udi** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

show license udi

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes

Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command displays the UDI license information. The UDI is printed on a label located on the back of most Cisco hardware devices or on a label tray visible on the front panel of field-replaceable motherboards.

Examples

The following is sample output for the **show license udi** command:

```
UMG-1# show license udi
Device# PID                               SN                               UDI
-----
*0      NME-UMG-EC                         FOC12173GKY                     NME-UMG-EC:FOC12173GKY
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show license all	Displays a summary of all of the licenses installed on your module.
show license detail	Displays the details of the license installed on your system.
show license evaluation	Displays the evaluation licenses that are installed on your system.
show license expiring	Displays the list of expiring licenses.
show license feature	Displays the license file information.
show license in-use	Displays information about the licenses that are in use.
show license status application	Displays the status of the licenses installed.

show log name

To display logging data, use the **show log name** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

show log name *word* [**containing** *expression* | **paged** | **tail**]

Syntax Description	<i>word</i>	The name of the log file to display. Use the show logs command to display a list of available log files.
	containing <i>expression</i>	Only displays events that match a search expression.
	paged	Displays in paged mode.
	tail	Displays the latest events as they occur.

Command Modes Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History	Cisco UMG Version	Modification
	1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines This command has the following filtering options:

- **show begin:** Begins the output of any **show** command from a specified string.
- **show exclude:** Filters **show** command output so that it excludes lines that contain a particular regular expression.
- **show include:** Filters **show** command output so that it displays only lines that contain a particular regular expression.

Examples The following partial output for the **show log name** command displays the dmesg log:

```
umg-1# show log name dmesg

Press <CTRL-C> to exit...
Linux version 2.4.24 (bld_adm@bld-system) (gcc version 2.95.3 20010315 (version4
Platform: nm
setup.c: handling flash window at [15MB..16MB]
setup.c: handling kernel log buf at [245.5MB]
setup.c: handling trace buf at [246MB]
BIOS-provided physical RAM map:
 BIOS-e820: 0000000000000000 - 000000000009f400 (usable)
 BIOS-e820: 000000000009f400 - 00000000000a0000 (reserved)
 BIOS-e820: 00000000000a0000 - 00000000000100000 (reserved)
 BIOS-e820: 00000000000100000 - 00000000000f00000 (usable)
 BIOS-e820: 00000000000f00000 - 00000000001000000 (reserved)
 BIOS-e820: 00000000001000000 - 0000000000f580000 (usable)
 BIOS-e820: 0000000000f580000 - 0000000000f600000 (reserved)
 BIOS-e820: 0000000000f600000 - 00000000010000000 (reserved)
 BIOS-e820: 00000000010000000 - 000000000fff00000 (reserved)
245MB LOWMEM available.
On node 0 totalpages: 62848
```

```

zone(0): 4096 pages.
zone(1): 58752 pages.
zone(2): 0 pages.
DMI not present.
Kernel command line: root=/dev/hda1 ro plat=nm
Initializing CPU#0
Detected 498.674 MHz processor.
Calibrating delay loop... 996.14 BogoMIPS
Memory: 245128k/251392k available (1164k kernel code, 4852k reserved, 667k data)
kdb version 4.3 by Keith Owens, Scott Lurndal. Copyright SGI, All Rights Reserved
in atrace_init
log_head: h: 0, t: 8429274, l: 0, w: 0, s: 10484672
Using existing trace log
log_head: h: 0, t: 8429274, l: 0, w: 0, s: 10484672
Dentry cache hash table entries: 32768 (order: 6, 262144 bytes)
Inode cache hash table entries: 16384 (order: 5, 131072 bytes)
Mount cache hash table entries: 512 (order: 0, 4096 bytes)
Buffer cache hash table entries: 16384 (order: 4, 65536 bytes)
Page-cache hash table entries: 65536 (order: 6, 262144 bytes)
CPU: L1 I cache: 16K, L1 D cache: 16K
CPU: L2 cache: 256K
CPU serial number disabled.

```

The following sample output for the **show log** command displays the dmesg log using a search string:

```
umg-1# show log name dmesg containing setup
```

```

Press <CTRL-C> to exit...
setup.c: handling flash window at [15MB..16MB]
setup.c: handling kernel log buf at [245.5MB]
setup.c: handling trace buf at [246MB]
umg-1#

```

The following partial output for the **show log** command displays the dmesg log in paged mode:

```
umg-1# show log name dmesg paged
```

```

Linux version 2.4.24 (bld_adm@bld-system) (gcc version 2.95.3 20010315 (version
)) #1 Tue Nov 30 23:07:21 PST 2007
Platform: nm
setup.c: handling flash window at [15MB..16MB]
setup.c: handling kernel log buf at [245.5MB]
setup.c: handling trace buf at [246MB]
BIOS-provided physical RAM map:
  BIOS-e820: 0000000000000000 - 000000000009f400 (usable)
  BIOS-e820: 000000000009f400 - 00000000000a0000 (reserved)
  BIOS-e820: 00000000000e0800 - 0000000000100000 (reserved)
  BIOS-e820: 0000000000100000 - 0000000000f00000 (usable)
  BIOS-e820: 0000000000f00000 - 0000000001000000 (reserved)
  BIOS-e820: 0000000001000000 - 000000000f580000 (usable)
  BIOS-e820: 000000000f580000 - 000000000f600000 (reserved)
  BIOS-e820: 000000000f600000 - 0000000010000000 (reserved)
  BIOS-e820: 00000000fff00000 - 0000000100000000 (reserved)
245MB LOWMEM available.
On node 0 totalpages: 62848
zone(0): 4096 pages.
zone(1): 58752 pages.
zone(2): 0 pages.
DMI not present.
Kernel command line: root=/dev/hda1 ro plat=nm
Initializing CPU#0
-- More --

```

The following output for the **show log name** command displays the current dmesg log as events are being entered:

```
umg-1# show log name dmesg tail
```

Press <CTRL-C> to exit...

Freeing unused kernel memory: 88k freed

The following partial output for the **show log name** command displays the dmesg log beginning with the first line starting with ide0:

```
umg-1# show log name dmesg | begin ide0
```

```
ide0: BM-DMA at 0xfc00-0xfc07, BIOS settings: hda:pio, hdb:pio
ide1: BM-DMA at 0xfc08-0xfc0f, BIOS settings: hdc:pio, hdd:pio
hda: C/H/S=50127/232/176 from BIOS ignored
hdb: C/H/S=0/0/0 from BIOS ignored
hda: IC25N020ATMR04-0, ATA DISK drive
blk: queue c030c160, I/O limit 4095Mb (mask 0xffffffff)
ide0 at 0x1f0-0x1f7,0x3f6 on irq 14
hda: attached ide-disk driver.
hda: host protected area => 1
hda: 39070080 sectors (20004 MB) w/1740KiB Cache, CHS=2432/255/63, UDMA(33)
init unit number == 0
```

Related Commands.

Command	Description
log console	Configures the types of messages to be displayed on the console.
log console monitor	Displays system messages on the console.
log server address	Specifies an external server for saving log messages.
log trace boot	Saves the trace configuration on rebooting.
log trace buffer save	Saves the current trace information.
show logging	Shows the types of messages that are displayed on the console.
show logs	Displays the list of available logs.

show logging

To display the types of messages that are displayed on the console, use the **show logging** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

show logging

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command has the following filtering options:

- **show begin:** Begins the output of any **show** command from a specified string.
- **show exclude:** Filters **show** command output so that it excludes lines that contain a particular regular expression.
- **show include:** Filters **show** command output so that it displays only lines that contain a particular regular expression.

Examples

The following displays the output for the **show logging** command when errors and fatal messages are displayed on the console.

```
umg-1# show logging
```

```
info:      off
warning:   off
errors:    on
fatal:     on
```

```
Console Filter Info:
```

MODULE	ENTITY	ACTIVITY	FILTER
--------	--------	----------	--------

```
No filter active
```

The following displays the output for the **show logging** command when errors, fatal messages, and ccn engine messages are displayed on the console.

```
umg-1# show logging
```

```
info:      off
warning:   off
errors:    on
fatal:     on
```

```
Console Filter Info:
```

MODULE	ENTITY	ACTIVITY	FILTER
ccn	Engine	XDBG	
ccn	Engine	DEBUG	

The following example displays **show logging** output when an external syslog server is configured:

```
umg-1# show logging
```

```
info:      off
warning:   off
errors:    off
fatal:     on
```

```
Monitored event  Info:
```

MODULE	ENTITY	ACTIVITY	FILTER
--------	--------	----------	--------

```
No monitored events active
```

```
Server Info:
```

```
Log server address: 192.0.2.24
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
log console	Configures the types of messages to be displayed on the console.
log console monitor	Displays system messages on the console.
log server address	Specifies an external server for saving log messages.
log trace boot	Saves the trace configuration on rebooting.
log trace buffer save	Saves the current trace information.
show log name	Displays a specified log.
show logs	Displays the list of available logs.

show logs

To display the existing log files on the current Cisco UMG module, use the **show logs** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

show logs

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command has the following filtering options:

- **show begin:** Begins the output of any **show** command from a specified string.
- **show exclude:** Filters **show** command output so that it excludes lines that contain a particular regular expression.
- **show include:** Filters **show** command output so that it displays only lines that contain a particular regular expression.

Examples

The following example is a sample list of log files available on the system:

```
umg-1# show logs

install.log
dmesg
syslog.log
atrace_save.log
atrace.log
klog.log
messages.log
root_heapdump2749.1023408628.txt
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
log trace boot	Configures trace logging options.

show memory

To display memory information for the Cisco UMG module, use the **show memory** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

show memory

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following example shows detailed information about the memory on the Cisco UMG network module:

```
umg-1# show memory
```

```
Total Memory (kB):      245216
Active Memory (kB):      23728
Inactive Memory (kB):    196620
Other Memory (kB):       19760
MemoryPool (kB):         5108
```

```
Kernel Memory
TOTAL    INUSE    MAXUSED    ERR TYPE
5768     5368     6795      0 fs
7040     6828     7499      0 other
156      100      186       0 net
```

[Table 21](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 21 *show memory Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Total Memory (KB)	Total amount of memory available to the kernel. Note Some of the physical memory may be reserved and therefore not included in this number.
Active Memory (KB)	Portion of process memory accessed recently by code somewhere in the system.
Inactive Memory (KB)	Portion of process memory that has not been accessed recently.
Other Memory (KB)	Memory allocated for nonprocess use.
MemoryPool (kB)	Memory not allocated for any use.
Kernel Memory	
TOTAL	Amount of memory reserved for this type.

Table 21 *show memory Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
INUSE	Portion of the reserved memory that is currently being used.
MAXUSED	Peak INUSE value since the last reboot.
ERR	Number of times allocations for this use have failed.
TYPE	There are three types possible: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• fs—File system• net—Network protocols• other—All other types

Related Commands

Command	Description
show processes	Displays subsystem status and statistics for the Cisco UMG module.

show ntp

To display the time source for a Network Time Protocol (NTP) server, use the **show ntp** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

show ntp [detail]

Syntax Description

detail	Displays detailed information about the NTP servers.
---------------	--

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command displays the chain of NTP servers back to their primary time source, starting from the local host.

Examples

The following is sample output for the **show ntp** command:

```
umg-1# show ntp
```

```
192.0.2.24: stratum 9, offset 0.000015, synch distance 0.03047
192.0.2.23: stratum 8, offset -0.001124, synch distance 0.00003
```

[Table 22](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 22 *show ntp Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
(first field)	IP address of the host.
stratum	Server hop count to the primary clock source. Valid values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0—Unspecified 1—Primary clock reference 2–255—Secondary reference via NTP
offset	Time offset between the host and the local host, in seconds.
synch distance	Host synchronization distance, which is the estimated error relative to the primary source.

The following is sample output for the **show ntp detail** command:

```
umg-1# show ntp detail
```

```
server 192.0.2.24, port 123
```

```

stratum 9, precision -17, leap 00
refid [192.0.2.22] delay 0.00012, dispersion 0.00000 offset 0.000011
rootdelay 0.00058, rootdispersion 0.03111, synch dist 0.03140
reference time:      af4a3ff7.926698bb  Thu, Mar 11 1993 14:47:19.571
originate timestamp: af4a4041.bf991bc5  Thu, Mar 11 1993 14:48:33.748
transmit timestamp:  af4a4041.bf90a782  Thu, Mar 11 1993 14:48:33.748

server 192.0.2.23, port 123
stratum 8, precision -18, leap 00
refid [192.0.2.21] delay 0.00024, dispersion 0.00000 offset -0.001130
rootdelay 0.00000, rootdispersion 0.00003, synch dist 0.00003
reference time:      af4a402e.f46eaea6  Thu, Mar 11 1993 14:48:14.954
originate timestamp: af4a4041.bf6fb4d4  Thu, Mar 11 1993 14:48:33.747
transmit timestamp:  af4a4041.bfb0d51f  Thu, Mar 11 1993 14:48:33.748

```

Table 23 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 23 *show ntp detail Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
server	IP address of the host server.
port	Port number of the host server.
stratum	Server hop count to the primary clock source. Valid values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0—Unspecified 1—Primary clock reference 2–255—Secondary reference via NTP
precision	Precision of the clock, in seconds to the power of two.
leap	Two-bit code warning of an impending leap second to be inserted in the NTP time scale. Valid values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 00—No warning 01—Last minute was 61 seconds 10—Last minute was 59 seconds 11—Alarm condition (clock not synchronized)
refid	IP address of the peer selected for synchronization.
delay	Round-trip delay of the packet, in milliseconds.
dispersion	Measure, in milliseconds, of how scattered the time offsets have been from a given time server.
offset	Time offset between the host and the local host, in seconds.
rootdelay	Total round-trip delay, in seconds, to the primary reference source at the root of the synchronization subnet.
rootdispersion	Maximum error, in seconds, relative to the primary reference source at the root of the synchronization subnet.
synch dist	Host synchronization distance, which is the estimated error relative to the primary source.
reference time	Local time, in time-stamp format, when the local clock was last updated. If the local clock has never been synchronized, the value is zero.

Table 23 *show ntp detail Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
originate timestamp	Local time, in time-stamp format, at the peer when its latest NTP message was sent. If the peer becomes unreachable, the value is zero.
transmit timestamp	Local time, in time-stamp format, when the latest NTP message from the peer arrived. If the peer becomes unreachable, the value is zero.

Related Commands

Command	Description
ntp server	Configures the Network Time Protocol (NTP) server to keep the system time synchronized with the NTP server.
show clock	Displays clock statistics.

show processes

To display subsystem status and statistics for the Cisco UMG module, use the **show process** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

show processes [cpu | memory]

Syntax Description

cpu	Displays CPU time.
memory	Displays process memory usage.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The output of this command is most useful to technical support personnel diagnosing problems.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show processes** command:

```
umg-1# show processes

STATE          HEALTH  CMD
online         alive   syslog-ng
online         alive   platform_config
online         alive   rbcps
online         alive   trace
online         alive   cli
online         alive   ntp
online         alive   ldap
online         alive   superthread
online         alive   sql
online         alive   http
online         alive   ccn
online         alive   probe
online         alive   downloader
online         alive   dns
online         alive   usermanager
online         alive   ccn_config
online         alive   backuprestore
online         alive   smtp
```

The following is sample output for the **show processes cpu** command:

```
umg-1# show processes cpu

Uptime (secs):          953302.54
User time (secs):       2352.6
Kernel time (secs):     38.14
Idle time (secs):       950911.8
```

The following is sample output for the **show processes memory** command:

```
umg-1# show processes memory
```

VSZ	RSS	SHR	PVT	RD	RW	EXE	DAT	STK	%PVT	CMD
12176	1256	988	268	0	220	780	244	12	0.1	syslog-ng
20028	1148	928	220	0	296	772	36	44	0.1	platform_config
11840	964	756	208	0	220	684	36	24	0.1	rbcp
14076	956	748	208	0	208	688	44	16	0.1	trace
2080	1084	980	104	0	56	896	116	16	0.0	monitor
20320	1264	1000	264	0	304	852	76	32	0.1	ntp
11808	1008	824	184	0	284	676	36	12	0.1	probe
21256	2096	888	1208	0	352	684	1032	28	0.5	downloader
19292	3676	2476	1200	0	932	1772	912	60	0.5	ldap
17040	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	sql
58992	39248	2056	37192	0	664	2988	34864	732	15.2	superthread
58560	38616	2900	35716	0	580	4020	33524	492	14.6	http
81824	45188	2820	42368	0	516	4016	39336	1320	17.3	ccn
58992	39248	2056	37192	0	664	2988	34864	732	15.2	smtp
35912	22128	1896	20232	0	556	2920	18444	208	8.3	cli

Table 24 describes the fields shown in the **show processes** command output.

Table 24 *show process Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
State	There are two possible states: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> online—The subsystem is ready to handle requests. ready-to-go-online—The subsystem is ready, but the main processing system has not brought the subsystem online.
Health	There are two possible health conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> alive—The primary thread of the process exists. dead—The primary thread of the process does not exist. Usually, a dead primary thread will cause the subsystem to restart.
CMD	The name of the subsystem.

Table 25 describes the fields shown in the **show processes cpu** command output.

Table 25 *show process cpu Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Uptime (secs)	The number of seconds since the last reboot.
User time (secs)	The number of seconds since the last reboot that the system has spent executing nonprivileged code.
Kernel time (secs)	The number of seconds since the last reboot that the system has spent executing privileged code.
Idle time (secs)	The number of seconds since the last reboot that the system spent idle.

Table 26 describes the fields shown in the **show process memory** command output.

Table 26 *show process memory Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
VSZ	The size of the process address space, in kilobytes.
RSS	The amount of physical memory, in kilobytes, in use by the process.
SHR	The portion of RSS, in kilobytes, that is shared with other processes.
PVT	The portion of RSS, in kilobytes, that is private to this process.
RD	Size of file-mapped, read-only data memory, in kilobytes.
RW	Size of file-mapped, read-write data memory, in kilobytes.
EXE	Size of file-mapped, read-only executable memory, in kilobytes.
DAT	Size of non-stack, non-file mapped, read-write memory, in kilobytes.
STK	Size of native thread stacks. Non-file-mapped, read-write memory.
%PVT	The percentage of RSS that is private to this process.
CMD	The name of the subsystem.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	Displays memory information.

show restore history

To display the success or failure of restore procedures, use the **show restore history** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

show restore history

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Release	Modification
8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

If running a Cisco UMG version prior to 8.0, use the [show backup history](#) command to display the restore history.



Note

If the restore fails because the FTP server is not reachable, the failure is not logged in the restore history.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show restore history** command:

