



# CLI

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## CLI overview

This appendix describes Cisco Unified operating system (OS) commands that you can use on the Cisco Emergency Responder (Emergency Responder) platform to perform basic operating system functions. The Cisco Unified OS Administration web interface also makes these functions available. Typically, you would use the CLI only when a problem occurs while you are using the Cisco Unified OS Administration web interface.

## Start CLI session

You can access the CLI remotely or locally using the following methods:

- You can access the CLI remotely from a web client workstation, such as the workstation that you use for Emergency Responder administration, by using secure shell SSH to connect securely to the Emergency Responder.
- You can access the CLI locally by using the monitor and keyboard that you used during installation or by using a terminal server that is connected to the serial port. Use this method if a problem exists with the IP address.

### Before You Begin

Ensure that you have the following information, which is defined during installation:

- A primary IP address and hostname
- An administrator ID

- An administrator password

You need this information to log in to the Emergency Responder platform.

### Procedure

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**Step 1** Depending on your method of access, do one of the following actions:

- From a remote system, use SSH to connect securely to the Emergency Responder platform. In your SSH client, enter:

```
ssh "adminname"@"hostname"
```

"adminnam" specifies the administrator ID and "hostname" specifies the hostname that was defined during installation.

For example, **ssh admin@cer-1**.

- From a direct connection, you receive this prompt automatically:

cer-1 login:

**cer-1** represents the host name of the system.

Enter the administrator ID that was defined during installation.

**Step 2** Enter the password that was defined at installation.

The CLI prompt appears. The prompt represents the administrator ID; for example:

admin:

You can now use any CLI command.

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## CLI basic functions

The following sections describe how to perform basic functions using the CLI.

### Complete the commands

To complete commands, use **Tab**:

- Enter the start of a command and press **Tab** to complete the command. For example, if you enter **se** and press **Tab**, **se** is expanded to the **set** command.
- Enter a full command name and press **Tab** to display all the commands or subcommands that are available. For example, if you enter **set** and press **Tab**, you see all of the **set** subcommands. An asterisk (\*) identifies the commands that have subcommands.
- Continue pressing **Tab**, and the current command line repeats; no additional expansion is available.

## Obtain command help

You can obtain two kinds of help on any command:

- Detailed help that includes a definition of the command and an example of its use
- Short query help that includes only command syntax

### Procedure

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- Step 1** To get detailed help, at the CLI prompt enter the **help** command which specifies the command name or the command and parameter.

**Example:**

```
admin:help file list activelog
activelog help:
This will list active logging files

options are:
page - pause output
detail - show detailed listing
reverse - reverse sort order
date - sort by date
size - sort by size

file-spec can contain '*' as wildcards

Example:
admin:file list activelog platform detail
02 Dec,2004 12:00:59 <dir> drf
02 Dec,2004 12:00:59 <dir> log
16 Nov,2004 21:45:43 8,557 enGui.log
27 Oct,2004 11:54:33 47,916 startup.log
dir count = 2, file count = 2
```

- Step 2** To query only command syntax, at the CLI prompt enter **?**, which represents the command name or the command and parameter.

**Note** If you enter a question mark (?) after a menu command, such as **set**, it functions like the **Tab** key and lists the commands that are available.

**Example:**

```
admin:file list activelog?Syntax:
file list activelog file-spec [options]
file-spec mandatory file to view
options optional page|detail|reverse|[date|size]
```

---

## End CLI session

### Procedure

To end a CLI session, enter **quit** at the CLI prompt.

If you are logged in remotely, you are logged off and the SSH session is dropped. If you are logged in locally, you are logged off and the login prompt returns.

# Cisco Unified OS CLI commands

The following sections list and describe the CLI commands that are available for the Cisco Unified OS running on the Emergency Responder platform.

**Note**

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The File I/O Reporting Service (FIOR) provides a kernel-based daemon for collecting file I/O per process. It must be enabled from the CLI; it is disabled by default.

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## delete account

This command allows you to delete an administrator account.

**Command Syntax**

**delete account** *account-name*

**Parameters**

- *account-name* represents the name of an administrator account.

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 4

Allowed during upgrade: No

## delete dns

This command allows you to delete the IP address for a DNS server.

**Command Syntax**

**delete dns** *ip-address*

**Parameters**

- *ip-address* represents the IP address of the DNS server you want to delete.

**Usage Guidelines**

The system asks whether you want to continue to execute this command.

**Caution**

---

If you continue, this command causes a temporary loss of network connectivity.

---

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

## delete ipsec

This command allows you to delete IPsec policies and associations.

**Command Syntax**

```
delete ipsec policy {ALL | policy-name} association policy-name {ALL | association-name}
```

**Parameters**

- *policy-name* represents an IPsec policy.
- *association-name* represents an IPsec association.

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

## delete process

This command allows you to delete a particular process.

**Command Syntax**

```
delete process process-id [force | terminate | crash]
```

**Parameters**

- *process-id* represents the process ID number.

**Options**

- **force**—(Optional) Tells the process to stop.
- **terminate**—(Optional) Tells the operating system to terminate the process.
- **crash**—(Optional) Crashes the process and produces a crash dump.

