



CHAPTER 1

Using the Command-Line Interface

The command-line interface (CLI) is a line-oriented user interface that provides commands for configuring, managing, and monitoring the Cisco wireless LAN controller. This chapter contains the following topics:

- [CLI Command Keyboard Shortcuts, page 2](#)
- [Using the Interactive Help Feature, page 3](#)

CLI Command Keyboard Shortcuts

Table 1-1 lists CLI keyboard shortcuts to help you enter and edit command lines on the controller.

Table 1-1 *CLI Command Keyboard Shortcuts*

| Action | Description | Keyboard Shortcut |
|---------------------|--|------------------------------|
| Change | The word at the cursor to lowercase. | Esc I |
| | The word at the cursor to uppercase. | Esc u |
| Delete | A character to the left of the cursor. | Ctrl-h, Delete, or Backspace |
| | All characters from the cursor to the beginning of the line. | Ctrl-u |
| | All characters from the cursor to the end of the line. | Ctrl-k |
| | All characters from the cursor to the end of the word. | Esc d |
| | The word to the left of the cursor. | Ctrl-w or Esc Backspace |
| Display MORE output | Exit from MORE output. | q, Q, or Ctrl-C |
| | Next additional screen. The default is one screen. To display more than one screen, enter a number before pressing the Spacebar key. | Spacebar |
| | Next line. The default is one line. To display more than one line, enter the number before pressing the Enter key. | Enter |
| | Enter an Enter or Return key character. | Ctrl-m |
| | Expand the command or abbreviation. | Ctrl-t or Tab |
| Move the cursor | One character to the left (back). | Ctrl-b or Left Arrow |
| | One character to the right (forward). | Ctrl-f or Right Arrow |
| | One word to the left (back), to the beginning of the current or previous word. | Esc b |
| | One word to the right (forward), to the end of the current or next word. | Esc f |
| | To the beginning of the line. | Ctrl-a |
| | To the end of the line. | Ctrl-e |
| | Redraw the screen at the prompt. | Ctrl-l or Ctrl-r |
| | Return to the EXEC mode from any configuration mode | Ctrl-z |
| | Return to the previous mode or exit from the CLI from Exec mode. | exit command |
| | Transpose a character at the cursor with a character to the left of the cursor. | Ctrl-t |

Using the Interactive Help Feature

The question mark (?) character allows you to get the following type of help about the command at the command line. [Table 1-2](#) lists the interactive help feature list.

Table 1-2 *Interactive Help Feature List*

| Command | Purpose |
|-------------------------|---|
| help | Provides a brief description of the Help feature in any command mode. |
| ? at the command prompt | Lists all commands available for a particular command mode. |
| partial command? | Provides a list of commands that begin with the character string. |
| partial command<Tab> | Completes a partial command name. |
| command ? | Lists the keywords, arguments, or both associated with a command. |
| command keyword ? | Lists the arguments that are associated with the keyword. |

Using the Help Command

To look up keyboard commands, use the **help** command at the root level.

```
help
```

Usage Guidelines

Help may be requested at any point in a command by entering a question mark '?'. If nothing matches, the help list will be empty and you must back up until entering a '?' shows the available options. Two types of help are available

1. Full help is available when you are ready to enter a command argument (for example **show ?**) and describes each possible argument.
2. Partial help is provided when an abbreviated argument is entered and you want to know what arguments match the input (for example **show pr?**).

Examples

```
> help
HELP:
Special keys:
    DEL, BS... delete previous character
    Ctrl-A .... go to beginning of line
    Ctrl-E .... go to end of line
    Ctrl-F .... go forward one character
    Ctrl-B .... go backward one character
    Ctrl-D .... delete current character
    Ctrl-U, X. delete to beginning of line
    Ctrl-K .... delete to end of line
    Ctrl-W .... delete previous word
    Ctrl-T .... transpose previous character
    Ctrl-P .... go to previous line in history buffer
    Ctrl-N .... go to next line in history buffer
    Ctrl-Z .... return to root command prompt
    Tab, <SPACE> command-line completion
```

Using the Interactive Help Feature

```
Exit      .... go to next lower command prompt
?        .... list choices
```

Using the ? command

To display all of the commands in your current level of the command tree, or to display more information about a particular command, use the **? command**.

command name ?

Usage Guidelines When you enter a command information request, put a space between the **command name** and **?**.

Examples This command shows you all the commands and levels available from the root level.

```
> ?

clear      Clear selected configuration elements.
config     Configure switch options and settings.
debug      Manages system debug options.
help       Help
linktest   Perform a link test to a specified MAC address.
logout    Exit this session. Any unsaved changes are lost.
ping      Send ICMP echo packets to a specified IP address.
reset     Reset options.
save      Save switch configurations.
show      Display switch options and settings.
transfer  Transfer a file to or from the switch.
```

Using the partial? command

To provide a list of commands that begin with the character string, use the **partial command ?**.

partial command?

Usage Guidelines There should be no space between the command and the question mark.

Examples This example shows how to provide a command that begin with the character string “ad”:

```
> controller> config>ad?
The command that matches with the string “ad” is as follows:
```

advanced

Using the partial command<tab>

To complete a partial command name, use the **partial command<tab>** command.

```
partial command<tab>
```

Usage Guidelines There should be no space between the command and <tab>.

Examples This example shows how to complete a partial command name that begin with the character string “ad”:

```
> Controller>config>cert<tab> certificate
```

Using the command ?

To list the keywords, arguments, or both associated with the command, use the **command ?**.

```
command ?
```

Usage Guidelines There should be space between the command and the question mark.

Examples This example shows how to list the arguments and keyword for the command **acl**:

```
> Controller >config acl ?
```

Information similar to the following appears:

| | |
|---------|-----------------------------------|
| apply | Applies the ACL to the data path. |
| counter | Start/Stop the ACL Counters. |
| create | Create a new ACL. |
| delete | Delete an ACL. |
| rule | Configure rules in the ACL. |
| cpu | Configure the CPU Acl Information |

Using the Interactive Help Feature

command keyword ?

To list the arguments that are associated with the keyword, use the **command keyword ?**
command keyword ?

Usage Guidelines There should be space between the keyword and the question mark.

Examples This example shows how to display the arguments associated with the keyword **cpu**:

```
> controller>config acl cpu ?
```

Information similar to the following appears:

| | |
|--------|------------------------------|
| none | None - Disable the CPU ACL |
| <name> | <name> - Name of the CPU ACL |