```
umg-1# show restore history
#Start Operation
Category:      Configuration
Backup Server: ftp://10.100.10.215/CUE_backup
Operation:     Restore
Backupid:      129
Restoreid:     15
Date:          Sun Jun 13 12:32:48 PDT 1993
Result:        Success
Reason:
Version: 8.0.0.1
#End Operation
```

[Table 27](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 27 *show restore history Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Category	Specifies the type of file (data, configuration, or all) that was backed up.
Backup Server	Backup server location.
Operation	Type of operation performed.
Backupid	ID number of the backup file.

Table 27 *show restore history Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Restoreid	ID to use to restore this file.
Date	Date and time (in hh:mm:ss) when the operation occurred.
Result	Indication of success or failure of the operation.
Reason	If the operation failed, this field gives the reason for the failure.
Version	Specifies the scheduled restore version.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show backup history	Displays the success or failure of backup and restore procedures.

show running-config

To display the current running configuration for Cisco UMG, use the **show running-config** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

show running-config [paged]

Syntax Description

paged	Displays enough output to fill the current viewing screen.
--------------	--

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command displays the running configuration for Cisco UMG stored in flash memory.

Examples

The following is sample output for the **show running-config** command:

```
umg-1# show running-config
Generating configuration:
```

```
clock timezone America/Los_Angeles
```

```
hostname umg-1
```

```
ip domain-name mycompany.com
```

```
system language preferred "en_US"
```

```
ntp server 192.0.2.24 prefer
```

```
software download server url "ftp://192.0.2.23/ftp" credentials hidden "6u/dKTN/h
sEuSAEfW40XlF2ePHnZfyUTSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3x1k2B35j0nfGWTYHfmPSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3x1k2B35j0nfG
WTYHfmPSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3x1k2B35j0nfGWTYHfmP"
```

```
log trace local enable
```

```
groupname Administrators create
```

```
groupname Broadcasters create
```

```
username chambers create
```

```
groupname Administrators privilege superuser
groupname Administrators privilege ManagePrompts
groupname Administrators privilege broadcast
groupname Administrators privilege local-broadcast
groupname Administrators privilege ManagePublicList
groupname Administrators privilege ViewPrivateList
groupname Administrators privilege vm-imap
```

```

groupname Administrators privilege ViewHistoricalReports
groupname Administrators privilege ViewRealTimeReports
groupname Broadcasters privilege broadcast

backup server url "ftp://192.0.2.22/umg_backup" credentials hidden "+EdqgXXrwyT
q9Gr22KtpoknfGWTYHfmPSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3x1k2B35j0nfGWTYHfmPSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3x1k2B35j0nfGWT
YHfmPSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3x1k2B35j0nfGWTYHfmP"

log server address 192.0.2.21

security password lockout policy temp-lock
security pin lockout policy temp-lock

network local messaging-gateway 51000

registration
  username umg password encrypted "R30jwZyreaDX3TqGSvsp5EnfGWTYHfmPSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3x
1k2B35j0nfGWTYHfmPSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3x1k2B35j0nfGWTYHfmPSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3x1k2B35j0nfGWTYHf
mP"
  end registration

end
umg-1#

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
copy ftp	Copies network FTP server data to another location.
copy running-config	Copies the running configuration to another location.
copy startup-config	Copies the startup configuration to another location.
copy tftp	Copies network TFTP server data to another location.
erase startup-config	Deletes the startup configuration.
log server address	Configures external log server.
show startup-config	Displays the startup configuration.
write	Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.

show security ssh known-hosts

To display a list of configured SSH (Secure Shell) servers and their fingerprints, use the **show security ssh known-hosts** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

show security ssh known-hosts

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **show security ssh known-hosts** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode to display a list of configured SSH servers and their fingerprints. These fingerprints are used to perform SSH server authentication.

Examples

The following is sample output for the **show security ssh known-hosts** command:

```
se-10-0-0-0# show security ssh known-hosts
```

```
192.168.138.208 ssh-rsa a5:3a:12:6d:e9:48:a3:34:be:8f:ee:50:30:e5:e6:c3
172.16.103.231 ssh-rsa 5c:31:00:89:04:ed:2e:fc:bd:eb:26:23:cd:24:c0:b6
```

This output shows the following information:

- Hostname or IP address of the SSH server.
- Whether the MD5 (Message-Digest algorithm 5) fingerprint is for a SSH server's host key that was created using the DSA (Digital Signature Algorithm) or RSA encryption algorithm.
- MD5 fingerprint string

Related Commands

Command	Description
backup server authenticate	Retrieves the fingerprint of the backup server's host key.
security ssh	Configures the MD5 (Message-Digest algorithm 5) fingerprint of the SSH (Secure Shell) server's host key.

show software

To display the characteristics of the installed software, use the **show software** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

show software {directory | download server | packages | versions}

Syntax Description	directory	Displays the software directory.
	download server	Displays the IP address of the FTP server.
	packages	Displays the configured Cisco UMG application packages.
	versions	Displays the current versions of the configured software and applications.

Command Modes Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History	Cisco UMG Version	Modification
	1.0	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following is sample output for the **show software** command:

```
umg-1# show software download server
```

```
Download server URL is: ftp://192.0.2.24/ftp
```

```
umg-1# show software packages
```

```
Installed Packages:
```

- Installer (Installer application)
- UMG (Unified Messaging Gateway)
- Bootloader (Primary) (Service Engine Bootloader)
- Infrastructure (Service Engine Infrastructure)
- Global (Global manifest)
- Bootloader (Secondary) (Service Engine Bootloader)
- Core (Service Engine OS Core)
- GPL Infrastructure (Service Engine GPL Infrastructure)

```
umg-1# show software versions
```

```
Software Version dthf_apr6
```

```
Build Number dthf_apr6
```

```
Installed Packages:
```

- Installer dthf_apr6
- UMG 0.0.1
- Bootloader (Primary) 2.1.8.0
- Infrastructure 2.3.2.0
- Global dthf_apr6
- Bootloader (Secondary) 2.1.10.0
- Core 2.3.0.2
- GPL Infrastructure 2.2.1.0

```
umg-1#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
backup category	Specifies the type of data to be backed up and initiates the backup process.
copy ftp	Copies a new configuration from an FTP server to another Cisco UMG location.
copy running-config	Copies the running configuration to another destination.
copy startup-config	Copies the startup configuration to another destination.
copy tftp	Copies the network TFTP server information to another destination.
restore factory default	Restores the system to the factory defaults.
show startup-config	Displays the current startup configuration.
shutdown	Displays the software version.

show software directory

To display directory information for software download and downgrade files, use the **show software directory** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

show software directory {download | downgrade}

Syntax Description	download	Displays download directory information.
	downgrade	Displays downgrade directory information.

Command Modes Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History	Cisco UMG Version	Modification
	1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Cisco UMG Release 1.0.1 does not support downgrade files.

Examples The following is sample output for the **show software directory download** command:

```
umg-1# show software directory download

KBytes  Directory
0       /dwnld/pkgdata

Directory listings

Directory: /dwnld/pkgdata

total 0
drwxrwxr-x  2 root daemon  48 Apr  6 16:40 .
drwxrwxr-x  4 root daemon 200 Apr  6 16:40 ..
umg-1#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	software download clean	Downloads software packages for installing later.

show startup-config

To display the current startup configuration, use the **show startup-config** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

show startup-config [paged]

Syntax Description	paged	Displays enough output to fill the current viewing screen.
--------------------	-------	--

Command Modes	Cisco UMG EXEC
---------------	----------------

Command History	Cisco UMG Version	Modification
	1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	Use this command to display the startup configuration stored on the hard disk.
------------------	--

Examples	The following is sample output for the show startup-config command:
----------	--

```
umg-1# show startup-config

clock timezone America/Los_Angeles

hostname umg-1

ip domain-name (none)

software download server url "ftp://192.0.2.24/ftp" credentials hidden "6u/dKTN/h
sEuSAEfw40XlF2eFHzfUTSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3xlk2B35j0nfGWTYHfmPSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3xlk2B35j0nfG
WTYHfmPSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3xlk2B35j0nfGWTYHfmP"

groupname Administrators create
groupname Broadcasters create

username root create
username lab create

groupname Administrators member root
groupname Administrators privilege superuser
groupname Broadcasters privilege broadcast
groupname Administrators privilege ManagePrompts
groupname Administrators privilege broadcast
groupname Administrators privilege local-broadcast
groupname Administrators privilege ManagePublicList
groupname Administrators privilege ViewPrivateList
groupname Administrators privilege vm-imap
groupname Administrators privilege ViewHistoricalReports
groupname Administrators privilege ViewRealTimeReports

backup server url "ftp://192.0.2.23/ftp" credentials hidden "EWlTygcMhYmjazXhE/VN
XHCKplVV4KjeschDaLa4f14WLSPPFv1rWUnfGWTYHfmPSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3xlk2B35j0nfGWTYHfmPSd8Z
```

```

ZNgd+Y9J3x1k2B35j0nfGWTYHfmP"

translation-rules message cue src_host src_host

registration
  username-hidden umg
end registration

translation-rules smtp cue src_host src_host

network local gateway id 50000

endpoint id 33 type unity
  hostname unity
  prefix 408
end endpoint

security password lockout policy temp-lock
security pin lockout policy temp-lock

end
umg-1#

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
copy ftp	Copies a new configuration from an FTP server to another Cisco UMG location.
copy running-config	Copies the running configuration to another destination.
copy startup-config	Copies the startup configuration to another destination.
copy tftp	Copies the network TFTP server information to another destination.
erase startup-config	Deletes startup configuration data.
restore factory default	Restores the system to the factory defaults.
show running-config	Displays the running configuration.
show startup-config	Displays the current startup configuration.
shutdown	Displays the software version.
write	Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.

show statistics

To display a statistics report, use the show statistics command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

show statistics

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Modes Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History	Cisco UMG Version	Modification
	1.0	This command was introduced.

Examples The following example shows a partial output from the **show statistics** command:

```
umg-1# show statistics
SMTP Receive Failure: 0
SMTP Sent Failure: 0
SMTP Rejected: 0
NDR Message Generated: 0
DDR Message Generated: 0
Number of Lookup Request: 0
SDL Message Received: 0
SDL Message Sent: 0
SBM Message Received: 11
DirEx Message Received: 6
DirEx Message Send: 25
VPIM Message Received: 12
VPIM Message Sent: 12
Total SMTP Message Received: 18
Total SMTP Message Sent: 37
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	ddr timeout	Configures a timeout window whose elapse will result in a delayed delivery receipt (DDR).
	directory exchange endpoint request	Manually forces data convergence between autoregistered endpoints and messaging gateways.
	directory exchange messaging-gateway request	Manually forces data convergence between the current messaging gateway and its peers by requesting either full directory exchange or directory updates.
	directory exchange messaging-gateway send	Manually forces data convergence between the current messaging gateway and its peers, by sending either full directory exchange or directory updates.
	ndr timeout	Configures a timeout window whose elapse will result in a non- delivery receipt (NDR).
	show ddr timeout	Displays the timeout window whose elapse will result in a DDR.

Command	Description
show list	Displays a list of the system distribution lists (SDLs) that are configured.
show list privilege	Displays the authorized senders for SDLs.
show ndr timeout	Displays the timeout window whose elapse will result in a NDR.
show translation-rule	Displays translation rules for the SMTP header for each supported endpoint.
translation-rule	Configures translation rules for both message header and SMTP header for each supported endpoint.
vpim external	Configures NAT entries for peer messaging gateways or endpoints.

show trace buffer

To display a list of events in memory, use the **show trace buffer** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

show trace buffer [**containing** *string* [**long** | **short**] | **long** [**paged**] | **short** [**paged**] | **tail** [*number* [**long** | **short**]]]

Syntax Description

containing <i>string</i>	Displays only events that match a search expression.
long	Displays expanded text for many error and return codes.
short	Displays hexadecimal codes.
paged	Displays the output a page at a time.
tail	Display the latest events as they occur.
<i>number</i>	Displays the most recent <i>number</i> of events.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command displays a list of the trace events being captured in the memory buffer. Use this command to monitor trace events set for debugging. You can stop the output by pressing CTRL-C.

This command has the following filtering options:

- **show begin**: Begins the output of any **show** command from a specified string.
- **show exclude**: Filters **show** command output so that it excludes lines that contain a particular regular expression.
- **show include**: Filters **show** command output so that it displays only lines that contain a particular regular expression.

Examples

The following example shows partial output from the **show trace buffer** command:

```
umg-1# show trace buffer
```

```
Press <CTRL-C> to exit...
238 09/19 23:23:11.041 TRAC TIMZ 0 UTC UTC 0
238 09/19 23:23:11.043 TRAC TIMZ 0 UTC UTC 0
800 09/19 23:28:04.152 WFSP MISC 0 WFSysdbLimits::WFSysdbLimits hwModuleType=Nm
800 09/19 23:28:04.171 WFSP MISC 0 WFSysdbProp::getProp
800 09/19 23:28:04.171 WFSP MISC 0 keyName = limitsDir
str = /sw/apps/wf/ccnapps/limits
800 09/19 23:28:04.197 WFSP MISC 0 WFSysdbProp::getNodeXml
800 09/19 23:28:04.197 WFSP MISC 0 WFSysdbProp::getProp
800 09/19 23:28:04.198 WFSP MISC 0 keyName = limits
str = <?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1" standalone="yes"?> <attrList> <a
ttrDecl purpose="CONFIG" type="INT32" maxsize="4"> <node>limits</node> <attr>max
```

```

_scripts</attr> <desc>maximum number of scripts</desc> <value>0</value> </attrDe
cl> <attrDecl purpose="CONFIG" type="INT32" maxsize="4"> <node>limits</node> <at
tr>max_prompts</attr> <desc>maximum number of prompts</desc> <value>0</value> </
attrDecl> </attrList>
800 09/19 23:28:04.199 WFSP MISC 0 WFSysdbProp::getNodeXml(str, str)
800 09/19 23:28:04.200 WFSP MISC 0 WFSysdbProp::getProp
800 09/19 23:28:04.200 WFSP MISC 0 keyName = app

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
log console	Configures the types of messages to be displayed on the console.
log console monitor	Displays system messages on the console.
log server address	Specifies an external server for saving log messages.
log trace boot	Saves the trace configuration on rebooting.
log trace buffer save	Saves the current trace information.
show log name	Begins the output of any show command from a specified string.
show logging	Shows the types of messages that are displayed on the console.
show logs	Displays the list of available logs.

show trace store

To display a list of events from the atrace.log file, use the **show trace store** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

show trace store [**containing** *string* [**long** | **short**] | **long** [**paged**] | **short** [**paged**] | **tail** [*number* [**long** | **short**]]]

Syntax Description

containing <i>string</i>	Displays only events that match a search expression.
long	Displays expanded text for many error and return codes.
short	Displays hexadecimal codes.
paged	Displays the output a page at a time.
tail	Displays the latest events as they occur.
<i>number</i>	Displays the most recent <i>number</i> of events.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command displays a list of the trace events saved in the atrace.log file. Use this command to monitor trace events set for debugging. The atrace.log file capacity is 10 MB on the AIM and 100 MB on the NM. When the atrace.log file reaches its limit, it is copied to the atrace.log.prev file and restarted. You can stop the output by pressing CTRL-C.

This command has the following filtering options:

- **show begin**: Begins the output of any **show** command from a specified string.
- **show exclude**: Filters **show** command output so that it excludes lines that contain a particular regular expression.
- **show include**: Filters **show** command output so that it displays only lines that contain a particular regular expression.

Examples

The following example shows a partial output from the **show trace store** command:

```
umg-1# show trace store

Press <CTRL-C> to exit...
238 09/19 23:23:11.041 TRAC TIMZ 0 UTC UTC 0
238 09/19 23:23:11.043 TRAC TIMZ 0 UTC UTC 0
800 09/19 23:28:04.152 WFSP MISC 0 WFSysdbLimits::WFSysdbLimits hwModuleType=NM
800 09/19 23:28:04.171 WFSP MISC 0 WFSysdbProp::getProp
800 09/19 23:28:04.171 WFSP MISC 0 keyName = limitsDir
str = /sw/apps/wf/ccnapps/limits
800 09/19 23:28:04.197 WFSP MISC 0 WFSysdbProp::getNodeXml
800 09/19 23:28:04.197 WFSP MISC 0 WFSysdbProp::getProp
```



```

800 09/19 23:28:04.198 WFSP MISC 0 keyName = limits
str = <?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1" standalone="yes"?> <attrList> <attrDecl purpose="CONFIG" type="INT32" maxsize="4"> <node>limits</node> <attr>max_scripts</attr> <desc>maximum number of scripts</desc> <value>0</value> </attrDecl> <attrDecl purpose="CONFIG" type="INT32" maxsize="4"> <node>limits</node> <attr>max_prompts</attr> <desc>maximum number of prompts</desc> <value>0</value> </attrDecl> </attrList>
800 09/19 23:28:04.199 WFSP MISC 0 WFSysdbProp::getNodeXml(str, str)
800 09/19 23:28:04.200 WFSP MISC 0 WFSysdbProp::getProp
800 09/19 23:28:04.200 WFSP MISC 0 keyName = app

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show log name	Displays the content of the specified log.
show logs	Displays a list of the log files.
show trace store-prev	Displays a list of events from the atrace.log.prev file.

show trace store-prev

To display a list of events from the `atrace.log.prev` file, use the **show trace store-prev** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

show trace store-prev [**containing** *string* [**long** | **short**] | **long** [**paged**] | **short** [**paged**] | **tail** [*number* [**long** | **short**]]]

Syntax Description

containing <i>string</i>	Displays only events that match a search expression.
long	Displays expanded text for many error and return codes.
short	Displays hexadecimal codes.
paged	Displays the output a page at a time.
tail	Displays the latest events as they occur.
number	Displays the most recent <i>number</i> of events.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command displays a list of the trace events being captured in the `atrace.log.prev` file. Use this command to monitor trace events set for debugging. The `atrace.log` file capacity is 10 MB on the AIM and 100 MB on the NM. When the `atrace.log` file reaches its limit, it is copied to the `atrace.log.prev` file and restarted. You may stop the output by pressing CTRL-C.

This command has the following filtering options:

- **show begin**: Begins the output of any **show** command from a specified string.
- **show exclude**: Filters **show** command output so that it excludes lines that contain a particular regular expression.
- **show include**: Filters **show** command output so that it displays only lines that contain a particular regular expression.