**Usage Guidelines**

Use the **force** option only if the command alone does not delete the process and use the **terminate** option only if **force** does not delete the process.

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1  
Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## delete smtp

This command allows you to delete the SMTP host.

**Command Syntax**

**delete smtp**

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1  
Allowed during

## file check

This command checks the /usr directory tree to see whether any files or directories have been added, removed, or changed in size since the last fresh installation or upgrade and displays the results.

**Command Syntax**

**file check** [*detection-size-kb*]

**Options**

(Optional) [*detection-size-kb*] specifies the minimum file size change that is required for the command to display the file as changed.

**Usage Guidelines**

The command notifies you about a possible impact to system performance and asks you whether you want to continue.

**Caution**

---

Because using this command can affect system performance, we recommend that you use the command during off-peak hours.

---

The display includes both deleted and new files.

**Defaults**

The default value of [*detection-size-kb*] is 100 KB.

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 0  
Allowed during upgrade: No

## file delete

This command deletes one or more files.

### Command Syntax

#### file delete

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

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

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

### Parameters

- **activelog** specifies a log on the active side.
- **inactivelog** specifies a log on the inactive side.
- **install** specifies an installation log.
- *directory/filename* specifies the path and filename of the files to delete. You can use the wildcard character (\*) for "filename".

### Options

- **detail**—(Optional) Displays a listing of deleted files with the date and time.
- **noconfirm**—(Optional) Deletes files without asking you to confirm each deletion.

### Usage Guidelines



#### Caution

---

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

---

You get prompted for confirmation after entering the command. You cannot delete directories or files that are in use.

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

### Example

The following example deletes the install log:

```
file delete install install.log
```

## file dump

This command dumps the contents of a file to the screen, a page at a time.

**Command Syntax****file dump**

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

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

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

**Parameters**

- **activelog** specifies a log on the active side.
- **inactivelog** specifies a log on the inactive side.
- **install** specifies an installation log.
- *directory/filename* specifies the path and "filename" of the file to dump. You can use the wildcard character (\*) for filename as long as it resolves to one file.

**Options**

- **detail**—Displays listing with the date and time.
- **hex**—Displays output in hexadecimal.
- **regexp** expression—Displays only the lines in the file that match the regular expression expression.
- **recent**—Displays the most recently modified file in the directory.

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1 for logs

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

**Example**

This command dumps contents of file `_cdrIndex.idx`:

```
file dump activelog cm/cdr/_cdrIndex.idx
```

**file get**

This command sends the file to another system by using SFTP.

**Command Syntax****file get**

**activelog** *directory/filename* [**reltime**] [**abstime**] [**match**] [**recurs**]

**inactivelog** *directory/filename* [**reltime**] [**abstime**] [**match**] [**recurs**]

**install** *directory/filename* [**reltime**] [**abstime**] [**match**] [**recurs**]

**partBsalog** *directory/filename* [**reltime**] [**abstime**] [**match**] [**recurs**]

**salog** *directory/filename* [**reltime**] [**abstime**] [**match**] [**recurs**]



### Parameters

- **activelog** specifies a log on the active side.
- **inactivelog** specifies a log on the inactive side.
- **install** specifies an installation log.
- **partBsalog** specifies the partBsalog log directory.
- **salog** specifies the salog log directory.
- *directory/filename* specifies the path to the files to delete. You can use the wildcard character (\*) for filename as long as it resolves to one file.

### Options

- **abstime**—Absolute time period, specified as hh:mm:MM/DD/YY hh:mm:MM/DD/YY.
- **reltime**—Relative time period, specified as **months** | **weeks** | **days** | **hours** | **minutes** value.
- **match**—Match a particular string in the filename, specified as string value.
- **recurs**—Get all files, including subdirectories.

### Usage Guidelines

After the command identifies the specified files, you are prompted to enter an SFTP host, username, and password.

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

### Examples

This command gets all files in the activelog operating system directory that match the string plat:

```
file get activelog platform match plat
```

This command gets all operating system log files for a particular time period:

```
file get activelog platform/log abstime 18:00:9/27/2005 18:00:9/28/2005
```

## file list

This command lists the log files in an available log directory.

### Command Syntax

#### file list

**activelog** *directory* [**page**] [**detail**] [**reverse**] [**date** | **size**]

**inactivelog** *directory*[**page**] [**detail**] [**reverse**] [**date** | **size**]

**install** *directory* [**page**] [**detail**] [**reverse**] [**date** | **size**]

**partBsalog** *directory* [**page**] [**detail**] [**reverse**] [**date** | **size**]

**salog** *directory* [**page**] [**detail**] [**reverse**] [**date** | **size**]

### Parameters

- **activelog** specifies a log on the active side.
- **inactivelog** specifies a log on the inactive side.
- **install** specifies an installation log.
- **partBsalog** specifies the partBsalog log directory.
- **salog** specifies the salog log directory.
- *directory* specifies the path to the directory to list. You can use a wildcard character (\*) for directory as long as it resolves to one directory.