Examples

The following example shows a partial output from the **show trace store-prev** command:

```
umg-1# show trace store-prev

Press <CTRL-C> to exit...
238 09/19 23:23:11.041 TRAC TIMZ 0 UTC UTC 0
238 09/19 23:23:11.043 TRAC TIMZ 0 UTC UTC 0
800 09/19 23:28:04.152 WFSP MISC 0 WFSysdbLimits::WFSysdbLimits hwModuleType=NM
800 09/19 23:28:04.171 WFSP MISC 0 WFSysdbProp::getProp
800 09/19 23:28:04.171 WFSP MISC 0 keyName = limitsDir
str = /sw/apps/wf/ccnapps/limits
800 09/19 23:28:04.197 WFSP MISC 0 WFSysdbProp::getNodeXml
800 09/19 23:28:04.197 WFSP MISC 0 WFSysdbProp::getProp
```

```

800 09/19 23:28:04.198 WFSP MISC 0 keyName = limits
str = <?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1" standalone="yes"?> <attrList> <attrDecl purpose="CONFIG" type="INT32" maxsize="4"> <node>limits</node> <attr>max_scripts</attr> <desc>maximum number of scripts</desc> <value>0</value> </attrDecl> <attrDecl purpose="CONFIG" type="INT32" maxsize="4"> <node>limits</node> <attr>max_prompts</attr> <desc>maximum number of prompts</desc> <value>0</value> </attrDecl> </attrList>
800 09/19 23:28:04.199 WFSP MISC 0 WFSysdbProp::getNodeXml(str, str)
800 09/19 23:28:04.200 WFSP MISC 0 WFSysdbProp::getProp
800 09/19 23:28:04.200 WFSP MISC 0 keyName = app

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show log name	Displays the content of the specified log.
show logging	Displays the types of messages that are shown on the console.
show logs	Displays a list of the log files.
show trace store	Displays a list of events from the atrace.log.prev file.

shutdown

To shut down the current configuring messaging gateway, use the **shutdown** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

shutdown

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

All registered endpoints will be marked offline.



Caution

Always shut down the module before power-cycling the router to prevent file corruption and data loss.



Caution

The shutdown is immediate. The software does not ask for confirmation.

Examples

The following example illustrates the use of the **shutdown** command in Cisco UMG:

```
umg-1# shutdown
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
offline	Takes Cisco UMG offline.
reload	Starts Cisco UMG.

software download abort

To abort a download that is in progress, use the **software download abort** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

software download abort

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History	Cisco UMG Version	Modification
	1.0	This command was introduced.

Examples The following is an example of aborting an existing download:

```
umg-1# software download abort
Download request aborted.
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	software download clean	Downloads a complete package to install later.
	software download status	Reports the status of a download in progress.
	software download upgrade	Downloads an upgrade package to install later.

software download clean

To download software packages for installing later, use the **software download clean** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

software download clean {*package-file-name* | **url ftp://ftp-server-ip-address/package-file-name**}

Syntax Description

<i>package-file-name</i>	Name of the package file for the new software.
url ftp://ftp-server-ip-address	URL of the FTP server.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following is an example of downloading a software package to install later where the FTP server information has been set in the Cisco UMG configuration.

```
umg-1# software download clean umg.nme.1.0.1.pkg
```

The following is an example of downloading a software package to install later where the FTP server information is included on the command line.

```
umg-1# software download clean url ftp://192.0.2.24/umg.nme.1.0.1.pkg
```

```
WARNING:: This command will download the necessary software to
WARNING:: complete a clean install. It is recommended that a backup be done
WARNING:: before installing software.
```

```
Would you like to continue? [n] y
```

```
Downloading umg.nme.1.0.1.pkg
Bytes downloaded : 63648
```

```
Validating package signature ... done
```

```
Validating package signature ... done
[17488 refs]
umg-1#
```

The following is an example of using the **software download status** command to check on the download progress.

```
umg-1# software download status
```

```
Download request in progress.
downloading file : umg.nme.1.0.1.pkg
bytes downloaded : 5536224
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
software download abort	Aborts a download that is in progress.
software download status	Reports the status of a download in progress.
software download upgrade	Downloads an upgrade package to install later.

software download server

To configure the FTP server address on the Cisco UMG module, use the **software download server** command in Cisco UMG configuration mode.

software download server url ftp://server-ip-address[/dir] [username username password password | credentials hidden credentials]

Syntax Description

url ftp://server-ip-address	IP address of the FTP server.
/dir	The FTP directory on the server.
username username	Specifies the FTP username. If this option is not used, the default is “anonymous”.
password password	Specifies the FTP password.
credentials hidden credentials	Specifies the encrypted username and password value.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG configuration (config)

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following is an example of setting the server information with just a root directory.

```
umg-1(config)# software download server url ftp://192.0.2.24/
```

The following is an example of setting the server information with a directory different than the root directory.

```
umg-1(config)# software download server url ftp://192.0.2.24/ftp_dir
```

The following is an example of setting the server information with a username and password.

```
umg-1(config)# software download server url ftp://192.0.2.24/ftp_dir username ftpuser password ftppassword
```

The following is an example of setting the server information with an encrypted credentials string.

```
umg-1(config)# software download server url ftp://192.0.2.24/ftp_dir credentials hidden +EdgXXrwwTekoNCDGbGiEnfGWYHfmPSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3x1k2B35j0nGWYHfmPSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3x1k2B35jwAAAAA=
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show software	Displays the FTP server information.

software download status

To display the progress of a software download, use the **software download status** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

software download status

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.
---------------------------	--

Command Modes	Cisco UMG EXEC
----------------------	----------------

Command History	Cisco UMG Version	Modification
	1.0	This command was introduced.

Examples	The following is an example of displaying the status of a download in progress:
-----------------	---

```
umg-1# software download status

Download request in progress.
downloading file : cue-vm.2.0.1.prt1
bytes downloaded : 5536224

umg-1# software download status

Download request completed successfully.
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	software download abort	Aborts a download that is in progress.
	software download clean	Downloads a complete package to install later.
	software download upgrade	Downloads an upgrade package to install later.

software download uninstall

To upgrade to a newer version of Cisco UMG software, use the **software install upgrade** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

```
software install upgrade {pkg umg-package.pkg |
url ftp://ftp-server-ip-address/umg-package.pkg }
```

Syntax Description

pkg umg-package.pkg	Specifies a package name.
url ftp://ftp-server-ip-address/umg-package.pkg	Specifies the FTP server information.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to upgrade to a newer version of Cisco UMG software.
Neither Cisco UMG Release 1.0.1 nor Cisco UMG Release 8.0.1 supports upgrades.

Examples

The following is an example of the command to upgrade to a newer version of Cisco UMG software.

```
umg-1# software install upgrade url ftp://192.0.2.24/umg.nme.1.0.1.pkg
```

The following is an example of the command to upgrade to a newer version of Cisco UMG software if the FTP server has been configured or the software files have been downloaded previously with the **software download upgrade** command:

```
umg-1# software install upgrade pkg umg.nme.1.0.1.pkg
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
software download upgrade	Configures the FTP server information.
software download upgrade	Downloads the files for a future upgrade.
software install clean	Installs a new version of the Cisco UMG software and cleans the disk.
software install downgrade	Downgrades the current Cisco UMG software to an older version.

software download upgrade

To download software for a later upgrade, use the **software download upgrade** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

```
software download upgrade {package-filename |  
  url ftp://ftp-server-ip-address[/dir]/package-filename} [username username password  
  password]
```

Syntax Description	<i>package-filename</i>	Name of the package file for the new software.
	url ftp: // <i>ftp-server-ip-address</i>	URL of the FTP server.
	<i>/dir</i>	Directory other than the default.
	username <i>username</i>	Username for the FTP server.
	password <i>password</i>	Password for the FTP server.

Command Modes Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History	Cisco UMG Version	Modification
	1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to download files for a future upgrade.
Neither Cisco UMG Release 1.0.1 nor Cisco UMG Release 8.0.1 supports upgrades.

Examples The following is an example of downloading a software package to upgrade later where the FTP server information has been set in the Cisco UMG configuration.

```
umg-1# software download upgrade umg.nme.1.0.1.pkg
```

The following is an example of downloading a software package to upgrade later where the FTP server information is included on the command line. The username and password could also be included in this command.

```
umg-1# software download upgrade url ftp://192.0.2.24/umg.nme.1.0.1.pkg
```

```
WARNING:: This command will download the necessary software to  
WARNING:: complete an upgrade. It is recommended that a backup be done  
WARNING:: before installing software.
```

```
Would you like to continue? [n] y  
url_host :192.0.2.24  
url_user :null  
url_uname :anonymous  
url_psword :anonymous  
url_proto :ftp  
url_path :/  
url_fname :umg.nme.1.0.1.pkg  
url_url :ftp://192.0.2.24/
```

```

Downloading umg.nme.1.0.1.pkg
Bytes downloaded : 63648

Validating package signature ... done
Validating installed manifests .....complete.
[17497 refs]

```



Note When you download the software, there are no other prompts for user input. The software package is downloaded to the Cisco UMG network module.

The following is an example of using the **software download status** command to check on the download progress.

```

umg-1# software download status

Download request in progress.
downloading file : umg-full.nme.1.0.1.prt1
bytes downloaded : 5536224

```

```

umg-1# software download status

Download request completed successfully.

```

The following example shows how to verify the download success using the **show software directory download** command.

```

umg-1# show software directory download

KBytes  Directory
0        /dwnld/pkgdata

Directory listings

Directory: /dwnld/pkgdata

total 0
drwxrwxr-x  2 root    daemon    48 Sep 15  2007 .
drwxrwxr-x  4 root    daemon    200 Sep 15  2007 ..

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
software download abort	Aborts a download that is in progress.
software download status	Reports the status of a download in progress.
show software directory	Displays directory information for software downloads and downgrades.

software install clean

To install a new version of Cisco UMG software, use the **software install clean** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

software install clean {*package-filename* | **url ftp://ftp-server-ip-address/package-filename**}

Syntax Description

<i>package-filename</i>	Name of the package file for the new software.
url ftp://ftp-server-ip-address/	URL of the FTP server.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to download files for a new install.



Note

This command cleans the disk. All configuration and data are lost after this step. For future upgrades and installations, verify that a backup has been done. If not, abort and do a backup first.

Examples

The following is an example of the command to install a new version of Cisco UMG software where the FTP server information has been set in the Cisco UMG configuration.

```
umg-1# software install clean umg.nme.1.0.1.pkg
```

The following is an example of installing a new version of Cisco UMG software where the FTP server information is included on the command line.

```
umg-1# software install clean url ftp://192.0.2.24/umg.nme.1.0.1.pkg
```

```
WARNING:: This command will install the necessary software to
WARNING:: complete a clean install. It is recommended that a backup be done
WARNING:: before installing software.
Would you like to continue? [n] y
```

At this point the new software loads from the FTP server and the system will restart.

```
.
.
.
IMPORTANT::
IMPORTANT:: Welcome to Cisco Systems Service Engine
IMPORTANT:: post installation configuration tool.
IMPORTANT::
IMPORTANT:: This is a one time process which will guide
IMPORTANT:: you through initial setup of your Service Engine.
IMPORTANT:: Once run, this process will have configured
IMPORTANT:: the system for your location.
```

```

IMPORTANT::
IMPORTANT:: If you do not wish to continue, the system will be halted
IMPORTANT:: so it can be safely removed from the router.
IMPORTANT::
Do you wish to start configuration now (y,n)? y

IMPORTANT::
IMPORTANT:: A Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway configuration has been found
IMPORTANT:: You can choose to restore this configuration into
IMPORTANT:: current image.
IMPORTANT::
IMPORTANT:: A stored configuration contains some of the data
IMPORTANT:: previous installation, but not as much as a backup.
IMPORTANT::
IMPORTANT:: If you are recovering from a disaster and do not have a
IMPORTANT:: backup, you can restore the saved configuration.
IMPORTANT::
IMPORTANT:: If you are going to restore a backup from a previous
IMPORTANT:: installation, you should not restore the saved configuration
IMPORTANT::
IMPORTANT:: If you choose not to restore the saved configuration,
IMPORTANT:: will be erased from flash.
IMPORTANT::
Would you like to restore the saved configuration? (y,n)y

SYSTEM ONLINE

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
software download abort	Aborts a download that is in progress.
software download status	Reports the status of a download in progress.
software download upgrade	Downloads an upgrade package to install later.
software install downgrade	Downgrades the current Cisco UMG software to a previous version.
software install upgrade	Upgrades the current Cisco UMG software to a newer version.

software install downgrade

To downgrade to a previously installed version of Cisco UMG software, use the **software install downgrade** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

software install downgrade

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History	Cisco UMG Version	Modification
	1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to downgrade to the previous version of Cisco UMG software. The package information was already saved on the Cisco UMG module from the previous upgrade. No FTP information is necessary.

Cisco UMG Release 1.0.1 does not support upgrades or downgrades.

Examples The following is an example of the command to downgrade to the previous version of Cisco UMG software.

```
umg-1# software install downgrade
```

The following example shows how to verify the downgrade success using the **show software directory downgrade** command.

```
umg-1# show software directory downgrade
```

```
KBytes  Directory
0       /dwnld/dwngrade
```

Directory listings

```
Directory: /dwnld/dwngrade
```

```
total 0
drwxrwxrwx  2 root  daemon    48 Sep 15  2007 .
drwxrwxr-x  4 root  daemon   200 Sep 15  2007 ..
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show software directory	Displays directory information for software downloads and downgrades.
	software install clean	Installs a new version of the <Abbreviation>Cisco Unity Express software.
	software install upgrade	Upgrades the current <Abbreviation>Cisco Unity Express software to a newer version.

software install upgrade

To upgrade to a newer version of Cisco UMG software, use the **software install upgrade** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

```
software install upgrade {pkg umg-package.pkg |  
  url ftp://ftp-server-ip-address/umg-package.pkg }
```

Syntax Description

pkg <i>umg-package.pkg</i>	Specifies the package name.
url <i>ftp://ftp-server-ip-address/umg-package.pkg</i>	Specifies the FTP server information.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to upgrade to a newer version of <Abbreviation>Cisco Unity Express software. Neither Cisco UMG Release 1.0.1 nor Cisco UMG Release 8.0.1 supports upgrades.

Examples

The following is an example of the command to upgrade to a newer version of Cisco UMG software.

```
umg-1# software install upgrade url ftp://192.0.2.24/umg.nme.1.0.1.pkg
```

The following is an example of the command to upgrade to a newer version of Cisco UMG software if the FTP server was configured or the software files were downloaded previously with the **software download upgrade** command:

```
umg-1# software install upgrade pkg umg.nme.1.0.1.pkg
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
software download upgrade	Configures the FTP server information.
software download upgrade	Downloads the files for a future upgrade.
software install clean	Installs a new version of the <Abbreviation>Cisco Unity Express software.
software install downgrade	Downgrades the current <Abbreviation>Cisco Unity Express software to an older version.

software remove

To remove software installed during a download or upgrade, use the **software remove** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

software remove {all | downgradefiles | downloadfiles}

Syntax Description	all	Removes both the downgrade and the download files.
	downgradefiles	Removes the downgrade files.
	downloadfiles	Removes the download files.

Command Modes Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History	Cisco UMG Version	Modification
	1.0	This command was introduced.

Examples The following is an example the **software remove** command:

```
umg-1# software remove all

Download files removed
Downgrade files removed

umg-1# software remove downgradefiles

Downgrade files removed

umg-1# software remove downloadfiles

Download files removed
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show software directory	Displays the disk usage for the download and downgrade directories.

start-date (backup-schedule)

To specify the start date for recurring scheduled backup to occur, use the **start-date** command in Cisco UMG scheduled backup configuration mode. Use the **no** or **default** form of this command to remove the configuration of the start date.

start-date *date*

no start-date *date*

Syntax Description	<i>date</i>	Specifies the start date for the sequence of recurring scheduled backup jobs. The format is MM/DD/YYYY.
--------------------	-------------	---

Command Default	Set to the day that a new schedule is created.
-----------------	--

Command Modes	Cisco UMG scheduled backup configuration (backup-schedule)
---------------	--

Command History	Cisco UMG Version	Modification
	8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	The format for the date is month, day, and then year (for example: 05/302010).
------------------	--

Examples	The following example sets the start date to May 30, 2009:
----------	--

```
umg-1# backup schedule job 22
umg-1(backup-schedule) # start-date 05/30/2009
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	backup schedule	Enters commands enters backup-schedule submode.

start-date (kron-schedule)

To specify the start date for the recurring scheduled kron job to occur, use the **start-date** command in Cisco UMG kron-schedule configuration mode. There is no **no** form of this command.

start-date *date*

Syntax Description

<i>date</i>	Specifies the start date for the sequence of recurring scheduled kron jobs. The format is MM/DD/YYYY.
-------------	---

Command Default

Set to the day that a new schedule is created.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG kron-schedule configuration

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The format for the date is month, day, and then year (for example: 05/302010).

Examples

The following example sets the start date to May 27, 2009:

```
umg-1# kron-schedule krj1
umg-1(kron-schedule)# start-date 05/27/2009
```

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.

stop-date (backup-schedule)

To specify the stop date for recurring scheduled backup to occur, use the **stop-date** command in Cisco UMG scheduled backup configuration mode. Use the **no** or **default** form of this command to remove the configuration of the stop date.

stop-date *date*

no stop-date *date*

Syntax Description	<i>date</i>	Specifies the end date for the sequence of recurring scheduled backup jobs. The format is MM/DD/YYYY.
--------------------	-------------	---

Command Default	None.
-----------------	-------

Command Modes	Cisco UMG scheduled backup configuration (backup-schedule)
---------------	--

Command History	Cisco UMG Version	Modification
	8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	The format for the date is month, day, and then year (for example: 05/302010).
------------------	--

Examples	The following example sets the end date to May 30, 2009:
----------	--

```
umg-1# schedule job 22  
umg-1(backup-schedule) # stop-date 05/30/2009
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	backup schedule	Enters backup-schedule submode.

stop-date (kron-schedule)

To specify the stop date for recurring scheduled kron jobs to occur, use the **stop-date** command in Cisco UMG kron-schedule configuration mode. There is no **no** form of this command.

stop-date *date*

Syntax Description	<i>date</i>	Specifies the stop date for the sequence of recurring scheduled kron jobs. The format is MM/DD/YYYY.
--------------------	-------------	--

Command Default	None.
-----------------	-------

Command Modes	Cisco UMG kron-schedule configuration
---------------	---------------------------------------

Command History	Cisco UMG Version	Modification
	8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	The format for the date is month, day, and then year (for example: 05/302010).
------------------	--