### Options

- **page**—Displays the output one screen at a time
- **detail**—Long listing with date and time
- **reverse**—Reverse sort direction
- **date**—Sort by date
- **size**—Sort by file size

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1 for logs

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

### Examples

This example lists operating system log files with details:

```
file list activelog platform/log page detail
```

This example lists directories created for Emergency Responder logs:

```
file list activelog er/logs
```

This example lists Emergency Responder logs in a specified directory by size:

```
file list activelog er/logs size
```

## file search

This command searches the content of a log and displays the matching lines a page at a time.

### Command Syntax

**file search**

**activelog** *directory/filename* *reg-exp* [**abstime** *hh:mm:ss mm/dd/yyyy hh:mm:ss mm/dd/yyyy*] [**ignorecase**] [**reltime** {**days** | **hours** | **minutes**} *timevalue*]

**inactivelog** *directory/filename* *reg-exp* [**abstime** *hh:mm:ss mm/dd/yyyy hh:mm:ss mm/dd/yyyy*] [**ignorecase**] [**reltime** {**days** | **hours** | **minutes**} *timevalue*]

**install** *directory/filename* *reg-exp* [**abstime** *hh:mm:ss mm/dd/yyyy hh:mm:ss mm/dd/yyyy*] [**ignorecase**] [**reltime** {**days** | **hours** | **minutes**} *timevalue*]

### Parameters

- **activelog** specifies a log on the active side.
- **inactivelog** specifies a log on the inactive side.
- **install** specifies an installation log.
- *directory/filename* represents the path to the files to search. You can use the wildcard character (\*) to represent all or part of the filename.
- *reg-exp* represents a regular expression.

### Options

- **abstime**—Specifies which files to search based on file creation time. Enter a start time and an end time.
- **days|hours|minutes**—Specifies whether the file age is in days, hours, or minutes.
- **ignorecase**—Ignores case when searching
- **reltime**—Specifies which files to search based on file creation time. Enter the age of files to search.
- *hh:mm:ss mm/dd/yyyy*—An absolute time, in the format hours:minutes:seconds month/day/year.
- *timevalue*—The age of files to search. The unit of this value is specified with the {**days** | **hours** | **minutes**} option.

### Usage Guidelines

Write the search term in the form of a regular expression, which is a special text string for describing a search pattern.

If the search term is found in only one file, the filename appears at the top of the output. If the search term is found in multiple files, each line of the output begins with the filename in which the matching line was found.

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

### Example

```
file search activelog platform/log/platform.log Err[a-z] ignorecase
```

## file tail

This command tails (prints the last few lines) of a log file.

### Command Syntax

**file tail**

**activelog** *directory/filename* [**detail**] [**hex**] [**lines**]

**inactivelog** *directory/filename* [**detail**] [**hex**] [**lines**]

**install** *directory/filename* [**detail**] [**hex**] [**lines**]

### Parameters

- **activelog** specifies a log on the active side.
- **inactivelog** specifies a log on the inactive side.
- **install** specifies an installation log.
- *directory/filename* specifies the path to the file to tail. You can use the wildcard character (\*) for filename as long as it resolves to one file.

### Options

- **detail**—Long listing with date and time
- **hex**—Hexadecimal listing
- **lines**—Number of lines to display

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1 for logs

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

### Example

This example tails the operating system CLI log file:

```
file tail activelog platform/log/cli00001.log
```

## file view

This command displays the contents of a file.

### Command Syntax

**file view**

**activelog** *directory/filename*

**inactivelog** *directory/filename*

**install** *directory/filename*  
**system-management-log**

### Parameters

- **activelog** specifies a log on the active side.
- **inactivelog** specifies a log on the inactive side.
- **install** specifies an installation log.
- **system-management-log** displays the contents of the Integrated Management Logs (IML).
- *directory/filename* specifies the path to the file to view. You can use the wildcard character (\*) for filename as long as it resolves to one file.

### Usage Guidelines



#### Caution

---

Do not use this command to view binary files because this can corrupt the terminal session.

---

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

### Examples

This example displays the install log:

```
file view install install.log
```

This example displays a particular CDR file:

```
file view activelog er/logs/CERAdmin01.log
```

## run sql

This command allows you to run an SQL command.

### Command Syntax

```
run sql sql_statement
```

### Parameters

- *sql\_statement* represents the SQL command to run.

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

### Examples

This example runs an SQL command:

```
run sql select * from cerserver
```

## set account

This command sets up a new account on the operating system.

### Command Syntax

```
set account name
```

### Parameters

- *name* represents the username for the new account.

### Usage Guidelines

After you enter the username, the system prompts you to enter the privilege level and password for the new account.

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: No

## set account enable

This command is used to enable the user account if the account is disabled due to the password inactivity feature.

Password inactivity period is the number of days of inactivity after a password has expired before the account is disabled.

After entering this command, the user account is enabled with current system settings. The system settings are Password min days, Password Max days, Password inactivity period.

### Command Syntax

```
set account enable userid
```

### Parameter

*userid* is name of the user account.

**Example**

This example runs a set account enable command:

```
set account enable test
Enabling the account 'test' with current settings....
.....
Successfully enabled account 'test'
```

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1  
Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## show accountlocking

This command shows the current account locking settings.

**Command Syntax**

```
show accountlocking
```

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1  
Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## set accountlocking disable

This command disables accountlocking for the current administrator accounts.

**Command Syntax**

```
set accountlocking disable
```

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1  
Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## set accountlocking enable

This command enables accountlocking for the current administrator accounts.

**Command Syntax**

```
set accountlocking enable
```

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## set accountlocking unlocktime

This command configures the unlock time for Emergency Responder OS administrator accounts in seconds. Acceptable values should be equal to or greater than 300 seconds, but less than 3600 seconds (60 mins).

**Command Syntax**

**set accountlocking unlocktime** *seconds*

**Parameter**

*seconds* is unlocktime in seconds.

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## set cert delete

This command deletes the certificate test.pem for the unit IPsec.

**Command Syntax**

**set cert delete** [*unit*] [*name*]

**Parameter**

*unit* is the name of the trust category.

*name* is the certificate file name.

**Example**

```
set cert delete ipsec test.pem
```

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

## set cert import

This command imports the certificate for a specific unit | trust.



**Command Syntax**

**set cert import** [*unit name*]

**Parameter**

name is *unit name*

**Example**

The following example runs a set cert import command:

```
set cert
  import trust tomcat
```

Successfully regenerated certificate for tomcat.

Please restart services related to tomcat for the new certificate to become active.

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## set cert regen

This command regenerates the certificate for the unit.

**Command Syntax**

**set cert regen** [*name*]

**Parameter**

*Name* is unit name

**Example:**

This example runs a set cert regen command:

```
set cert regen tomcat
```

Successfully regenerated certificate for tomcat.

Please restart services related to tomcat for the new certificate to become active.

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

## set cli pagination

For the current CLI session, this command turns automatic pagination on or off.

**Command Syntax**

**set cli pagination** {on | off}

**Parameters**

- **on** turns pagination on.
- **off** turns pagination off.

**Requirements**

Level privilege: 1

Command privilege: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

**Example**

```
admin:set cli pagination off
Automatic pagination is turned off
```

## set commandcount

This command changes the CLI command prompt so that it displays how many CLI commands have executed.

**Command Syntax**

**set commandcount** {enable | disable}

**Parameters**

- unit-name represents the name of the certificate that you want to regenerate.

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

## set csr gen

It regenerates the certificate for the unit name.

**Command Syntax**

**set csr gen** [name]

**Parameter**

name is unit name; for example tomcat.

**Example**

```
set csr gen tomcat
```

Successfully regenerated certificate for tomcat.

Please restart services related to tomcat for the new certificate to become active.

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

## set date

This command sets the date on the system.

**Command Syntax**

```
set date HH:mm:ss:MM/DD/YY
```

**HH:mm:ss** is the time format (24-hours format)

**MM/DD/YY** is the date format.

**Note**

---

This date format is also accepted: **MM/DD/YYYY**.

---

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

**Example**

To set date and time to 2:10:33 p.m. February 13, 2008:

```
set date 14:10:33:02/13/08
```

## set ipsec

This command allows you to set IPSec policies and associations.

**Command Syntax**

```
set ipsec
```

```
policy {ALL | policy-name}
```

```
association policy-name {ALL | association-name}
```

**Parameters**

- *policy-name* represents an IPSec policy.
- *association-name* represents an IPSec association.

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

## set logging

This command allows you to enable or disable logging.

**Command Syntax**

```
set logging {enable | disable}
```

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: No

## set network cluster publisher hostname

This command configures the cluster publisher hostname. Changing the hostname is possible only from the subscriber in a server group. This is supported when migrating from MCS to VMware platforms, but not in any other scenarios.

A temporary loss of network connectivity occurs while the network is being restarted with the new configuration.

**Command Syntax**

```
set network cluster publisher hostname name
```

Name is hostname to be assigned.

## set network cluster publisher ip

This command configures the cluster publisher IP address.

A temporary loss of network connectivity occurs while the network is being restarted with the new configuration.

**Command Syntax**

```
set network cluster publisher ip addr
```

## set network dhcp

This command enables or disables DHCP for Ethernet interface 0. You cannot configure Ethernet interface 1.

### Command Syntax

**set network dhcp eth0**

enable

**disable** *node\_ip net\_mask gateway\_ip*

### Parameters

- **eth0** specifies Ethernet interface 0.
- **enable** enables DHCP.
- **disable** disables DHCP.
- *node\_ip* is the new static IP address for the server.
- *net\_mask* is the subnet mask for the server.
- *gateway\_ip* is the IP address of the default gateway.

### Usage Guidelines

The system asks whether you want to continue to execute this command.



#### Caution

---

If you continue, this command causes the system to restart. We recommend that you restart all nodes whenever any IP address gets changed.

---

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

## set network dns

This command sets the IP address for the primary or secondary DNS server.

### Command Syntax

**set network dns** {**primary** | **secondary**} *ip-address*

### Parameters

- *ip-address* is the IP address of the primary or secondary DNS server.

### Usage Guidelines

The system asks whether you want to continue to execute this command.



#### Caution

If you continue, this command causes a temporary loss of network connectivity. If you change the IP address of the DNS server, you must restart Cisco Tomcat. For more information, see [utils service](#), on [page 87](#).

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

## set network dns options

This command sets DNS options.