Examples	The following example sets the stop date to May 30, 2009:
----------	---

```
umg-1# kron schedule krj1
umg-1(kron-schedule) # stop-date 05/30/2009
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	kron schedule	Enters kron-schedule configuration mode.
	show backup schedule detail job	Shows details for the specified recurring scheduled kron job.



T

Last Updated: November 17, 2010

[trace](#)

trace

To view trace messages, use the **trace** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

trace {module {entity {activity}}}

Syntax Description

<i>module</i>	Trace module values. Can be any combination of the values listed in Table 28 . Entering all gives information for all the modules.
<i>entity</i>	Entity values. Each module has one or more entity values associated with it. Can be any combination of the values for that particular module. See Table 28 . Entering all gives information for all the entities.
<i>activity</i>	Activity values. Each entity has one or more activity values associated with it. Can be any combination of the values for that particular entity. See Table 28 . Entering all gives information for all the activities.

[Table 28](#) lists all the modules, entities, and activities.

Table 28 *Module, Entity, and Activity Values*

Module Name	Entity Name	Activity Name	Description
aaa	authorization	jaas	Used for authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) debugging
		pam	
	authentication	jaas	
		pam	
	acct	service	
		queue	
		library	
dns	cache	daemon	Domain Name Service (DNS) debugging
		localzone	
		startup	
		ethconfig	
	enablecheck	dns_check	
		debug	
		ipv4_check	
		hostname_check	
		results	
		dns_query	
	resolver	send	
		receive	
	server	ask	
		answer	

Table 28 **Module, Entity, and Activity Values (continued)**

Module Name	Entity Name	Activity Name	Description
management	agent	debug	Management debugging
um2	store	attributes	User manager 2 (users and groups) debugging
		privilege	
		group	
		users	
	manager	search	
		attributes	
		groups	
		users	
		privileges	
		event	
		security	
		factory	
webInterface	group	save	Cisco UMG GUI debugging
		delete	
		read	
	user	save	
		delete	
		read	
	aaa	read	
	privileges	action	
	axl	delete	
		post	
		read	
	backupRestore	serverConfiguration	
		restore	
		backup	
	controller	startup	
		request	
	session	login	
		logout	

Table 28 **Module, Entity, and Activity Values (continued)**

Module Name	Entity Name	Activity Name	Description
webInterface (continued)	sysdb	get	Cisco UMG GUI debugging (continued)
		set	
		providerStart	
		providerGet	
		providerStop	
		providerSet	
	database	query	
		connection	
		results	
sysdb	producer	nodeDetach	Interprocess communication debugging
		nodeAttach	
		timeLimit	
		nodeHandle	
		mkdir	
		attrCreate	
		attrDelete	
		rmdir	
	lock	acquire	
		release	
		wait	
	traversal	directory	
		attribute	
		node	
	misc	allocation	
	provider	stop	
		other	
		events	
		deadline	
		get	
		startup	
		commit	
		check	
	utility	metaInfo	
		dealloc	
		chdir	
		nameLookup	

Table 28 **Module, Entity, and Activity Values (continued)**

Module Name	Entity Name	Activity Name	Description
sysdb (continued)	consumer	set	Interprocess communication debugging (continued)
		get	
		nameLookup	
limitsManager	vmcapacity	xdebug	System limits debugging
		debug	
		info	
		warning	
		crash	
		error	
	platform	xdebug	
		debug	
		info	
		warning	
		crash	
		error	
	cli	xdebug	
		debug	
		info	
		warning	
		crash	
		error	
	api	xdebug	
		debug	
		info	
		warning	
		crash	
		error	
	sysdb	xdebug	
		debug	
		info	
		warning	
		crash	
		error	

Table 28 **Module, Entity, and Activity Values (continued)**

Module Name	Entity Name	Activity Name	Description
limitsManager (continued)	port	xdebug	System limits debugging (continued)
		debug	
		info	
		warning	
		crash	
		error	
	language	xdebug	
		debug	
		info	
		warning	
		crash	
		error	
	vmport	xdebug	
		debug	
		info	
		warning	
		crash	
		error	
	license	xdebug	
		debug	
		info	
		warning	
		crash	
		error	
	utilities	xdebug	
		debug	
		info	
		warning	
		crash	
		error	
	ivr	xdebug	
		debug	
		info	
		warning	
		crash	
		error	

Table 28 **Module, Entity, and Activity Values (continued)**

Module Name	Entity Name	Activity Name	Description
limitsManager (continued)	vmmbox	xdebug	System limits debugging (continued)
		debug	
		info	
		warning	
		crash	
		error	
	histrep	xdebug	
		debug	
		info	
		warning	
		crash	
		error	
	feature	xdebug	
		debug	
		info	
		warning	
		crash	
		error	
	mainthread	xdebug	
		debug	
		info	
		warning	
		crash	
		error	
operation	manager	ucid	Command authorization debugging
		operation	
license	debug	core_errors	CSL debugging
		events	
		core_events	
		ipc	
		errors	
		agent_info	
		agent_error	
		agent_all	
		core_all	
	monitor	monitor-license	

Table 28 **Module, Entity, and Activity Values (continued)**

Module Name	Entity Name	Activity Name	Description
BackupRestore	BackupRestore	CONF	Backup and restore debugging
		SERVER	
		INIT	
		OPERATION	
		HISTORY	
dbclient	debug	level0	Database client debugging
		level1	
		level2	
		level3	
		level4	
		level5	
	sysdb	set	
		get	
		commit	
	database	transaction	
		query	
		garbageCollect	
		connection	
		largeobject	
		mgmt	
		execute	
		results	
superthread	main	startup	Core Java services debugging
	parser	parse	
snmp	JNI	Net-SNMP	SNMP debugging
	agent	debug	
rest	base_resources	info	Common REST interface debugging
		warn	
		error	
	common	info	
		warn	
		error	
security	policy	password	PIN and password authentication policy debugging
		pin	

Table 28 **Module, Entity, and Activity Values (continued)**

Module Name	Entity Name	Activity Name	Description
umg	direx	receiver	Cisco UMG VPIM directory exchange debugging
		sender	
		message	
		mgmt	
		scheduler	
		processor	
	translation	CACHE	Cisco UMG VPIM translation rule debugging
		RULE	
	db	query	Cisco UMG VPIM database debugging
		connection	
	routing	gateway	Cisco UMG VPIM network message routing debugging
		spool	
		route	
		sender	
		monitor	
	system	cli	Cisco UMG VPIM CLI debugging
	sdl	servlet	Cisco UMG VPIM system distribution list debugging
		cli	
		messaging	
	smtp	debug	Cisco UMG VPIM SMTP service debugging
		wire	
		error	
	global	0_crash	Cisco UMG VPIM global settings debugging
		1_error	
		2_warn	
		3_debug	
		4_info	
	lookup	request	Cisco UMG VPIM lookup debugging
	registration	0_crash	Cisco UMG VPIM remote voicemail system registration debugging
		1_error	
		2_warn	
		3_debug	
		4_info	

Table 28 **Module, Entity, and Activity Values (continued)**

Module Name	Entity Name	Activity Name	Description
ntp	ntp	loopstatus	Network time protocol debugging
		clkselect	
		clkadj	
		clockstatus	
		packets	
		clkvalidity	
		peerstats	
		event	
		loopfilter	
udppacer	udppacer	debug	Voice UDP debugging
		ccncall	
		statistics	
		block_starve	
srsx	gui	actions	Cisco UMG SRSx GUI debugging
		error	
	registration	debug	Cisco UMG SRSx device registration debugging
		error	
	cli	debug	Cisco UMG SRSx CLI debugging
		error	
	controller	info	Cisco UMG SRSx controller debugging
		trace	
		debug	
		warning	
		error	
	upload	debug	Cisco UMG SRSV voicemail upload debugging
		error	
		rest	
	mgmt	debug	Cisco UMG SRSx management interface debugging
		error	
	srsv-engine	info	Cisco UMG SRSV provisioning engine debugging
		trace	
		debug	
		warning	
		error	

Table 28 **Module, Entity, and Activity Values (continued)**

Module Name	Entity Name	Activity Name	Description
srsx (continued)	service-point	info	Cisco UMG SRSx service point debugging
		trace	
		debug	
		warning	
		error	
	vm-server-client	info	Cisco UMG SRSx central voicemail server communication debugging
		trace	
		debug	
		warning	
		error	
	call-agent-client	info	Cisco UMG SRSx central call agent server communication debugging
		trace	
		debug	
		warning	
		error	
	srsv-secret-syncer	info	Cisco UMG SRSx shared secret synchronization debugging
		trace	
		debug	
		warning	
		error	
	site-manager	info	Cisco UMG SRSx site manager debugging
		trace	
		debug	
		warning	
		error	
	srst-engine	info	Cisco UMG E-SRST provisioning engine debugging
		trace	
		debug	
		warning	
		error	
		all	

Command Modes Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
8.0	This command was introduced.
8.5	The srst-engine keyword was added.

Examples

The following example illustrates the use of the **trace srsx srsv-engine** command:

```
se-192-1-1-149# trace srsx srsv-engine all
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
log console monitor	Enables log monitor events for debugging.



U

Last Updated: November 17, 2010

username

username

To specify the registration credentials for Cisco Unity Express 3.1 and later versions endpoints that will autoregister with Cisco UMG, use the **username** command in Cisco UMG registration configuration mode.

username *text* **password** {**encrypted** | **text**} *text*

no username

Syntax Description

<i>text</i>	Endpoint username for the registration credential, that is, the endpoint's username when it registers with Cisco UMG.
password { encrypted text } <i>text</i>	Endpoint password for the registration credential, that is, the endpoint's password when it registers with Cisco UMG. Alphanumeric string with a range of 1 to 16 characters.

Command Default

No registration credentials set.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG registration configuration (config-reg)

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the credentials that Cisco UMG expects when Cisco Unity Express 3.1 and later versions endpoints autoregister.

In parallel, set this information on the Cisco Unity Express 3.1 and later versions endpoints so that when they go online to register with Cisco UMG, they can present the correct credentials.

The primary messaging gateway for the Cisco Unity Express 3.1 and later versions endpoints is the one on which this command is used. If you want another Cisco UMG to be the primary messaging gateway for a Cisco Unity Express 3.1 and later versions endpoint, you must use the command on that other messaging gateway.

It is possible to set different credentials for different sets of Cisco Unity Express 3.1 and later versions endpoints. Configure all the username and password sets on Cisco UMG, and configure each endpoint to have one set of credentials.

Examples

The following example sets two usernames, one for Cisco Unity Express 3.1 and later versions endpoints in New York, and another for those in Washington DC.

```
umg-1(config)# registration
umg-1(config-reg)# username umg-ny password text wordpass1
umg-1(config-reg)# username umg-dc password text wordpass2
Leave sub menu to commit the change
```

```

umg-1(config-reg)# end
umg-1(config)# end
umg-1# show running-config
Generating configuration:

[...]
registration
  expiration 2000
  username cue_02 password encrypted "Cnjf81Z1zXpbrA7+7/IBX0nfGWTYHfmPSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3x1k2B35j0nfGWTYHfmPSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3x1k2B35j0nfGWTYHfmP"
  username umg password encrypted "R30jwZyreaDX3TqGSvsp5EnfGWTYHfmPSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3x1k2B35j0nfGWTYHfmPSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3x1k2B35j0nfGWTYHfmP"
end registration

end
umg-1#

```

Command	Description
registration	Enters registration mode in order to configure registration connection parameters for <Abbreviation>Cisco Unity Express endpoints.
show registration	Displays the registration configurations and endpoint registration status on the current Cisco UMG.



W

Last Updated: November 17, 2010

[write](#)

write

To write to, erase, copy, or display the running configuration, use the **write** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway EXEC mode.

write [erase | memory | terminal]

Syntax Description

erase	Erases the running configuration.
memory	Writes the running configuration to the startup configuration. This is the default.
terminal	Displays the running configuration.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **write** or **write memory** command as a shortcut for the **copy running-config startup-config** command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
copy running-config	Copies the current running configuration to the startup configuration.
erase startup-config	Deletes the current startup configuration.



PART 2

VPIM Commands



B

Last Updated: November 17, 2010

block location-id
broadcast-id
broadcast location

block location-id

To prevent an endpoint of the type Cisco Unity Express 3.1 and later versions from autoregistering, use the **block location-id** command in Cisco UMG registration configuration mode. Use the **no** form of this command to unblock endpoints.

block location-id *location-id*

no block location-id *location-id*

Syntax Description

<i>location-id</i>	Location ID of Cisco Unity Express 3.1 and later versions endpoint to be prevented from autoregistering.
--------------------	--

Command Default

No endpoints are blocked.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG registration-configuration (config-reg)

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Because Cisco UMG allows all appropriately configured endpoints of the type Cisco Unity Express 3.1 and later versions to autoregister, to prevent an endpoint from doing so, you must block it.

Blocking has no impact on already autoregistered endpoints; the action will only take effect when the endpoint registration period expires. To have an immediate impact on an endpoint, first block it, then deregister it by using the **no endpoint** command. It will be unable to autoregister again immediately because you have already blocked it.

Only Cisco Unity Express 3.1 and later versions can autoregister. To delete endpoints of the type Cisco Unity Express 3.0 and earlier versions, use the **clear endpoint** command.

Examples

The following example illustrates the use of the **block location-id** command:

```
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# registration
umg-1(config-reg)# block location-id 4085550100
umg-1(config-reg)# end
umg-1(config)# end
umg-1# show registration block
UMG registration block list :
    location-id 4085551212
umg-1#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	clear endpoint	Deletes an autoregistered endpoint.
	endpoint	Use the no form of this command to delete a manually provisioned endpoint.
	registration	Enters registration mode to configure autoregistration parameters for <Abbreviation>Cisco Unity Express endpoints.
	show endpoint	Displays a list of endpoints on the local Cisco UMG.
	show registration	Displays the registration configurations, endpoint registration status, and list of blocked endpoints on the current Cisco UMG.

broadcast-id

To provision a broadcast VPIM ID to local endpoints of the type Cisco Unity Express 3.0 and earlier versions, use the **broadcast-id** command in Cisco UMG endpoint configuration mode. To clear the configuration, use the **no** form of the command.

broadcast-id *broadcast-id*

no broadcast-id *broadcast-id*

Syntax Description	<i>broadcast-id</i>	Endpoint's broadcast VPIM ID. This alphanumeric string of up to 15 characters cannot include spaces.
---------------------------	---------------------	--

Command Default	The default broadcast ID is vpim-id.
------------------------	--------------------------------------

Command Modes	Cisco UMG endpoint configuration mode (config-endpoint).
----------------------	--

Command History	Cisco UMG Version	Modification
	1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use this command to configure a broadcast VPIM ID to Cisco Unity Express 3.0 and earlier versions. If you are manually provisioning Cisco Unity Express 3.1 and later versions you must use this command.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For autoregistered Cisco Unity Express 3.1 and later versions, Cisco UMG learns the VPIM ID from registration.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although this command is available to you when you are provisioning Cisco Unity endpoints, you do not need to specify a broadcast VPIM ID for that type of endpoint.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avaya Interchange and Cisco Unity do not support the System Broadcast Message (SBM) function.

Examples	The following example illustrates the use of the broadcast-id command:
-----------------	---

```
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# endpoint 11 cue
umg-1(config-endpoint)# broadcast-id 0100
umg-1(config-endpoint)# end
umg-1(config)# end
umg-1# show endpoint local 11
Location Id:          11
Hostname:             cue-11
Domain:               cuesim1
Prefix:               408555
NAT:                  Disabled
Type:                 CUE
Broadcast VPIM ID:    0100
Primary Gateway ID:   50000
```

Secondary Gateway ID:
Status: Auto-Registered-Offline

Related Commands

Command	Description
broadcast location	Grants a subscriber the privilege of being an authorized sender for broadcast messages, or in other words, enables a subscriber to send SBMs to all subscribers on a <Abbreviation>Cisco Unity Express or Cisco Unity endpoint, whether local or remote.
endpoint	Enters endpoint configuration mode to provision endpoints manually.
show broadcast location	Displays subscribers who are authorized to send SBMs to a specified endpoint.
show endpoint	Displays endpoint details.

broadcast location

To enable a subscriber to send an SBM to all subscribers on a specified endpoint, whether local or remote, use the **broadcast location** command in Cisco UMG configuration mode. To revoke the privilege, use the **no** form of the command.

broadcast location *location-id* **privilege number**

no broadcast location *location-id* **privilege number**

Syntax Description

<i>location-id</i>	Location ID of the endpoint where the message is to be broadcast.
<i>privilege number</i>	Telephone number of the authorized sender.

Command Default

There is no authorized sender.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG configuration mode (config)

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

- Authorized senders can send SBMs to any endpoint, local or remote, for which they have the privilege. It is not possible to send one SBM to all endpoints simultaneously; however, the same SBM can be sent to all endpoints in succession.
- The number the authorized sender dials to send an SBM is the endpoint's location ID.
- You can grant this privilege to any number of subscribers.
- Avaya Interchange and Cisco Unity do not support the SBM function.
- Use the **broadcast location** command only for local endpoints (those for which the current configuring Cisco UMG is the primary or secondary messaging gateway). The broadcast privilege is not verified from remote messaging gateways.



Note

No SBMs can be sent to an endpoint unless you create at least one authorized sender for the endpoint.

Examples

The following example illustrates the use of the **broadcast location** command:

```
umg-1# config
umg-1(config)# broadcast location 11 privilege 4085550101
umg-1(config)# end
umg-1# show broadcast location 11 privilege
A total of 1 Authorized Sender(s) have been found for location 11:
4085550101
umg-1# end
```


Related Commands	Command	Description
	broadcast-id	Provisions a broadcast VPIM ID to a local <Abbreviation>Cisco Unity Express endpoint.
	show broadcast location	Verifies whether there are any subscribers who are authorized to send broadcast messages to that endpoint.

■ broadcast location



D

Last Updated: November 17, 2010

[ddr timeout](#)

[directory exchange endpoint request](#)

[directory exchange messaging-gateway request](#)

[directory exchange messaging-gateway send](#)

ddr timeout

To configure a timeout window whose elapse will result in a delayed delivery receipt (DDR), use the **ddr timeout** command in Cisco UMG configuration mode.

DDR timeout 0-24

Syntax Description	timeout 0-24	This is a numeric value in hours. Range: 0-24 hours.
--------------------	---------------------	--

Command Default	One hour
-----------------	----------

Command Modes	Cisco UMG configuration (config)
---------------	----------------------------------

Command History	Cisco UMG Version	Modification
	1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	Use this command to change the default settings. The range of acceptable values is 0 to 24 hours.
------------------	---

Examples	<p>The following example sets a DDR timeout:</p> <pre> umg-1> enable umg# config t umg-1(config)# DDR timeout 2 umg-1(config)# exit umg# show DDR timeout Timeout window for DDR is 2 hours </pre>
----------	---

Related Commands	Command	Description
	nhr timeout	Configures a timeout window for non-delivery receipts.
	show ddr timeout	Displays the timeout window for DDRs.

directory exchange endpoint request

To manually force data convergence between autoregistered endpoints and messaging gateways, through either full directory exchange or directory updates, specifying that the action apply to a single location or to all locations, use the **directory exchange endpoint request** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

directory exchange endpoint request { full [location-id] | update [location-id] }

Syntax Description

full [location-id]	Requests a full directory exchange (as opposed to the partial exchange which is an update) from the endpoint specified by the location ID. The range is 1 to 10 digits.
update [location-id]	Requests a partial directory exchange (only what has changed since the last directory exchange) from the endpoint specified by the location ID. The range is 1 to 10 digits.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command when you think that the current configuring messaging gateway might not have successfully exchanged directories or updates with one or more autoregistered endpoints.

Under normal circumstances, any changes to endpoint configuration (such as deletion) automatically triggers directory exchange.

Examples

In this example, the current configuring messaging gateway pulls an update from all endpoints, decides that endpoint 41000 should exchange its full directory, then the current configuring messaging gateway pulls full updates from all peer messaging gateways, and finally sends an update to messaging gateway 70707.