### Command Syntax

```
set network dns options [timeout seconds] [attempts number] [rotate]
```

### Parameters

- **timeout** sets the DNS request timeout.
- **seconds** specifies the DNS timeout period, in seconds.
- **attempts** sets the number of times to attempt a DNS request before quitting.
- **number** specifies the number of attempts.
- **rotate** causes the system to rotate among the configured DNS servers, distributing the load.

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## set network domain

This command sets the domain name for the system.

### Command Syntax

```
set network domain domain-name
```

### Parameters

- **domain-name** represents the system domain that you want to assign.

### Usage Guidelines

The system asks whether you want to continue to execute this command.

**Caution**

---

If you continue, this command causes a temporary loss of network connectivity.

---

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

## set network failover

This command enables and disables network fault tolerance.

### Command Syntax

**failover** {**enable** | **disable**}

### Parameters

- **enable** enables network fault tolerance.
- **disable** disables network fault tolerance.

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

## set network gateway

This command enables you to configure the IP address of the network gateway.

### Command Syntax

**set network gateway** *ip-address*

### Parameters

- *ip-address* represents the IP address of the network gateway that you want to assign.

### Usage Guidelines

The system asks whether you want to continue to execute this command.

**Caution**

---

If you continue, this command causes the system to restart.

---

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

## set network ip

This command sets the IP address for Ethernet interface 0. You cannot configure Ethernet interface 1.

**Command Syntax**

```
set network ip eth0 ip-address ip-mask
```

**Parameters**

- **eth0** specifies Ethernet interface 0.
- *ip-address* represents the IP address that you want assign.
- *ip-mask* represents the IP mask that you want to assign.

**Usage Guidelines**

The system asks whether you want to continue to execute this command.

**Caution**

---

If you continue, this command causes the system to restart.

---

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

## set network max\_ip\_contrack

This command sets the ip\_contrack\_max value.

**Command Syntax**

```
set network max_ip_contrack ip_contrack_max
```

**Parameters**

- *ip\_contrack\_max* specifies the value for ip\_contrack\_max.



## set network mtu

This command sets the maximum MTU value.

### Command Syntax

```
set network mtu mtu_max
```

### Parameters

- *mtu\_max* specifies the maximum MTU value.

**Note**

---

The system default MTU value equals 1500.

---

### Usage Guidelines

The system asks whether you want to continue to execute this command.

**Caution**

---

If you continue, the system temporarily loses network connectivity.

---

### Requirements

Level privilege: 1

Command privilege: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

### Example

```
admin:set network mtu 576          ***  W A R N I N G  ***
This will cause the system to temporarily lose network connectivity

      Do you want to continue?

Enter "yes" to continue or any other key to abort

yes
executing...
```

## set network nic

This command sets the properties of the Ethernet interface 0. You cannot configure Ethernet interface 1.

### Command Syntax

```
set network nic eth0 [auto en | dis] [speed 10 | 100] [duplex half | full]
```

**Parameters**

- **eth0** specifies Ethernet interface 0.
- **auto** specifies whether auto negotiation gets enabled or disabled.
- **speed** specifies the speed of the Ethernet connection: 10 or 100 Mbps.
- **duplex** specifies half-duplex or full-duplex.

**Usage Guidelines**

The system asks whether you want to continue to execute this command.

**Caution**


---

If you continue, this command causes a temporary loss of network connections while the NIC gets reset.

---

**Note**


---

You can enable only one active NIC at a time.

---

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

## set network pmtud

This command enables and disables path MTU discovery.

**Command Syntax**

**set network pmtud** [**enable** | **disable**]

**Parameters**

- **enable** enables Path MTU Discovery.
- **disable** disables Path MTU Discovery.

**Usage Guidelines**

The system asks whether you want to continue to execute this command.

**Caution**


---

If you continue, the system temporarily loses network connectivity.

---

**Requirements**

Level privilege: 1

Command privilege: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

### Example

This example runs the set network pmtud command.

```
admin:set network pmtud enable
***  W A R N I N G  ***
This will cause the system to temporarily lose network connectivity

        Do you want to continue?

Enter "yes" to continue or any other key to abort
yes
executing...
admin:
```

## set network restore

This command configures the specified Ethernet port to use a specified static IP address.



### Caution

Only use this command option if you cannot restore network connectivity using any other **set network** commands. This command deletes all previous network settings for the specified network interface, including network fault tolerance. After running this command, you must restore your previous network configuration manually.



### Caution

The server temporarily loses network connectivity when you use this command.

### Command Syntax

```
set network restore eth0 ip-address network-mask gateway
```

### Parameters

- **eth0** specifies Ethernet interface 0.
- *ip-address* specifies the IP address.
- *network-mask* specifies the subnet mask.
- *gateway* specifies the IP address of the default gateway.

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## set network status

This command sets the status of Ethernet 0 to up or down. You cannot configure Ethernet interface 1.

### Command Syntax

```
set network status eth0 {up | down}
```

### Parameters

- **eth0** specifies Ethernet interface 0.
- **up | down**

### Usage Guidelines

The system asks whether you want to continue to execute this command.



#### Caution

---

If you continue, the system temporarily loses network connectivity.

---

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

## set password

This command allows you to change the administrator password.

### Command Syntax

```
set password {admin | security}
```

### Parameters

- **eth0** specifies Ethernet interface 0.
- **admin | security**

### Usage Guidelines

The system prompts you for the old and new passwords.

The password must contain at least six characters, and the system checks it for strength.

Servers in a cluster use the security password to authenticate communication between servers. You must reset the cluster after you change the security password.

To change a password, use this procedure:

- 1 Change the security password on the publisher server and then reboot the server.
- 2 Change the security password on all the subscriber servers to the same password that you created on the publisher server and restart the subscriber server to propagate the password change.

**Note**

We recommend that you restart each server after the password is changed on that server.

**Caution**

Failure to reboot the servers causes system service problems and problems with the Emergency Responder Administration on the subscriber servers.

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

## set password age minimum

This command modifies the value of minimum password age for OS admin accounts in days.

**Usage Guidelines**

Acceptable values should be equal to or greater than 0 days but less or equal to 10 days.

**Command Syntax**

**set password age minimum** *days*

**Parameter**

*days* is the minimum password age in days.

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## set password age maximum

This command modifies the value of maximum password age for Emergency Responder OS administration accounts in days.

**Command Syntax**

**set password age maximum** *days*

**Usage Guidelines**

Acceptable values should be equal to or greater than 10 days but less than 3650 days (10 years).

**Parameter**

*days* is the maximum password age in days.

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

## set password complexity character disable

This command disables password complexity. Changes take effect only at the next password change.

When disabled, the password created or changed after executing the command is no longer strong. The password does not need uppercase, lowercase, digit and special characters.

**Command Syntax**

```
set password complexity character disable
```

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## set password complexity character enable

This command enables password complexity rules for the type of characters in a password.

When enabled, the passwords need to follow these guidelines:

- It must have at least one lowercase character.
- It must have at least one uppercase, one digit, and one special character.
- All of the adjacent characters on the keyboard are not accepted.
- Any of the previous ten passwords cannot be reused.
- The admin user password can only be changed once in 24 hours.
- A violation of any of the preceding rules results in a failure.

**Command Syntax**

```
set password complexity character enable
```

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

## set password complexity minimum-length

This command modifies the value of minimum password length for Unified CM OS accounts.

**Usage Guidelines**

Acceptable values should be equal to or greater than 6. Use this command only after enabling the character complexity of passwords.

**Command Syntax**

```
set password complexity minimum-length length
```

**Parameter**

*length* is minimum password length.

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

## set password expiry maximum-age enable

This command is used to enable password expiry for OS accounts. .

**Usage Guidelines**

This command sets the value of maximum password age to 3650 days (10 yrs) for Emergency Responder OS admin accounts.

**Command Syntax**

```
set password expiry maximum-age enable
```

## set password expiry maximum-age disable

This command disables password expiry maximum-age for OS accounts.

**Usage Guidelines**

Passwords for Emergency Responder OS administration accounts never expire.

**Command Syntax**

```
set password expiry maximum-age disable
```

## set password expiry minimum-age enable

This command enables minimum password expiry for OS accounts.

**Usage Guidelines**

This command sets the value of minimum password age to 1 day (24 hrs) for OS administration accounts.

**Command Syntax**

set password expiry minimum-age enable.

## set password expiry minimum-age disable

This command is used to disable minimum password aging for OS accounts.

This means passwords for OS admin accounts can be changed at any interval.

**Command Syntax**

set password expiry minimum-age disable

## set password expiry user maximum-age disable

This command disables password expiry for a particular OS account.

**Command Syntax**

set password expiry user maximum-age disable *userid*

**Parameter**

*userid* is the name of account for which to disable maximum password age settings.

## set password expiry user maximum-age enable

This command enables maximum password expiry for a particular OS account.

**Command Syntax**

set password expiry user maximum-age enable *userid*

**Parameter**

*userid* is the name of account for which to enable maximum password age settings.

## set password expiry user minimum-age disable

This command disables minimum password age settings for a particular OS account.

**Command Syntax**

set password expiry user minimum-age disable *userid*

**Parameter**

*userid* is the account for which to disable minimum password age settings.



## set password expiry minimum-age enable

This command enables minimum password age for a particular OS account.

### Command Syntax

```
set password expiry user minimum-age enable userid
```

### Parameter

*userid* is the account for which to enable minimum password age settings.

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## set password history

This command sets the number of passwords to maintain in history.

### Command Syntax

```
set password history number
```

### Parameters

- *number* represents the number of passwords to maintain in history.

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## set password inactivity disable

This command disables the password inactivity for the OS accounts.

### Command Syntax

```
set password inactivity disable
```

## set password inactivity enable

This command enables the password inactivity for the OS accounts with the default value set as 10 days.

**Command Syntax**

set password inactivity enable

## set password inactivity period

This command sets the password inactivity for the OS accounts with the configured value.

**Command Syntax**

set password inactivity period *days*

**Parameters**

*days* represents the number of days for which to set inactivity. Acceptable values are 1 to 99 days.

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## set password user admin

This commands sets a new administration password.

**Command Syntax**

set password user admin

**Example**

This example runs the set password user admin command:

```
set password user admin
Please enter the old password :*****
Please enter the new password:*****
re-enter new password to confirm:*****
```

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

## set password user security

This command sets a new platform security password.