```
umg-1> enable
umg-1# directory exchange endpoint request update
umg-1# directory exchange endpoint request full 41000
umg-1# directory exchange messaging-gateway request full
umg-1# directory exchange messaging-gateway send update 70707
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
directory exchange messaging-gateway request	Manually forces data convergence between the current messaging gateway and its peers by requesting data from peers.
directory exchange messaging-gateway send	Manually forces data convergence between the current messaging gateway and its peers by sending data to peers.

directory exchange messaging-gateway request

To manually force data convergence between the current messaging gateway and its peers by sending a request for either full directory exchange or directory updates, specifying that the action apply to a single location or to all locations, use the **directory exchange messaging-gateway request** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

directory exchange messaging-gateway request { full [location-id] | update [location-id] }

Syntax Description

full [location-id]	Requests a full directory exchange (as opposed to the partial exchange which is an update) from the messaging gateway specified by the location ID. The range is 1 to 10 digits.
update [location-id]	Requests a partial directory exchange (only what has changed since the last directory exchange) from the messaging gateway specified by the location ID. The range is 1 to 10 digits.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command when you think that the current configuring messaging gateway might be out of synch with its peers.

Under normal circumstances, any changes to endpoint configuration (such as deletion) automatically triggers directory exchange between peers.

Examples

In this example, the current configuring messaging gateway pulls an update from all endpoints, decides that endpoint 41000 should exchange its full directory, then the current configuring messaging gateway pulls full updates from all peer messaging gateways, and finally sends an update to messaging gateway 70707.

```
umg-1> enable
umg-1# directory exchange endpoint request update
umg-1# directory exchange endpoint request full 41000
umg-1# directory exchange messaging-gateway request full
umg-1# directory exchange messaging-gateway send update 70707
umg-1#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
directory exchange endpoint request	Manually forces data convergence between endpoint(s) and the current messaging gateway by requesting data.
directory exchange messaging-gateway send	Manually forces data convergence between the current messaging gateway and its peers by sending data to peers.

directory exchange messaging-gateway send

To manually force data convergence between the current messaging gateway and its peers, by sending either full directory exchange or directory updates from the current configuring Cisco UMG, to a single location or to all locations, use the **directory exchange messaging-gateway send** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

directory exchange messaging-gateway send {full [location-id] | update [location-id]}

Syntax Description

full [location-id]	Sends a full directory exchange (as opposed to the partial exchange which is an update) to peer messaging gateway(s).
update [location-id]	Sends a partial directory exchange (only what has changed since the last directory exchange) to peer messaging gateway(s).

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 reason to think that the current configuring messaging gateway might not have successfully exchanged directories or updates with one or more peers.

Under normal circumstances, any changes to endpoint configuration (such as deletion) will automatically trigger directory exchange.

Examples

In this example, the current configuring messaging gateway pulls an update from all endpoints, decides that endpoint 41000 should exchange its full directory, then the current configuring messaging gateway pulls full updates from all peer messaging gateways, and finally sends an update to gateway 70707.

```
umg-1> enable
umg-1# directory exchange endpoint request update
umg-1# directory exchange endpoint request full 41000
umg-1# directory exchange messaging-gateway request full
umg-1# directory exchange messaging-gateway send update 70707
umg-1#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
directory exchange endpoint request	Manually forces data convergence between endpoint(s) and the current messaging gateway by requesting data.
directory exchange messaging-gateway request	Manually forces data convergence between the current messaging gateway and its peers by requesting data from peers.



E

Last Updated: November 17, 2010

[endpoint](#)
[expiration](#)

endpoint

To enter endpoint configuration mode to provision endpoints manually, use the **endpoint** command in Cisco UMG configuration mode. To delete a manually provisioned endpoint, use the **no** form of this command.

endpoint *location-id* { **unity** | **interchange** | **cue** }

no endpoint *location-id* { **unity** | **interchange** | **cue** }

Syntax Description

<i>location-id</i>	Location ID of the endpoint (max. 10 digits), unique within the Cisco UMG system.
cue	<Abbreviation>Cisco Unity Express endpoint, usually Cisco Unity Express 3.0 and earlier versions, because later versions can autoregister and therefore do not need to be manually provisioned.
interchange	Avaya Interchange endpoint.
unity	Cisco Unity endpoint.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG configuration (config)

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enter endpoint configuration mode to specify location ID and type of the endpoint you want to add to the Cisco UMG network.

This command is only necessary if your endpoints are Cisco Unity, Avaya Interchange, or Cisco Unity Express 3.0 and earlier versions. Cisco Unity Express 3.1 and later versions support autoregistration, thereby rendering the manual provisioning of endpoints unnecessary.

When you delete a configured endpoint, all subscribers (mailboxes) in the directory table for that endpoint are also deleted.



Note To delete an autoregistered endpoint, use the **clear endpoint** command.

Examples

The following example illustrates how you use the **endpoint** command to enter endpoint configuration mode:

```
umg-1> enable
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# endpoint 12345 unity
umg-1(config-endpoint)# prefix 408902
umg-1(config-endpoint)# hostname unity408
umg-1(config-endpoint)# end
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	broadcast-id	Sets the endpoint's broadcast ID.
	clear endpoint	Deletes an autoregistered endpoint.
	domain	Configures the endpoint's domain name.
	hostname (endpoint)	Configures endpoint's hostname or IP address.
	prefix	Sets the endpoint's telephone number prefix.
	serial-number	Provisions the endpoint's serial number (Cisco Unity only).

expiration

To specify the registration lifetime of autoregistered <Abbreviation>Cisco Unity Express endpoints, use the **expiration** command in Cisco UMG registration configuration mode.

expiration *integer*

no expiration *integer*

Syntax Description	<i>integer</i>	Time in minutes that registration lasts before endpoints must reregister.
---------------------------	----------------	---

Command Default	1440 minutes.
------------------------	---------------

Command Modes	Cisco UMG registration configuration (config-reg)
----------------------	---

Command History	Cisco UMG Version	Modification
	1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this optional command if you want autoregistered <Abbreviation>Cisco Unity Express endpoints' registration lifetime to last for more or less than 24 hours.

The expiration for already autoregistered endpoints does not change the current registration period, only future registration periods.

Examples The following example illustrates the use of the **expiration** command:

```
umg-1> enable
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# registration
umg-1(config-reg)# expiration 2000
Currently registered endpoint expiration will be unaffected.
umg-1(config-reg)# end
umg-1(config)# end
umg-1# show running-config
Generating configuration:
[...]
registration
  expiration 2000
...
umg-1#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	registration	Enters registration mode to configure registration connection parameters for autoregistering endpoints.



H

Last Updated: November 17, 2010

[http external](#)

http external

To configure NAT entries for messaging gateways or endpoints, use the **http external** command in Cisco UMG NAT configuration mode. To clear the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

http external *ip_addr port-number*

no http external *ip_addr port-number*

Syntax Description

<i>ip_addr</i>	External IP address for HTTP port on NAT device in front of destination.
<i>port-number</i>	Listening port number for HTTP requests on NAT device in front of destination.

Command Default

The default port number for HTTP requests is 80.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG NAT configuration (config-nat)

Usage Guidelines

If multiple messaging gateways are behind the same NAT device, endpoints should have the capability to talk to messaging gateways on other ports in addition to 80 and 25 (VPIM), because they may be sharing the same external IP address.

Examples

The following example sets the external IP address and listening port for HTTP requests:

```
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# nat location 7777
umg-1(config-nat)# vpim external 192.0.2.13 26
umg-1(config-nat)# http external 192.0.2.13 8080
umg-1(config-nat)# end
umg-1(config)#
umg-1# show nat location 7777
Protocol Ext-IP Ext-Port
-----
HTTP 192.0.2.13 8080
SMTP 192.0.2.13 26
umg-1#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show endpoint	Displays a list of the endpoints in the system and their details or a specific endpoint's details.
show messaging-gateway	Displays details for any or all Cisco UMGs including the peer messaging gateways and the current configuring messaging gateway.
show nat location	Lists configured NAT entries for the specified entity.



L

Last Updated: November 17, 2010

license activate vpim nodes

list-manager

list number

list publish

license activate vpim nodes

To activate the license for Cisco Unified VPIM nodes, use the **license activate vpim nodes** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode. Using the **no** form of this command sets the usage to zero and disables the feature.

license activate vpim nodes *number*

no license activate vpim nodes

Syntax Description

<i>number</i>	The number of nodes to activate.
---------------	----------------------------------

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The *number* argument can be between 0 and the maximum number of nodes supported by the device and must be a multiple of 25. This activation count is applied for all types of licenses, so it can be used to reduce the count below the module maximum count or below the count of any other installed license.

Examples

The following example illustrates the use of the **license activate vpim nodes** command when the license has not yet been activated:

```
se-192-1-1-149# license activate vpim nodes 50
```

Evaluation licenses are being activated in the device for the following feature(s):

Feature Name: CUMG-SRSV-NODE

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"accept" button or typing "yes" you are indicating you have read and agree to be bound by all the terms provided herein.
ACCEPT? [y/n]?**y**

License activation count saved for use at next reload

The following example illustrates the use of the **license activate vpim nodes** command when the license has already been activated:

```
se-192-1-1-149# license activate vpim nodes 50
```

Current license already active, count saved for use at next reload

The following example illustrates the use of the **license activate vpim nodes** command to disable the licenses:

```
se-192-1-1-149# no license activate vpim nodes
```

License will be disabled at next reload

Related Commands

Command	Description
show license status application vpim	Displays the VPIM license status.

list-manager

To enter list manager mode in order to create, edit, or publish a system distribution list (SDL), use the **list manager** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

list-manager

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Modes Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History	Cisco UMG Version	Modification
	1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Entering list manager mode locks list management on all peer messaging gateways, thereby preventing system desynchronization.

If the system encounters an SDL lock on a peer messaging gateway, it fails to lock and automatically leaves list manager mode. In this situation, you can wait until the lock on the peer messaging gateway is released or exit by using the exit command.



Caution

If the system tells you that the current configuring messaging gateway is out of sync when you attempt to enter list manager mode, use the **show list** command to find out peer messaging gateway has the latest SDL information by looking at the SDL version numbers. Publishing from that messaging gateway brings the other messaging gateways back into sync.

Examples

The following example illustrates the use of the **list-manager** command to enter list manager mode:

```
umg-1# list-manager
umg-1(listmgr)# list number 4085550101
umg-1(listmgr-edit)#end
umg-1#
```

The following example shows the output when the system fails to lock the list management.

```
umg-1# list-manager
Locking system distribution lists...Lock manager reports failure [FAILED]
```

The following example shows the out-of-sync warning.

```
umg-1# list-manager
Locking system distribution lists...[OK]
**WARNING** This UMG is out of sync and contains old information, user should probably
publish to this UMG from a peer.
SDL-Version Last-Updated List-Of-Remote-Gateways
-----
* 50000_20070807033625 Aug 7, 2007 3:36:25 AM 51000
-----list-manager
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
list number	Creates an SDL.
list publish	Publishes one or more SDLs to peer messaging gateways.
member	Assigns members to an SDL.
name	Assigns a name to an SDL.
privilege (list-manager edit)	Configures an authorized sender to an SDL.
show list	Displays a list of the SDLs that are configured and their details.
show list privilege	Displays the authorized sender to a specific SDL.
show list tracking version	Displays an SDL tracking version.

list number

To enter list manager edit mode in order to configure a system distribution list (SDL) in detail, use the **list number** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) list manager mode. To delete an SDL, use the **no** form of this command.

list number *number*

no list number *number*

Syntax Description

<i>number</i>	The number an authorized subscriber dials to address a message to this SDL. The range is from 1 to 16 digits.
---------------	---

Command Modes

Cisco UMG list manager (listmgr)

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The list number cannot be the same as any other SDL number or any subscriber's number.

When you have created an SDL, unless you configure both an authorized sender and members for it, no messages can be sent to it and nobody can receive them.

When you leave list manager edit mode, the system automatically publishes your changes to all peer messaging gateways.

Examples

The following example illustrates the use of the **list number** command, and also subsequent configuration and publication:

```
umg-1# list-manager
Locking system distribution lists...[OK]
umg-1(listmgr)# list number 1111
umg-1(listmgr-edit)# name FirstList
umg-1(listmgr-edit)# privilege 4085550100
This authorized sender [4085550100] will be added. However this authorized sender does not
exist yet!
umg-1(listmgr-edit)# member 4085550101 type sub
WARNING! The subscriber has been added to the list, but it doesn't exist in the subscriber
directory.
umg-1(listmgr-edit)# member 2222 type list
umg-1(listmgr-edit)# end
umg-1(listmgr)# end
auto publishing to all ...
LocationID      Status      Description
-----
57000           Published

# of network gateways published:      1
# of network gateways failed to publish:0
```

```

Unlocking system distribution lists...[OK]
umg-1# show list 1111
Extension:      1111
Name:           FirstList
Number of members: 2
Member(s):      4085550101 (subscriber)
                2222 (list)
                # of members: 2
umg-1#

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
list-manager	Locks down all peer Cisco UMGs so that SDLs can be published to peer messaging gateways.
list publish	Publishes one or more SDLs to peer messaging gateways.
member	Assigns members to an SDL.
name	Assigns a name to an SDL.
privilege (list-manager edit)	Configures an authorized sender to an SDL.
show list	Displays a list of the SDLs that are configured and their details.
show list privilege	Displays the authorized sender to a specific SDL.
show list tracking version	Displays an SDL tracking version.

list publish

To publish one or more SDLs to one or more peer messaging gateways, use the **list publish** command in Cisco UMG list manager mode.

list publish [*location-id*]

Syntax Description

<i>location-id</i>	The location ID (the range is 1 to 10 digits) of the peer messaging gateway to which you are publishing.
--------------------	--

Command Modes

Cisco UMG list manager (listmgr)

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to publish SDLs to peer messaging gateways.



Note

Use this command when you create an SDL, and each time you update an SDL, for example, when you add a new member.

Examples

The following examples illustrate the use of the **list publish** command to publish to all messaging gateways. The system indicates that it could not publish to one messaging gateway because that one was locked.

```
umg-1(listmgr)# list publish
LocationID Status Description
-----
51000 Published
59000 Locked(Renewed)
# of network gateways published: 1
# of network gateways failed to publish:1
umg-1(listmgr)# end
umg-1#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
list-manager	Enters list manager mode and locks down list management on all peer messaging gateways.
list number	Creates an SDL.
member	Assigns members to an SDL.
name	Assigns a name to an SDL.
privilege (list-manager edit)	Configures an authorized sender to an SDL.
show list	Displays a list of the SDLs that are configured and their details.

Command	Description
show list privilege	Displays the authorized sender to a specific SDL.
show list tracking version	Displays an SDL tracking version.



M

Last Updated: November 17, 2010

member

member

To assign a member to an SDL, use the **member** command in Cisco UMG list manager edit mode.

member *number* **type** { **sub** | **list** }

Syntax Description

<i>number</i>	Either a subscriber's mailbox number (sub) or the list number of another SDL (list).
sub	Member type: a subscriber.
list	Member type: another SDL.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG list manager edit (listmgr-edit)

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create members for an SDL. Members can be of two types, either **sub**, which is a subscriber, or **list**, which is another SDL.

Messages sent to an SDL cannot be received unless that SDL has members.

Members of an SDL cannot receive any messages unless that SDL has at least one authorized sender configured.

The system accepts any subscriber as a member, even one whose number it does not find in the subscriber directory. However, it will not accept as members lists that do not exist.



Note

If you change any detail of any member's information, you must republish to all peer messaging gateways all the SDLs to which the member belongs.

Examples

The following example illustrates the use of the member command where the new member is another SDL:

```
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# list-manager
umg-1(listmgr)# list number 2345
umg-1(listmgr-edit)# member 4085550100 type list
umg-1(listmgr-edit)# end
umg-1(listmanager)# list publish id 1000
umg-1(listmanager)# end
umg-1(config)# end
umg-1#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	list-manager	Locks down list management on all peer Cisco UMGs and enters list manager edit mode.
	list number	Creates or edits an SDL.
	list publish	Publishes one or more lists to one or more peer messaging gateways.
	privilege (list-manager edit)	Configures an authorized sender to an SDL.
	show list	Displays a list of the SDLs that are configured.
	show list privilege	Displays the authorized sender to a specific SDL.
	show list tracking version	Displays an SDL tracking version.



N

Last Updated: November 17, 2010

name

nat location

ndr timeout

network default-route

network local messaging-gateway

network messaging-gateway

name

To assign a name to an SDL, use the **name** command in Cisco UMG list manager edit mode. To clear the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

name *name*

no name *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Descriptive name used to identify the list. Enclose the name in double quotes if you use spaces.
-------------	--

Command Default

No name is specified.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG list manager edit (listmgr-edit)

Command History

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following example assigns the name “salesforce” to an SDL:

```
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# list manager
umg-1(listmgr)# list number 1234
umg-1(listmgr-edit)# name salesforce
umg-1(listmgr-edit)# member 408 555 0100 type sub
umg-1(listmgr-edit)# end
umg-1(config)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
list-manager	Enters list manager mode in order to create, edit, or publish an SDL and locks down list management on all peer messaging gateways.
list publish	Publishes one or more SDLs to peer Cisco UMGs.
member	Assigns a member to an SDL.
privilege (list-manager edit)	Configures an authorized sender to an SDL.
show list	Displays a list of the SDLs that are configured.
show list privilege	Displays the authorized sender to a specific SDL.
show list tracking version	Displays an SDL tracking version.

nat location

To enter the NAT configuration mode to set up NAT entries on Cisco UMG for an endpoint or for a messaging gateway, use the **nat location** command in Cisco UMG configuration mode.

nat location *location-id*

Syntax Description

<i>location-id</i>	This is a numeric string that functions as a system-wide unique identifier. The range is 1 to 10 digits.
--------------------	--

Command Modes

Cisco UMG configuration (config)

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

If there is a NAT device in front of an endpoint or a peer messaging gateway, use this command to configure the local messaging gateway to use the external IP address on that NAT device when addressing that endpoint or messaging gateway.

If multiple messaging gateways are behind the same NAT device, endpoints should have the capability to talk to messaging gateways on ports other than just 80/25, because they may be sharing the same external IP address.

Examples

The following example illustrates the use of the **nat location** command:

```
umg-1# config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
umg-1(config)# nat location 777777
umg-1(config-nat)# http external 192.0.2.24
umg-1(config-nat)# end
umg-1(config)# end
umg-1# show nat location 777777
Protocol      Ext-IP          Ext-Port
-----
HTTP          209.165.200.224  26
umg-1#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
http external	Configures NAT entries.
network messaging-gateway	Configures a peer messaging gateway.
show endpoint	Displays a list of the endpoints in the system and their details or a specific endpoint's details.

Command	Description
show messaging-gateway	Displays details for any or all Cisco UMGs including the peer messaging gateways and the current configuring messaging gateway.
show nat location	Lists configured NAT entries for the specified entity.
vpim external	Configures NAT entries.

ndr timeout

To configure a timeout window whose elapse will result in a non- delivery receipt (NDR), use the **ndr** command in Cisco UMG configuration mode.

ndr timeout *value*

Syntax Description	<i>value</i>	Numeric value in hours. The range is 1 to 48.
---------------------------	--------------	---

Command Default	6 hours
------------------------	---------

Command Modes	Cisco UMG configuration (config)
----------------------	----------------------------------

Command History	Cisco UMG Version	Modification
	1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	Use this command to change the default settings.
-------------------------	--

Examples	The following example sets an NDR timeout: umg-1# config t umg-1(config)# ndr timeout 12 umg-1(config)# exit umg-1# show ndr timeout Timeout window for NDR is 12 hours
-----------------	--

Related Commands	Command	Description
	ddr timeout	Configures a timeout window for a delayed delivery receipt (DDR).
	show ndr timeout	Displays the NDR timeout window.

network default-route

To configure a default destination for messages that Cisco UMG cannot deliver, use the **network default-route** command in Cisco UMG configuration mode. To clear the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

network default-route *location-id*

no network default-route *location-id*

Syntax Description

<i>location-id</i>	This is a numeric string that functions as a system-wide unique identifier. The range is 1 to 10 digits.
--------------------	--

Command Modes

Cisco UMG configuration (config)

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the default destination (either an endpoint or a peer messaging gateway) where a message is sent if the system cannot deliver it.

Examples

The following example illustrates the use of the **network default-route** command:

```
umg-1# config
umg-1(config)# network default-route 777
umg-1(config)# end
umg-1# show network default-route
Default route is location 777.
umg-1#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show network default-route	Displays the network configuration of the local Cisco UMG.

network local messaging-gateway

To set the location ID of the current configuring messaging gateway, use the **network local messaging-gateway** command in Cisco UMG configuration mode. To clear the location ID, use the **no** form of this command.

network local messaging-gateway *location-id*

no network local messaging-gateway *location-id*

Syntax Description

<i>location-id</i>	This is a numeric string that functions as a system-wide unique identifier. The range is 1 to 10 digits.
--------------------	--

Command Modes

Cisco UMG configuration (config)

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the location ID of the current configuring Cisco UMG.



Note

If you have more than one messaging gateway, you must configure them both as the local messaging gateway and as a peer (that is, from another messaging gateway).

Examples

```
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# network local messaging-gateway 101
umg-1(config)# end
umg-1# show messaging-gateway
LocationID          Hostname          NAT
-----
5                   sj.mycompany.com  disabled
55                  sf.mycompany.com  disabled
555                 ny.mycompany.com  disabled

Local Gateway ID: 50000
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
network messaging-gateway	Configures a peer messaging gateway.
show messaging-gateway	Displays all messaging gateways including the network peer messaging gateways and the current configuring messaging gateway.

network messaging-gateway

To configure a peer messaging gateway, use the **network messaging-gateway** command in Cisco UMG configuration mode. To clear the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

network messaging-gateway *location-id hostname*

no network messaging-gateway *location-id hostname*

Syntax Description

<i>location-id</i>	This is a numeric string that functions as a system-wide unique identifier. The range is 1 to 10 digits.
<i>hostname</i>	Hostname in the form of fully qualified network hostname or IP address for the peer messaging gateway, for example, "peer-1.mycompany.com".

Command Modes

Cisco UMG configuration (config)

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify location ID and hostname for a peer Cisco UMG.



Note To specify a location ID for the current configuring messaging gateway, use the **network local messaging-gateway** command. To specify a hostname for the current configuring messaging gateway, use the **hostname** command.

Specify one or more peer messaging gateways to ensure failover support for <Abbreviation>Cisco Unity Express and Cisco Unity systems.

You can add multiple peer Cisco UMGs to your system.



Note This command does not validate the hostname or IP address of the peer messaging gateway.

Examples

The following example illustrates how the **network messaging-gateway** command is used:

```
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# network messaging-gateway 101 peer-1.mycompany.com
umg-1(config)# end
umg-1# show messaging-gateway
LocationID      Hostname                               NAT
-----
101             peer-1.mycompany.com                  disabled

Local Gateway ID: 51000
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<code>hostname</code>	Assigns a hostname to the current configuring messaging gateway.
	<code>ip domain-name</code>	Assigns an IP address to the current configuring messaging gateway.
	<code>network local messaging-gateway</code>	Assigns the current configuring messaging gateway a location ID.
	<code>show messaging-gateway</code>	Displays any or all Cisco UMGs including the peer messaging gateways and the current configuring messaging gateway.



R

Last Updated: November 17, 2010

[registration](#)

registration

To enter registration configuration mode in order to configure autoregistration parameters for endpoints of the type Cisco Unity Express 3.1 and later versions on Cisco UMG, use the **registration** command in Cisco UMG configuration mode.

registration

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG configuration (config)

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

After you use the **registration** command to enter the registration configuration mode, in addition to setting endpoint registration credentials (username and password), you can set the endpoint registration lifetime and block endpoints to prevent them from registering.



Note

On the <Abbreviation>Cisco Unity Express side, you must configure the matching connection parameters.

Examples

The following example illustrates the use of the **registration** command:

```
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# registration
umg-1(config-reg)# username ny password text cue1
umg-1(config-reg)# username dc password text cue2
Leave sub menu to commit the changes
umg-1(config-reg)# expiration 2000
Currently registered endpoint expiration will be unaffected.
umg-1(config-reg)# end
umg-1(config)# end
umg-1# show registration users
UMG registration users :
      username umg-ny password cue1
      username umg-dc password cue2
umg-1#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
block location-id	Specifies a Cisco Unity Express 3.1 and later versions endpoint that will be prevented from registering with Cisco UMG.
expiration	Specifies the registration lifetime of autoregistered <Abbreviation>Cisco Unity Express endpoints.

Command	Description
show endpoint	Displays a list of endpoints and their details or a specific endpoint.
show registration	Displays the registration configurations and endpoint registration status on the current configuring messaging gateway.
username	Specifies the registration credentials for autoregistering <Abbreviation>Cisco Unity Express endpoints.



S

Last Updated: November 17, 2010

show broadcast location
show ddr timeout
show endpoint
show license status application vpim
show list
show list privilege
show list tracking version
show messaging-gateway
show nat location
show ndr timeout
show network default-route
show registration
show spoken-name
show translation-rule
spoken-name

show broadcast location

To display any subscribers who are authorized to send System Broadcast Messages (SBMs) to a specified endpoint, use the **show broadcast location** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

show broadcast location *location-id* **privilege**

Syntax Description

<i>location-id</i>	Numeric string that functions as a system-wide unique identifier. The range is 1 to 10 digits.
--------------------	--

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

- The authorized sender has the privilege of being able to send SBMs to all subscribers on any Cisco Unity or <Abbreviation>Cisco Unity Express endpoint, local or remote.
- The number the authorized sender dials to send an SBM is the endpoint's location ID.
- There is no limit on the number of subscribers to whom you can grant this privilege.
- Avaya Interchange does not support the SBM function.

Examples

The following example illustrates the use of the **show broadcast location** command:

```
umg-1# show broadcast location 1234 privilege
A total of 1 Authorized Sender(s) have been found for location 1234:
4085550100
umg-1# end
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
broadcast-id	Provisions a broadcast VPIM ID to a local <Abbreviation>Cisco Unity Express or a local Cisco Unity endpoint so that authorized senders can send SBMs to all subscribers on that endpoint.
endpoint	Enters endpoint configuration mode to provision endpoints manually.
broadcast location	Enables a subscriber to send an SBM to all subscribers on a specified endpoint, whether local or remote.

show ddr timeout

To display the timeout window whose elapse will result in a delayed delivery receipt (DDR), use the **show ddr timeout** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

show ddr timeout

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.
---------------------------	--

Command Modes	Cisco UMG EXEC
----------------------	----------------

Command History	Cisco UMG Version	Modification
	1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	Use this command to display the DDR timeout.
-------------------------	--

Examples	The following example sets a DDR timeout, then displays it:
-----------------	---

```
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# DDR timeout 2
umg-1(config)# end
umg-1# show DDR timeout
Timeout window for DDR is 2 hours
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	ddr timeout	Configures the amount of time that elapses before a DDR is sent.
	nldr timeout	Configures the amount of time that elapses before a non-delivery receipt (NDR) is sent.
	show ndr timeout	Displays the amount of time that elapses before an NDR is sent.

show endpoint

To display a list of the endpoints in the system and their details or a specific endpoint's details, use the **show endpoint** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

```
show endpoint { local [ location-id | filter ] } | { network [ location-id | filter string ] }
```

Syntax Description

local	Endpoints for which the current configuring Cisco UMG is the primary or secondary messaging gateway.
network	Endpoints whose primary messaging gateways are peer Cisco UMGs.
<i>location-id</i>	This is a numeric string that functions as a system-wide unique identifier. The range is 1 to 10 digits.
filter string	The filter string. Any location ID containing the filter string is returned. Regular expression is not supported.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display a list of endpoints on the Cisco UMG network, local or remote, or the details for a single specified endpoint, either local or remote.

If there are more than 50 endpoints on the network, you are prompted to provide a filter string.

Examples

The following is sample output for the **show endpoint local** command.

```
umg-1# show endpoint local
```

A total of 7 local endpoint(s) have been found:

Location ID	Location Prefix	Endpoint Type	Endpoint Status	Primary Gateway	Secondary Gateway
40000		CUE	Online	50000	
123		CUE	Disabled	50000	
400001		CUE	Disabled	50000	
400002		Interchange	Disabled	50000	
999		Interchange	Disabled	50000	
400000		Unity	Disabled	50000	
5555	6505551010	Unity	Disabled	50000	

```
umg-1#
```

The following is sample output for the **show endpoint local location-id** command.

```
umg-1# show endpoint local 999
```

```
Location Id:          999
Hostname:             Interchange9
Domain:               sj.mycompany.com
```

```

Prefix:                408
NAT:                   Disabled
Type:                  Interchange
Primary Gateway ID:    50000
Secondary Gateway ID:
Status:                Disabled

umg-1# show endpoint local 40000
Location Id:           40000
Hostname:              1.1.1.2
Domain:                1.1.1.2
Prefix:
NAT:                   Disabled
Type:                  CUE
Broadcast VPIM ID:     vpim-broadcast
Primary Gateway ID:    50000
Secondary Gateway ID:
Status:                Auto-Registered-Online

```

```
umg-1#
```

The following is sample output for the **show endpoint network** command.

```
umg-1# show endpoint network
A total of 20 network endpoint(s) have been found:
```

Location ID	Location Prefix	Endpoint Type	Primary Gateway	Secondary Gateway
1	408101	CUE	51000	
10	408110	CUE	51000	
100	408200	CUE	51000	
101	408201	CUE	51000	
102	408202	CUE	51000	
103	408203	CUE	51000	
104	408204	CUE	51000	
105	408205	CUE	51000	
106	408206	CUE	51000	
107	408207	CUE	51000	
108	408208	CUE	51000	
109	408209	CUE	51000	
11	408111	CUE	51000	
110	408210	CUE	51000	
111	408211	CUE	51000	
112	408212	CUE	51000	
113	408213	CUE	51000	
114	408214	CUE	51000	
115	408215	CUE	51000	
116	408216	CUE	51000	

```
umg-1
```

The following is sample output for the **show endpoint network location-id** command.

```
umg-1# show endpoint network 115
Location Id:           115
Hostname:              1.1.1.2
Domain:                cuesim1
Prefix:                408555
Type:                  CUE
Broadcast VPIM ID:     vpim-broadcast
Primary Gateway ID:    51000
Secondary Gateway ID:

```

```
umg-1# show endpoints network filter 1111
```

```

3 endpoints have been found.
1111
1112
1113

```

Table 29 describes the categories of information shown in the display.

Table 29 *show endpoint Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Location ID	Endpoint's location ID.
Hostname	Endpoint's hostname or IP address.
Domain	Endpoint's domain name or IP address.
(Location) Prefix	Dialing prefix for endpoint.
(Endpoint) Type	Type of endpoint: CUE (<Abbreviation>Cisco Unity Express), Unity (Cisco Unity) or Interchange (Avaya Interchange).
Broadcast VPIM ID	Number that authorized sender dials to send broadcast messages.
Primary Gateway ID	Location ID of the primary Cisco UMG.
Secondary Gateway ID	Location ID of the secondary Cisco UMG (not supported by Avaya Interchange endpoints).
(Endpoint) Status	Indicates whether registered or blocked (not relevant for Cisco Unity or Avaya Interchange).
Serial-number	Serial number of the endpoint (not relevant for <Abbreviation>Cisco Unity Express).

Related Commands

Command	Description
block location-id	Prevents an endpoint of the type Cisco Unity Express 3.1 and later versions from autoregistering.
broadcast-id	Provisions a broadcast VPIM ID to local endpoints of the type Cisco Unity Express 3.0 and earlier versions.
broadcast location	Enables a subscriber to send an SBM to all subscribers on a specified endpoint, whether local or remote.
domain	Provisions the domain name of an endpoint to Cisco UMG.
endpoint	Enters endpoint configuration mode to provision endpoints manually.
hostname (endpoint)	Specifies the hostname of an endpoint you are provisioning manually.
prefix	Specifies the telephone number prefix for an endpoint you are provisioning manually.
registration	Enters registration configuration mode to configure autoregistration parameters for Cisco Unity Express 3.1 and later versions.

show license status application vpim

To display the VPIM license status, use the **show license status application vpim** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

show license status application vpim

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
8.0	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following are sample outputs for the **show license status application vpim** command:

```
umg-1# show license status application vpim
vpim enabled: 50 vpim nodes
```

```
umg-1# show license status application vpim
vpim disabled, no activated vpim node license available
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
license activate vpim nodes	Activates the license for VPIM nodes.

show list

To display a list of the system distribution lists (SDLs) that are configured, use the **show list** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode or list manager mode.

show list { *number* | **filter** *location_id_prefix* | **name** *string* }

Syntax Description

<i>number</i>	This is the SDL number, which the subscriber dials to send a message to the list.
filter <i>location_id_prefix</i>	This is the SDL number filter: for example, use “22” to find all SDLs whose numbers contain that string.
name <i>string</i>	This is the (optional) SDL name.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG list manager (listmgr)
Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modifications
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

If an SDL has been configured with a name, that name is displayed.

SDL synchronization across the Cisco UMG system implements version numbers. Each SDL has a tracking version number. Changes to SDL lists will increment the number and this version number can be used to indicate whether multiple messaging gateways' SDL configurations are synchronized.

If no SDLs are configured, the system indicates that.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show list** command in both list manager and EXEC modes:

```
umg-1# show list
```

```
The version of system distribution list is 500_20100322035417.
```

```
A total of 5 System Distribution List(s) have been found:
```

```

Extension      Name
-----
1              my-list
2              other_list
100            admins
111            auditors
500            users
```

```
umg-1# show list filter 1
```

```
The version of system distribution list is 500_20100322035417.
```

```
A total of 3 System Distribution List(s) have been found:
```

```

Extension      Name
```

```

-----
1             my-list
100          admins
111          auditors

umg-1# show list filter 11
The version of system distribution list is 500_20100322035417.

A total of 1 System Distribution List(s) have been found:

Extension      Name
-----
111            auditors

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
list-manager	Enters list configuration mode in order to configure an SDL in detail.
list number	Creates an SDL.
list publish	Publishes one or more SDLs to peer messaging gateways.
member	Assigns members to an SDL.
name	Assigns a name to an SDL.
privilege (list-manager edit)	Configures an authorized sender to an SDL.
show list privilege	Displays the authorized sender to a specific SDL.
show list tracking version	Displays an SDL tracking version.

show list privilege

To display the mailbox number of the authorized sender to a specific SDL, use the **show list privilege** command in Cisco UMG list manager mode.

show list privilege *number*

Syntax Description

<i>number</i>	SDL number, which is the number an authorized subscriber dials to address a message to this SDL.
---------------	--

Command Modes

Cisco UMG list manager (listmgr)
Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modifications
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The command displays the list name if applicable, list number, and members, and additionally, type of member, whether subscriber or another list.

An error message appears if the specified list does not exist.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show list privilege** command:

```
umg-1# list-manager
umg-1(listmgr)# show list privilege 1234
1 authorized sender(s) has been found for system distribution list 1234

4505550111
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
list-manager	Enters list configuration mode in order to configure an SDL in detail.
list number	Creates an SDL.
list publish	Publishes one or more SDLs to peer messaging gateways.
member	Assigns members to an SDL.
name	Assigns a name to an SDL.
privilege (list-manager edit)	Configures an authorized sender to an SDL.
show list	Displays configured SDLs.
show list tracking version	Displays an SDL tracking version.

show list tracking version

To display an SDL tracking version, use the **show list tracking version** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

show list tracking version

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to find out whether two messaging gateways are in synch as regards an SDL.

Examples

The following examples illustrate the use of the **show list tracking version** command:

```
umg-1# show list tracking version
```

```
Tracking version is 100
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
list-manager	Enters list configuration mode in order to configure an SDL in detail.
list number	Creates an SDL.
list publish	Publishes one or more SDLs to peer messaging gateways.
member	Assigns members to an SDL.
name	Assigns a name to an SDL.
privilege (list-manager edit)	Configures an authorized sender to an SDL.
show list	Displays configured SDLs.
show list privilege	Displays the authorized sender to a specific SDL.

show messaging-gateway

To display details for any or all messaging gateways, including the network peer messaging gateways and the current configuring messaging gateway, use the **show messaging-gateway** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

show messaging-gateway [*location-id*]

Syntax Description

<i>location-id</i>	This is a numeric string that functions as a system-wide unique identifier. The range is 1 to 10 digits.
--------------------	--

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display details for all the messaging gateways in the network or for a specified messaging gateway: its location ID, its hostname, and whether NAT is enabled or disabled.

Examples

The following is sample output for the **show messaging-gateway** command:

```
umg-1# show messaging-gateway 101
Location ID      Hostname      NAT
101              1,100.1.1    disabled
Local Gateway ID: 101
umg-1#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
network local messaging-gateway location-id	Specifies the location ID of the local messaging gateway.
nat location	Configures NAT entries for messaging gateways and endpoints.
network messaging-gateway	Configures peer messaging gateways.
show nat location	Lists out configured NAT entries

show nat location

To list out configured NAT entries, use the **show nat location** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

show nat location *location-id*

Syntax Description	<i>location-id</i>	A numeric string that functions as a system-wide unique identifier. The range is 1 to 10 digits.
--------------------	--------------------	--

Command Modes	Cisco UMG EXEC
---------------	----------------

Command History	Cisco UMG Version	Modification
	1.0	This command was introduced.