**Command Syntax**

set password user security

### Example

This example runs the set password user security command:

```
set password user security
Please enter the password:*****
re-enter the password to confirm: *****
```

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

## set smtp

This command sets the SMTP server hostname.

### Command Syntax

```
set smtp hostname
```

### Parameters

*hostname* represents the SMTP server name.

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: No

## set timezone

This command changes the system time zone.

### Command Syntax

```
set timezone timezone
```

### Parameters

*timezone* specifies the new timezone.

### Usage Guidelines

Enter enough characters to uniquely identify the new time zone. Be aware that the time zone name is case-sensitive.



---

**Note**

You must restart the system after you change the time zone.

---

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: No

**Example**

This example sets the time zone to Pacific time:

```
set timezone Pac
```

## set trace

This command sets trace activity for the specified task.

**Command Syntax**

**set trace**

**enable Error** *tname*

**enable Special** *tname*

**enable State\_Transition** *tname*

**enable Significant** *tname*

**enable Entry\_exit** *tname*

**enable Arbitrary** *tname*

**enable Detailed** *tname*

**disable** *tname*

**Parameters**

- *tname* represents the task for which you want to enable or disable traces.
- **enable Error** sets task trace settings to the error level.
- **enable Special** sets task trace settings to the special level.
- **enable State\_Transition** sets task trace settings to the state transition level.
- **enable Significant** sets task trace settings to the significant level.
- **enable Entry\_exit** sets task trace settings to the entry\_exit level.
- **enable Arbitrary** sets task trace settings to the arbitrary level.
- **enable Detailed** sets task trace settings to the detailed level.
- **disable** disables the task trace settings.

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

## set web-security

This command sets the web security certificate information for the operating system.

### Command Syntax

**set web-security** *orgunit orgname locality state country alternate-host-name*

### Parameters

- *orgunit* represents the organizational unit.
- *orgname* represents the organizational name.
- *locality* represents the organization location.
- *state* represents the organization state.
- *country* represents the organization country.
- *alternate-host-name* (optional) specifies an alternate name for the host when you generate a web-server (Tomcat) certificate.

### Usage Guidelines

When you set an *alternate-host-name* parameter with the **set web-security** command, self-signed certificates for Tomcat contains the Subject Alternate Name extension with the alternate host name specified. CSR for Emergency Responder contains Subject Alternate Name Extension with the alternate host name included in the CSR.

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: No

## set workingdir

This command sets the working directory for active, inactive, and installation logs.

### Command Syntax

**set workingdir**

**activelog** *directory*

**inactivelog** *directory*

**install** *directory*

### Parameters

- **activelog** sets the working directory for active logs.
- **inactivelog** sets the working directory for inactive logs.

- **install** sets the working directory for installation logs.
- *directory* represents the current working directory.

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 0 for logs

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## show account

This command lists current administrator accounts, except the master administrator account.

**Command Syntax**

**show account**

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 4

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## show cert

This command displays certificate contents and certificate trust lists.

**Command Syntax**

**show cert**

**own** *filename*

**trust** *filename*

**list** {**own** | **trust**}

**Parameters**

- *filename* represents the name of the certificate file.
- **own** specifies owned certificates.
- **trust** specifies trusted certificates.
- **list** specifies a certificate trust list.

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

**Example**

This command displays own certificate trust lists:

```
show cert list own
```

## show cli pagination

This command displays the status of the automatic CLI pagination.

**Command Syntax**

```
show cli pagination
```

**Requirements**

Level privilege: 0

Command privilege: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

**Example**

The following example runs the show cli pagination command:

```
admin: show cli paginationAutomatic Pagination: Off.
```

## show csr list

This command displays the selected CSR file.

**Command Syntax**

```
show csr list type
```

**Example**

This example runs a show csr list command:

```
show csr list own
```

```
tomcat/tomcat.csr
```

```
Vipr-QuetzalCoatl/Vipr-QuetzalCoatl.csr
```

## show ctl

This command displays the contents of the Certificate Trust List (CTL) file on the server, and it notifies you if the CTL is not valid.

**Command Syntax**

```
show ctl
```

## show date

This command shows the system date.

### Command Syntax

**show date**

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## show diskusage

This command displays information about disk usage on the server.

### Command Syntax

**show diskusage**

**activelog** {*filename filename* | **directory** | **sort**}

**common** {*filename filename* | **directory** | **sort**}

**inactivelog** {*filename filename* | **directory** | **sort**}

**install** {*filename filename* | **directory** | **sort**}

**tmp** {*filename filename* | **directory** | **sort**}

### Parameters

- **activelog** displays disk usage information about the activelog directory.
- **common** displays disk usage information about the common directory.
- **inactivelog** displays disk usage information about the inactivelog directory.
- **install** displays disk usage information about the install directory.
- **tmp** displays disk usage information about the tmp directory.

### Options

- **filename filename**—Saves the output to a file specified by a filename. These files are stored in the platform/cli directory. To view saved files, use the **file view activelog** command.
- **directory**—Displays only the directory sizes.
- **sort**—Sorts the output based on file size. File sizes are displayed in 1024-byte blocks.