Examples The following example illustrates the use of the **show nat location** command:

```
umg-1# config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
umg-1(config)# nat location 777777
umg-1(config-nat)# http external 192.0.2.24
umg-1(config-nat)# end
umg-1(config)# end
umg-1# show nat location 777777
Protocol      Ext-IP          Ext-Port
-----
HTTP 192.0.2.24 26

umg-1#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	http external	Configures NAT entries for HTTP for endpoints and messaging gateways.
	nat location	Enters NAT configuration mode to set up NAT entries for endpoints and messaging gateways.
	show messaging-gateway	Displays details for any or all messaging gateways in the system.
	vpim external	Configures NAT entries for VPIM for endpoints and messaging gateways.

show ndr timeout

To display the timeout window whose elapse will result in a non-delivery receipt (NDR), use the **show ndr timeout** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

show ndr timeout

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG configuration EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display the NDR timeout. If the NDR is not set, the timeout shown is six hours.

Examples

The following example sets an NDR timeout, then displays it:

```
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# NDR timeout 12
umg-1(config)# exit
umg-1# show NDR timeout
Timeout window for NDR is 12 hours
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
ddr timeout	Configures the amount of time that elapses before a DDR is sent.
ndr timeout	Configures the amount of time that elapses before an NDR is sent.
show ddr timeout	Displays the amount of time that elapses before a DDR is sent.

show network default-route

To display the default destination for messages that Cisco UMG cannot deliver, use the **show network default-route** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

show network default-route

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.
---------------------------	--

Command Modes	Cisco UMG EXEC
----------------------	----------------

Command History	Cisco UMG Version	Modification
	1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	Use this command to display the default destination (either an endpoint or a peer messaging gateway) where a message is sent if the system cannot deliver it.
-------------------------	---

Examples	<p>The following example illustrates the use of the show network default-route command:</p> <pre>umg-1# config umg-1(config)# network default-route 777 umg-1(config)# end umg-1# show network default-route Default route is location 777. umg-1#</pre>
-----------------	---

Related Commands	Command	Description
	network default-route	Configures the default destination for messages that the system cannot deliver.

show registration

To display the registration configurations and endpoint registration status on the current configuring messaging gateway, use the **show registration** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

show registration { block | status | users }

Syntax Description

block	Endpoints that are blocked; that is, prevented from registering.
status	Status of registered endpoints: autoregistered, offline, unreachable, deregistered.
users	Endpoint's registration credentials: username and password.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following example illustrates the use of the **show registration** command:

```
umg-1# show registration users
```

```
umg registration users :
username 1234
username aaaa
```

```
umg-1# show registration block
```

```
umg registration block list :
location-id 34
location-id 12
```

```
umg-1# show registration status
```

```
Endpoint registration stats :
Auto-registered : 1
Offline : 2
Total number : 3
```

```
Auto-registered endpoint :
Loc. 23 : cue, registered at
Tue Aug 21 17:09:08 PDT 2007
```

```
Offline auto-registered endpoint :
Loc. 34 : cue, unreachable
Loc. 35 : cue, deregistered
```

Table 30 *show registration Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
username	Endpoint registration credential.
location-id	Location ID for endpoints that are blocked.
autoregistered	Description of autoregistered endpoints. Subfields: Location ID, type (Cisco Unity Express 3.1 and later versions), time and date of registration.
Offline	Description of endpoints that are offline. Subfields: Location ID, type, comment (for example, “unreachable”).

Related Commands

Command	Description
block location-id	Specifies a Cisco Unity Express 3.1 and later versions endpoint that will be prevented from registering with Cisco UMG.
expiration	Specifies the registration lifetime of autoregistered <Abbreviation>Cisco Unity Express endpoints.
registration	Enters registration configuration mode in order to configure autoregistration parameters for Cisco Unity Express 3.1 and later versions.
show endpoint	Displays a list of endpoints and their details or a specific endpoint’s details.
username	Specifies the registration credentials for autoregistering Cisco Unity Express 3.1 and later versions.

show spoken-name

To display spoken name support on the local Cisco UMG, use the **show spoken-name** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

show spoken-name

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

If spoken name support is disabled on Cisco UMG, the spoken names received from <Abbreviation>Cisco Unity Express and/or Cisco Unity will not be stored in the database.

If the network link is slow, we recommend that you disable spoken name support.

We strongly recommend that you set all messaging gateways consistently for spoken name support, either all enabled or all disabled.

Examples

The following is an example of the **show spoken-name** command:

```
umg-1# show spoken-name
Spoken-name is enabled
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
spoken-name	Enables spoken name support on Cisco UMG.

show translation-rule

To display the translation rule for the message or SMTP header for each supported endpoint type, use the **show translation-rule** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

show translation-rule { smtp | message }

Syntax Description	message	Displays message header translation rules.
	smtp	Displays SMTP header translation rules.

Command Modes Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History	Cisco UMG Version	Modification
	1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines <Abbreviation>Cisco Unity Express utilizes the “SMTP Envelope To:” data to route voice messages for delivery. Cisco Unity uses the “Message Header To:” line, and Avaya Interchange uses the “SMTP Envelope From:” and the “Message Envelope From:”.

Do not manipulate the translation rules unless Cisco Tech Support instructs you to do so.

Examples The following example illustrates the use of the **show translation-rule** command.

```
umg-1# show translation-rule message
Message Translation Rules -
CUE
From User:          src-user
From Host:          src-host
To User:            dest-user
To Host:            dest-host
UNITY
From User:          src-user
From Host:          to-host
To User:            dest-user
To Host:            dest-host
INTERCHANGE
From User:          src-user
From Host:          umg-host
To User:            dest-user
To Host:            dest-host
UMG
From User:          src-user
From Host:          src-host
To User:            dest-user
To Host:            dest-host

umg-1# show translation-rule smtp
SMTP Translation Rules -
CUE
From User:          src-user
```

```

From Host:          src-host
To User:            dest-user
To Host:            dest-host
UNITY
From User:          src-user
From Host:          umg-host
To User:            dest-user
To Host:            dest-host
INTERCHANGE
From User:          src-user
From Host:          umg-host
To User:            dest-user
To Host:            dest-host
UMG
From User:          src-user
From Host:          src-host
To User:            dest-user
To Host:            dest-host

```

Table 31 lists the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 31 *show translation-rule Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
message	Message header translation rules.
smtp	SMTP header translation rules.
cue	Message or SMTP header translation rules for <Abbreviation>Cisco Unity Express.
interchange	Message or SMTP header translation rules for Avaya Interchange.
umg	Message or SMTP header translation rules for Cisco UMG.
unity	Message or SMTP header translation rules for Cisco Unity.
from-host	Src-host translation rules for an endpoint.
from-host <i>text</i>	Set source e-mail domain value.
from-host <i>umg-host</i>	Variable name used for src-host translation.
from-user	Src-user translation rules for an endpoint.
from-user <i>umg-user</i>	Variable name used for src-user translation.
to-host	Dest-host translation rules for an endpoint.
to-host <i>text</i>	Set destination e-mail domain value.
to-host <i>umg-host</i>	Variable name used for dest-host translation.
to-user	Dest-user translation rules for an endpoint.
to-user <i>umg-user</i>	Variable name used for dest-user translation.

Related Commands

Command	Description
translation-rule	Configures the translation rule for the message or SMTP header for each supported endpoint.

spoken-name

To enable spoken-name support on the gateway, use the **spoken-name** command in Cisco UMG configuration mode.

spoken-name { enable | disable }

Syntax Description	enable	Enables spoken name support.
	disable	Disables spoken name support.

Command Modes	Cisco UMG configuration
---------------	-------------------------

Command History	Cisco UMG Version	Modification
	1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	If spoken name support is disabled on Cisco UMG, the spoken names received from <Abbreviation>Cisco Unity Express and Cisco Unity will not be stored in the database.
	If the network link is slow, we recommend you disable spoken name in directory exchange.
	We strongly recommend that you set all peer messaging gateways consistently for spoken name support, either all enabled or all disabled.

Examples	The following illustrates the use of the spoken-name command:
----------	--

```
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# spoken-name enable
umg-1(config)# exit
umg-1# show spoken-name
Spoken-name is enabled
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show spoken-name	Displays whether spoken name support is enabled or disabled on the local messaging gateway.

■ spoken-name



T

Last Updated: November 17, 2010

[translation-rule](#)

translation-rule

To configure the translation rule for the message or SMTP header for each supported endpoint, use the **translation-rule** command in Cisco UMG configuration mode.

```
translation-rule { smtp | message } { cue | interchange | umg | unity } { from-user umg-user |
from-host { text | umg-host } | to-host { text | umg-host } | to-user umg-user }
```

Syntax Description

smtp	Configures SMTP header translation rules.
message	Configures message header translation rules.
cue	Configures message or SMTP header translation rules for <Abbreviation>Cisco Unity Express.
interchange	Configures message or SMTP header translation rules for Avaya Interchange.
umg	Configures message or SMTP header translation rules for Cisco UMG.
unity	Configures message or SMTP header translation rules for Cisco Unity.
from-user	Configures src-user translation rules for an endpoint.
from-user <i>umg-user</i>	Variable name used for src-user translation.
from-host	Configures src-host translation rules for an endpoint.
from-host <i>text</i>	Sets source email domain value.
from-host <i>umg-host</i>	Variable name used for src-host translation.
to-host	Configures dest-host translation rules for an endpoint.
to-host <i>text</i>	Sets destination e-mail domain value.
to-host <i>umg-host</i>	Variable name used for dest-host translation.
to-user	Configures dest-user translation rules for an endpoint.
to-user <i>umg-user</i>	Variable name used for dest-user translation.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG configuration

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Do not use this command unless Cisco Tech Support instructs you to do so.

<Abbreviation>Cisco Unity Express utilizes the “SMTP Envelope To:” data to route voice messages for delivery. Cisco Unity uses the “Message Header To:” line, and Avaya Interchange uses the “SMTP Envelope From:” and the “Message Envelope From:”.

Examples

The following example illustrates the use of the **translation-rule** command.

```
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# translation-rule smtp cue from-host mycompany.com
```

Save the change to startup configuration and reload the module for the new configuration to take effect.

```
umg-1(config)# end
umg-1# show translation-rule message
Message Translation Rules -
CUE
From User:          src-user
From Host:          src-host
To User:            dest-user
To Host:            dest-host
UNITY
From User:          src-user
From Host:          to-host
To User:            dest-user
To Host:            dest-host
INTERCHANGE
From User:          src-user
From Host:          umg-host
To User:            dest-user
To Host:            dest-host
UMG
From User:          src-user
From Host:          src-host
To User:            dest-user
To Host:            dest-host

umg-1# show translation-rule smtp
SMTP Translation Rules -
CUE
From User:          src-user
From Host:          mycompany.com
To User:            dest-user
To Host:            dest-host
UNITY
From User:          src-user
From Host:          umg-host
To User:            dest-user
To Host:            dest-host
INTERCHANGE
From User:          src-user
From Host:          umg-host
To User:            dest-user
To Host:            dest-host
UMG
From User:          src-user
From Host:          src-host
To User:            dest-user
To Host:            dest-host

umg-1# write memory
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show translation-rule	Displays the translation rule for the message or SMTP header for each supported endpoint type.



V

Last Updated: November 17, 2010

[vpim external](#)

vpim external

To configure NAT entries for peer messaging gateways or endpoints, use the **vpim external** command in Cisco UMG NAT configuration mode. To clear the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

vpim external *ip_addr* *port-number*

no vpim external *ip_addr* *port-number*

Syntax Description

<i>ip_addr</i>	External IP address for VPIM port.
<i>port-number</i>	Listening port number for VPIM requests.

Command Default

The default port number for VPIM requests is 25.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG NAT configuration (config-nat)

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

If multiple messaging gateways are behind the same NAT device, endpoints should have the capability to talk to messaging gateways on other ports in addition to 80 (HTTP) and 25 (VPIM), because they may be sharing the same external IP address.

Examples

The following example sets the external IP address and listening port for VPIM requests:

```
umg# config t
umg-1(config)# nat endpoint id 1000
umg-1(config-nat)# vpim external 192.0.2.24 26
umg-1(config-nat)# end
umg-1(config)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show endpoint	Displays a list of the endpoints in the system and their details or a specific endpoint's details.
show messaging-gateway	Displays details for any or all Cisco UMGs, including the peer messaging gateways and the current configuring messaging gateway.
show nat location	Lists configured NAT entries for the specified entity.



PART 3

SRSV and E-SRST Commands



L

Last Updated: November 17, 2010

[license activate srst nodes](#)

[license activate srsv nodes](#)

license activate srst nodes

To activate the license for Cisco Unified E-SRST nodes, use the **license activate srst nodes** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode. Using the **no** form of this command sets the usage to zero and disables the feature.

license activate srst nodes *number*

no license activate srst nodes

Syntax Description

<i>number</i>	The number of nodes to activate.
---------------	----------------------------------

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
8.5	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The *number* argument can be between 0 and the maximum number of nodes supported by the device and must be a multiple of 25. This activation count is applied for all types of licenses, so it can be used to reduce the count below the module maximum count or below the count of any other installed license.

Examples

The following example illustrates the use of the **license activate srst nodes** command when the license has not yet been activated:

```
se-192-1-1-149# license activate srst nodes 25
```

Evaluation licenses are being activated in the device for the following feature(s):

Feature Name: CUMG-SRST-NODE

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"accept" button or typing "yes" you are indicating you have read and agree to be bound by all the terms provided herein.

ACCEPT? [y/n]?**y**

License activation count saved for use at next reload

The following example illustrates the use of the **license activate srst nodes** command when the license has already been activated:

```
se-192-1-1-149# license activate srst nodes 25
```

Current license already active, count saved for use at next reload

The following example illustrates the use of the **license activate srst nodes** command to disable the licenses:

```
se-192-1-1-149# no license activate srst nodes
```

License will be disabled at next reload

Related Commands

Command	Description
show license status application srst	Displays the Cisco Unified SRST license status.

license activate srsv nodes

To activate the license for Cisco Unified SRSV nodes, use the **license activate srsv nodes** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode. Using the **no** form of this command sets the usage to zero and disables the feature.

license activate srsv nodes *number*

no license activate srsv nodes

Syntax Description

<i>number</i>	The number of nodes to activate.
---------------	----------------------------------

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The *number* argument can be between 0 and the maximum number of nodes supported by the device and must be a multiple of 25. This activation count is applied for all types of licenses, so it can be used to reduce the count below the module maximum count or below the count of any other installed license.

Examples

The following example illustrates the use of the **license activate srsv nodes** command when the license has not yet been activated:

```
se-192-1-1-149# license activate srsv nodes 25
```

Evaluation licenses are being activated in the device for the following feature(s):

Feature Name: CUMG-SRSV-NODE

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"accept" button or typing "yes" you are indicating you have read and agree to be bound by all the terms provided herein.

ACCEPT? [y/n]?**y**

License activation count saved for use at next reload

The following example illustrates the use of the **license activate srsv nodes** command when the license has already been activated:

```
se-192-1-1-149# license activate srsv nodes 25
```

Current license already active, count saved for use at next reload

The following example illustrates the use of the **license activate srsv nodes** command to disable the licenses:

```
se-192-1-1-149# no license activate srsv nodes
```

License will be disabled at next reload

Related Commands

Command	Description
show license status application srsv	Displays the Cisco Unified SRSV license status.



S

Last Updated: November 17, 2010

[show license status application srst](#)

[show license status application srsv](#)

[show srsx alerts](#)

[show srsx branch-call-agent](#)

[show srsx branch-voicemail-server](#)

[show srsx central-call-agent](#)

[show srsx central-voicemail-server](#)

[show srsx provisioning-history](#)

[show srsx site](#)

[show srsx site-template](#)

[show srsx srsv-upload-history](#)

[show srsx system-settings](#)

show license status application srst

To display the Cisco Unified SRST license status, use the **show license status application srst** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

show license status application srst

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
8.5	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following are sample outputs for the **show license status application srst** command:

```
umg-1# show license status application srst
srst enabled: 25 srst nodes
```

```
umg-1# show license status application srst
srst disabled, no activated srst node license available
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
license activate srst nodes	Activates the license for Cisco Unified SRST nodes.

show license status application srsv

To display the Cisco Unified SRSV license status, use the **show license status application srsv** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

show license status application srsv

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
8.0	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following are sample outputs for the **show license status application srsv** command:

```
umg-1# show license status application srsv
srsv enabled: 25 srsv nodes
```

```
umg-1# show license status application srsv
srsv disabled, no activated srsv node license available
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
license activate srsv nodes	Activates the license for Cisco Unified SRSV nodes.

show srsx alerts

To display the alerts received from all Cisco Unified survivable remote systems, use the **show srsx alerts** command.

show srsx alerts [**critical** | **error** | **warning** | **info**]

Syntax Description

critical	Displays critical level alerts.
error	Displays warning level alerts.
warning	Displays error level alerts.
info	Displays informational level alerts.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC mode

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This information is also available in the Cisco UMG graphical user interface, which we recommend that you use as the primary administrative interface.

Examples

The following is an example of the **show srsx alerts** command:

```
umg-1(config)# show srsx alerts
```

Level	System	Date	Description
WARNING	central-umg	Mon, Mar 22, 09:16 AM	Central telephony service server cucm.srsv.lab could not be contacted for provisioning.
INFO	central-umg	Mon, Mar 22, 09:17 AM	Central telephony service server cucm.srsv.lab new SRST reference branch-bos-srst detected.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show srsx branch-voicemail-server	Displays the SRSV-CUE devices on the Cisco Unified SRSV system.
show srsx central-call-agent	Displays the central call agents available on the Cisco Unified SRSV system.
show srsx central-voicemail-server	Displays the central voicemail servers available on the Cisco Unified SRSV system.
show srsx site	Displays the sites on the Cisco Unified SRSV system.

show srsx branch-call-agent

To display information about all the SRST sites that have been learned from the central Cisco Unified Communications Manager, use the **show srsx branch-call-agent** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

show srsx branch-call-agent [*name*]

Syntax Description	<i>name</i> (Optional) Name of a specific SRST reference name.
---------------------------	--

Command Modes	Cisco UMG EXEC mode
----------------------	---------------------

Command History	Cisco UMG Version	Modification
	8.5	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	This information is also available in the Cisco UMG graphical user interface, which Cisco recommends that you use as the primary administrative interface.
-------------------------	--

Examples The following is an example of the **show srsx branch-call-agent** command:

```
se-10-86-27-64# show srsx branch-call-agent
SRST Reference Name|SRST Host      |Platform      |CUCME Version|Router Username
2821_branch1      |172.16.0.1    |2821          |8.5          |admin
1861              |192.168.203.7|--            |--           |cisco
test_branch1      |202.202.202.1|--            |--           |cisco
2951-branch       |223.223.223.1|CISCO2951/K9 |8.5          |admin
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show srsx branch-voicemail-server	Displays the SRSV-CUE devices on the Cisco Unified SRSV system.
	show srsx central-call-agent	Displays the central call agents available on the Cisco Unified SRSV system.
	show srsx central-voicemail-server	Displays the central voicemail servers available on the Cisco Unified SRSV system.
	show srsx site	Displays the sites on the Cisco Unified SRSV system.

show srsx branch-voicemail-server

To display the list of configured Cisco Unified SRSV devices, details for the specified Cisco Unified SRSV devices, or a list of the Cisco Unified SRSV devices that are not yet assigned, use the **show srsx branch-voicemail-server** command.

show srsx branch-voicemail-server [**unassigned** | *hostname*]

Syntax Description

unassigned	Displays the Cisco Unified SRSV devices that are not assigned to any site.
<i>hostname</i>	Hostname of a specific Cisco Unified SRSV device.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC mode

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This information is also available in the Cisco UMG GUI, which we recommend that you use as the primary administrative interface.

Examples

The following is an example of the **show srsx branch-voicemail-server** command:

```
umg-1(config)# show srsx branch-voicemail-server
```

Hostname	SRST Gateway	Module Type	Memory	Serial Number
bos-srsv.srsv.lab	bos-srst.srsv.lab	NME	512 mb	ABC12344M19

The following is an example of the **show srsx branch-voicemail-server** command asking for unassigned devices:

```
umg-1(config)# show srsx branch-voicemail-server unassigned
```

Hostname	SRST Gateway	Module Type	Memory	Serial Number
nyc-srsv.srsv.lab	nyc-srst.srsv.lab	NME	512 mb	DEF87644N22

The following is an example of the **show srsx branch-voicemail-server** command with a device specified:

```
umg-1(config)# show srsx branch-voicemail-server srsv1.cisco.com
```

Hostname:	bos-srsv.srsv.lab
Module Type:	NME
Memory:	512 mb
Serial Number:	ABC12344M19

Related Commands

Command	Description
show srsx central-call-agent	Displays the central call agents available on the Cisco Unified SRSV system.
show srsx central-voicemail-server	Displays the central voicemail servers available on the Cisco Unified SRSV system.
show srsx site	Displays the sites on the Cisco Unified SRSV system.

show srsx central-call-agent

To display the list of configured Cisco Unified Communications Manager systems or details for the specified Cisco Unified Communications Manager system, use the **show srsx central-call-agent** command.

show srsx central-call-agent [*hostname* [*srst-references*]]

Syntax Description

<i>hostname</i>	Hostname of a specific Cisco Unified Communications Manager system.
<i>srst-references</i>	Displays the Cisco Unified SRST references for the specified Cisco Unified Communications Manager system.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC mode

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This information is also available in the Cisco UMG graphical user interface, which we recommend that you use as the primary administrative interface.

Examples

The following is an example of the **show srsx central-call-agent** command:

```
umg-1(config)# show srsx central-call-agent
```

Hostname	IP Address	Provisioning	SRST-ReferencesManaged Sites
cucm21.cisco.com	192.100.1.1	Enabled	97 10

The following is an example of the **show srsx central-call-agent** command with a central call agent specified:

```
umg-1(config)# show srsx central-call-agent cucm.cisco.com
```

```

Hostname:cucm.srsv.lab
AXL Username:Administrator
AXL Password:*****
AXL Pacing:0 (milliseconds)
Provisioning Schedule:Every day at 12:00 am
Default Voicemail:cuc-8.srsv.lab
Provisioning:enabled
Site Provision Enable Default:enabled

```

The following is an example of the **show srsx central-call-agent** command with a central call agent specified and asking for a list of the Cisco Unified SRST references:

```
umg-1(config)# show srsx central-call-agent ccm ccm.cisco.com srst-references
```

SRST-references	IP Address
branch-bos-srst	192.168.1.2

```
branch-nyc-srst      |192.168.1.4
branch-sj-srst       |192.168.1.5
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show srsx central-voicemail-server	Displays the central voicemail servers available on the Cisco Unified SRSV system.
show srsx site	Displays the sites on the Cisco Unified SRSV system.
show srsx branch-voicemail-server	Displays the SRSV-CUE devices on the Cisco Unified SRSV system.

show srsx central-voicemail-server

To display the list of configured Cisco Unity Connection systems or details for the specified Cisco Unity Connection system, use the **show srsx central-voicemail-server** command.

show srsx central-voicemail-server [*hostname*]

Syntax Description	<i>hostname</i>	Hostname of a specific Cisco Unity Connection system.
---------------------------	-----------------	---

Command Modes	Cisco UMG EXEC mode
----------------------	---------------------

Command History	Cisco UMG Version	Modification
	8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	This information is also available in the Cisco UMG graphical user interface, which we recommend that you use as the primary administrative interface.
-------------------------	--

Examples The following is an example of the **show srsx central-voicemail-server** command:

```
umg-1(config)# show srsx central-voicemail-server
```

```
Hostname          |Provisioning
```

```
cuc-8.srsv.lab|enabled
```

The following is an example of the **show srsx central-voicemail-server** command with a Cisco Unity Connection specified:

```
umg-1(config)# show srsx central-voicemail-server cuc1.cisco.com
```

```
Hostname:cuc-8.srsv.lab
REST Username:CucUser
REST Password:*****
REST Pacing:0 milliseconds
Provisioning:enabled
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show srsx branch-voicemail-server	Displays the SRSV-CUE devices on the Cisco Unified SRSV system.
	show srsx central-call-agent	Displays the central call agents available on the Cisco Unified SRSV system.
	show srsx site	Displays the sites on the Cisco Unified SRSV system.

show srsx provisioning-history

To display the provisioning history for all sites, use the **show srsx provisioning-history** command.

show srsx provisioning-history

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Cisco UMG EXEC mode

Command History	Cisco UMG Version	Modification
	8.0	This command was introduced.
	8.5	The display output was modified to include the Ephones Provisioned column.

Usage Guidelines This information is also available in the Cisco UMG graphical user interface, which we recommend that you use as the primary administrative interface.

Examples The following is an example of the **show srsx provisioning-history** command in Cisco UMG 8.0:

```
umg-1(config)# show srsx provisioning-history
```

Site	Last Result	Date	Last Success	Users Provisioned
branch-bos-srst	Success	Mon, Mar 22, 09:24 AM	Mon, Mar 22, 09:24 AM	21
branch-nyc-srst	unknown			0
branch-sj-srst	unknown			0

The following is an example of the **show srsx provisioning-history** command in Cisco UMG 8.0:

```
umg-1(config)# show srsx provisioning-history
```

Site	Last Result	Date	Last Success	Users Provisioned
branch-bos-srst	Success	Mon, Mar 22, 09:24 AM	Mon, Mar 22, 09:24 AM	21
branch-nyc-srst	unknown			0
branch-sj-srst	unknown			0

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show srsx branch-voicemail-server	Displays the SRSV-CUE devices on the Cisco Unified SRSV system.
	show srsx central-call-agent	Displays the central call agents available on the Cisco Unified SRSV system.
	show srsx site	Displays the sites on the Cisco Unified SRSV system.

show srsx site

To display the list of sites managed by the Cisco UMG or to see details for the specified site, use the **show srsx site** command.

show srsx site [*sitename*]

Syntax Description

<i>sitename</i>	Name of a specific site.
-----------------	--------------------------

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC mode

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
8.0	This command was introduced.
8.5	This command was modified to add support for E-SRST configurations. The following fields were added: SRST Provisioning, SRSV Provisioning, Router login username, Router login password.

Usage Guidelines

This information is also available in the Cisco UMG graphical user interface, which we recommend that you use as the primary administrative interface.

Examples

The following is an example of the **show srsx site** command:

```
umg-1(config)# show srsx site
```

Site	Provisioning	Call Agent	Voicemail Server	SRST	SRSV
branch-bos-srst	enabled	ccm-7.srsv.lab	cuc-8.srsv.lab	192.168.1.2	
bos-srsv.srsv.lab					
branch-nyc-srst	enabled	ccm-7.srsv.lab	cuc-8.srsv.lab	192.168.1.4	
branch-sj-srst	enabled	ccm-7.srsv.lab	cuc-8.srsv.lab	192.168.1.5	

The following is an example of the **show srsx site** command with a site specified:

```
umg-1(config)# show srsx site branch-bos-srst
```

```
Sitename:                branch-bos-srst
Central Call Agent:      ccm-7.srsv.lab
Central Voicemail Server: cuc-8.srsv.lab
Srst Reference:          branch-bos-srst
Srst Address:            192.168.28.131
Srsv Voicemail:          bos-srsv.srsv.lab
Template:                default
Provisioning:            enabled
SRST provisioning        enabled
SRSV provisioning        enabled
Router login username    bxb100 admin
Router login password    *****
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show srsx central-call-agent	Displays the central call agents available on the Cisco Unified SRSV system.
	show srsx central-voicemail-server	Displays the central voicemail servers available on the Cisco Unified SRSV system.
	show srsx branch-voicemail-server	Displays the SRSV-CUE devices on the Cisco Unified SRSV system.

show srsx site-template

To display the site provisioning templates used when provisioning SRSV-CUE devices, use the **show srsx site-template** command.

show srsx site-template [**default**] | [*name*] | [**auto-learned**]

Syntax Description

default	Displays default site provisioning templates.
<i>name</i>	Displays details for the selected template.
auto-learned	Displays site provisioning templates for auto-learned sites.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC mode

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
8.0	This command was introduced.
8.5	This command was modified to add support for E-SRST configurations. The Autolearn Voicemail Pilot field was added.

Usage Guidelines

This information is also available in the Cisco UMG graphical user interface, which we recommend that you use as the primary administrative interface.

Examples

The following is an example of the **show srsx site-template** command:

```
umg-1(config)# show srsx site-template
```

```
Name      |Voicemail Pilot
```

```
default|1001
```

The following is an example of the **show srsx site-template** command in which the voicemail pilot has been auto-learned:

```
umg-1(config)# show srsx site-template
```

```
Name      |Voicemail Pilot
```

```
default|Auto-Learned
```

The following is an example of the **show srsx site-template** command with a template specified:

```
umg-1(config)# show srsx site-template default
```

```

Template Name:                default
Autolearn voicemail pilot     enabled
Voicemail Pilot:              1001
Live Record:                  disabled
Live Record Beep:             disabled
Live Record Beep Interval:    15
Live Record Beep Duration:    250
Live Reply:                    disabled
Mailbox Size (seconds):       3600
Maximum Message Size (seconds): 240
Message Expiration (days):   30
Menu items changed prompt:    disabled
MWI mode:                      Automatic
MWI type:                      Sub-notify

```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show srsx branch-voicemail-server	Displays the SRSV-CUE devices on the Cisco Unified SRSV system.
	show srsx central-call-agent	Displays the central call agents available on the Cisco Unified SRSV system.
	show srsx site	Displays the sites on the Cisco Unified SRSV system.

show srsx srsv-upload-history

To display the voicemail upload history for all Cisco Unified SRSV devices, use the **show srsx srsv-upload-history** command.

show srsx srsv-upload-history

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Cisco UMG EXEC mode

Command History	Cisco UMG Version	Modification
	8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines This information is also available in the Cisco UMG graphical user interface, which we recommend that you use as the primary administrative interface.

Examples The following is an example of the **show srsx srsv-upload-history** command:

```
umg-1(config)# show srsx srsv-upload-history
```

SRSV	Total Voicemails	Undeliverable	Start	End
bos-srsv.srsv.lab	3	0	Mon, Mar 22, 10:30 AM	Mon, Mar 22, 10:31 AM

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show srsx branch-voicemail-server	Displays the SRSV-CUE devices on the Cisco Unified SRSV system.
	show srsx central-call-agent	Displays the central call agents available on the Cisco Unified SRSV system.
	show srsx site	Displays the sites on the Cisco Unified SRSV system.

show srsx system-settings

To display the global Cisco Unified survivable remote system configuration values, use the **show srsx system-settings** command.

show srsx system-settings

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.
---------------------------	--

Command Modes	Cisco UMG EXEC mode
----------------------	---------------------

Command History	Cisco UMG Version	Modification
	8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	This information is also available in the Cisco UMG GUI, which we recommend that you use as the primary administrative interface.
-------------------------	---

Examples	The following is an example of the show srsx system-settings command:
-----------------	--

```
umg-1(config)# show srsx system-settings
```

```
Secondary UMG:    backup-umg.srsv.lab
Use TLS Security: Off
SRSV UMG Secret:  *****
SRSV REST Secret:  *****
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show srsx branch-voicemail-server	Displays the SRSV-CUE devices on the Cisco Unified SRSV system.
	show srsx central-call-agent	Displays the central call agents available on the Cisco Unified SRSV system.
	show srsx site	Displays the sites on the Cisco Unified SRSV system.



INDEX

Symbols

? command [5](#)

A

atrace_save.log [96](#)
autoregistration [43, 156, 302, 310, 321](#)

B

backup categories command [26](#)
backup category command [27](#)
backup command [24](#)
backup schedule command [29](#)
backup schedule disable all command [31](#)
backup security command [33](#)
backup security enforced command [32](#)
backup security protected [34](#)
backup server authenticate command [35](#)
banner login command [36](#)

C

Cisco IOS configuration changes, saving [6](#)
command
 backup [24](#)
 backup categories [26](#)
 backup category [27](#)
 backup schedule [29](#)
 backup schedule disable all [31](#)
 backup security enforced [32](#)
 backup security key [33](#)

backup security protected [34](#)
backup server authenticate [35](#)
banner login [36](#)
commands (kron-schedule) [44](#)
copy ftp [47](#)
copy log [49](#)
copy running-config [50](#)
copy startup-config [52](#)
copy tftp [54](#)
description (backup-schedule) [64](#)
description (kron-schedule) [65](#)
disabled (backup-schedule) [66, 67](#)
idletimeout (ccn trigger jtapi) [19](#)
ip domain-name [76, 77](#)
kron schedule [80](#)
license clear [82](#)
license comment [83](#)
list number delete [282, 284](#)
log console [91](#)
log console monitor [92](#)
log trace boot [95](#)
log trace buffer save [96](#)
name [292](#)
ntp server [102](#)
offline [106](#)
reload [114](#)
repeat daily (backup-schedule) [116](#)
repeat daily (kron-schedule) [117](#)
repeat every (backup-schedule) [118](#)
repeat every (kron-schedule) [120](#)
repeat monthly (backup-schedule) [122](#)
repeat monthly (kron-schedule) [123](#)
repeat once (backup-schedule) [124](#)

- repeat once (kron-schedule) [125](#)
- repeat weekly (backup-schedule) [126](#)
- repeat weekly (kron-schedule) [127](#)
- repeat yearly (backup-schedule) [128](#)
- repeat yearly (kron-schedule) [129](#)
- restore [130](#)
- security pin [135](#)
- show backup [145](#)
- show backup history [146](#)
- show backup schedules [150](#)
- show backup server [151](#)
- show clock detail [153](#)
- show crypto key [155, 157](#)
- show hosts [158](#)
- show ip route [159, 160, 311, 342, 343](#)
- show kron schedule detail job [162](#)
- show kron schedules [161](#)
- show license agent [164](#)
- show license all [164, 165](#)
- show license detail [167](#)
- show license evaluation [169](#)
- show license expiring [171](#)
- show license feature [173](#)
- show license file [175](#)
- show license in-use [177](#)
- show license permanent [179](#)
- show license statistics [180](#)
 - show license statistics command [180](#)
- show license status [182](#)
- show license status application
 - show license status application command [184](#)
- show license udi [185](#)
- show log [186](#)
- show logging [189](#)
- show logs [191](#)
- show memory [192](#)
- show ntp source [194](#)
- show process [197](#)
- show restore history [200](#)
- show running-config [202](#)
- show software [205](#)
- show software directory [207](#)
- show startup-config [208](#)
- show trace buffer [212](#)
- show trace store [214](#)
- show trace store-prev [216](#)
- shutdown [218](#)
- software download abort [219](#)
- software download clean [220](#)
- software download server [222](#)
- software download status [223](#)
- software download upgrade [225](#)
- software install clean [227](#)
- software install downgrade [229](#)
- software install upgrade [231](#)
- software remove [232](#)
- start-date (backup-schedule) [233](#)
- start-date (kron-job) [234](#)
- stop-date (backup-schedule) [235](#)
- stop-date (kron-schedule) [236](#)
- telnet [4](#)
- username [250](#)
- command environment [4](#)
- command modes, understanding [2 to 3](#)
- commands
 - context-sensitive help for abbreviating [5](#)
 - default form, using [5](#)
 - no form, using [5](#)
- commands (kron-schedule) command [44](#)
- configurations, saving [6](#)
- copy ftp command [47](#)
- copy log command [49](#)
- copy running-config command [50](#)
- copy startup-config command [52](#)
- copy tftp command [54](#)

D

description (backup-schedule) command [64](#)
 description (kron-schedule) command [65](#)
 disabled (backup-schedule) command [66, 67](#)
 DRAM [47](#)

F

Feature Navigator
 See platforms, supported

H

hardware platforms
 See platforms, supported
 help command [5](#)

I

idletimeout (ccn trigger jtap) command [19](#)
 ip domain-name command [76, 77](#)

K

kron schedule command [80](#)

L

license clear command [82](#)
 license comment command [83](#)
 list number delete command [282, 284](#)
 log console command [91](#)
 log console monitor command [92](#)
 log trace boot command [95](#)
 log trace buffer save command [96](#)

M

modes
 See command modes

N

name command [292](#)
 ntp server command [102](#)

O

offline command [106](#)

P

platforms, supported
 Feature Navigator, identify using [7](#)
 prompts, system [3](#)

Q

question mark (?) command [5](#)

R

reload command [114](#)
 repeat daily (backup-schedule) command [116](#)
 repeat daily (kron-schedule) command [117](#)
 repeat every (backup-schedule) command [118](#)
 repeat every (kron-schedule) command [120](#)
 repeat monthly (backup-schedule) command [122](#)
 repeat monthly (kron-schedule) command [123](#)
 repeat once (backup-schedule) command [124](#)
 repeat once (kron-schedule) command [125](#)
 repeat weekly (backup-schedule) command [126](#)
 repeat weekly (kron-schedule) command [127](#)
 repeat yearly (backup-schedule) command [128](#)

repeat yearly (kron-schedule) command [129](#)
 restore command [130](#)

S

security pin command [135](#)
 show backup command [145](#)
 show backup history command [146](#)
 show backup schedules command [150](#)
 show backup server command [151](#)
 show clock detail command [153](#)
 show crypto key command [155, 157](#)
 show hosts command [158](#)
 show ip route command [159, 160, 311, 342, 343](#)
 show kron schedule detail job [162](#)
 show kron schedules command [161](#)
 show license agent command [164](#)
 show license all command [164, 165](#)
 show license detail command [167](#)
 show license evaluation command [169](#)
 show license expiring command [171](#)
 show license feature command [173](#)
 show license-feature command [173](#)
 show license file command [175](#)
 show license in-use command [177](#)
 show license permanent command [179](#)
 show license statistics command [180](#)
 show license status command [182](#)
 show license udi command [185](#)
 show log command [186](#)
 show logging command [189](#)
 show logs command [191](#)
 show memory command [192](#)
 show ntp source command [194](#)
 show process command [197](#)
 show restore history command [200](#)
 show running-config command [202](#)
 show software command [205](#)
 show software directory command [207](#)

show startup-config command [208](#)
 show trace buffer command [212](#)
 show trace store command [214](#)
 show trace store-prev command [216](#)
 shutdown command [218](#)
 software download abort command [219](#)
 software download clean command [220](#)
 software download server command [222](#)
 software download status command [223](#)
 software download upgrade command [225](#)
 software install clean command [227](#)
 software install downgrade command [229](#)
 software install upgrade command [231](#)
 software remove command [232](#)
 start-date (backup-schedule) command [233](#)
 start-date (kron-job) command [234](#)
 stop-date (backup-schedule) command [235](#)
 stop-date (kron-schedule) command [236](#)

T

Tab key, command completion [5](#)
 telnet command [4](#)
 Telnet session [4](#)

U

user EXEC mode, summary of [3](#)
 username command [250](#)