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 0



Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## show environment

This command displays information about the server hardware.

### Command Syntax

**show environment**

**fans**

**power-supply**

**temperatures**

### Options

- **fans**—Displays information gathered by fan probes.
- **power-supply**—Displays information gathered by power supply probes.
- **temperatures**—Displays information gathered by temperature probes.

## show firewall list

This command displays system aspects of the server.

### Command Syntax

**show firewall list** [**detail**] [**page**] [**file filename**]

### Options

- **detail**—Displays detailed statistics on every available device on the system.
- **page**—Displays the output one page at a time.
- **file filename**—Outputs the information to a file.



#### Note

---

The file option saves the information to platform/cli/filename.txt. Ensure that the filename does not contain the "." character.

---

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## show hardware

This command displays the following information about the platform hardware.

### Command Syntax

**show hardware**

### Usage Guidelines

This command displays the following information about the platform hardware:

- Platform
- Serial number
- BIOS build level
- BIOS manufacturer
- Active processors
- RAID controller status

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## show ipsec

This command displays information about IPsec policies and associations.

### Command Syntax

**show ipsec**

**policy**

**association** *policy*

**information** *policy association*

*status*

### Parameters

- **policy** displays all IPsec policies on the node.
- **association** displays the association list and status for the policy.
- **information** displays the association details and status for the policy.
- **status** displays the status of all IPsec tunnels that are defined in the system.
- *policy* represents the name of a specific IPsec policy.
- *association* represents the association name.

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: yes

**Example**

This example displays IPsec policies:

```
show ipsec policy
```

## show logins

This command displays recent logins to the server.

**Command Syntax**

```
show logins number
```

**Parameters**

- *number* specifies the number of most recent logins to display. The default is 20.

## show memory

This command displays information about the server memory.

**Command Syntax**

```
show memory
```

```
count
```

```
module [ALL | module_number]
```

```
size
```

**Options**

- **count**—Displays the number of memory modules on the system.
- **module**—Displays detailed information about each memory module.
- **size**—Displays the total amount of memory.

**Parameters**

**ALL** displays information about all installed memory modules.

*module\_number* specifies which memory module to display.

## show myself

This command displays information about the current account.

### Command Syntax

**show myself**

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## show network

This command displays network information.

### Command Syntax

**show network**

**eth0 [detail]**

**failover [detail] [page]**

**route [detail]**

**status [detail] [listen] [process] [all] [nodns] [search stext]**

**ip\_contrack**

**max\_ip\_contrack**

**dhcp eth0 status**

**all [detail]**

### Parameters

- **eth0** specifies Ethernet 0.
- **failover** specifies Network Fault Tolerance information.
- **route** specifies network routing information.
- **status** specifies active Internet connections.
- **ip\_contrack** specifies ip\_contrack usage information.
- **max\_ip\_contrack** specifies max\_ip\_contrack information.
- **dhcp eth0 status** displays DHCP status information.
- **all** specifies all basic network information.

### Options

- **options**—Displays additional information.
- **detail**—Displays more detailed additional information.
- **page**—Displays information 1 page at a time.
- **listen**—Displays only listening sockets.
- **process**—Displays the process ID and name of the program to which each socket belongs.
- **all**—Displays both listening and nonlistening sockets.
- **nodns**—Displays numerical addresses without any DNS information.
- **search stext**—Searches for the stext in the output.

### Usage Guidelines

The **eth0** parameter displays Ethernet port 0 settings, including DHCP and DNS configurations and options.

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

### Example

This example displays active Internet connections:

```
show network status
```

## show network ipprefs

This command displays the list of ports that have been requested to be opened or translated in the firewall.

### Command Syntax

```
ipprefs {all | enabled | public}
```

### Parameters

**all**—Displays all incoming ports that may be used on the product.

**enabled**—Displays all incoming ports that are currently opened.

**public**—Displays all incoming ports that are currently opened for any remote client.

### Requirements

Level privilege: 0

Command privilege: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## Example

The following example shows show the network ipprefs command:

```

admin:show network ipprefs public
Application IPProtocol PortValue Type XlatedPort Status Description
-----
sshhd tcp 22 public - enabled sftp and ssh access
tomcat tcp 8443 translated 443 enabled secure web access
tomcat tcp 8080 translated 80 enabled web access
clm udp 8500 public - enabled cluster manager
clm tcp 8500 public - enabled cluster manager
ntpd udp 123 public - enabled network time sync
snmpdm udp 161 public - enabled SNMP
ccm tcp 2000 public - enabled SCCP-SIG
ctftp udp 6969 translated 69 enabled TFTP access to CUCM TFTP
Server
ctftp tcp 6970 public - enabled HTTP access to CUCM TFTP
Server
admin:

```

## show open

This command displays open files and ports on the system.

### Syntax Description

#### show open

**files** [**all**] [**process** *processID*] [**regex** *reg\_exp*]

**ports** [**all**] [**regex** *reg\_exp*]

### Parameters

- **files** displays open files on the system.
- **ports** displays open ports on the system.

### Options

- **all**—Displays all open files or ports.
- **process**—Displays open files that belong to the specified process.
- *processID*—Specifies a process.
- **regex**—Displays open files or ports that match the specified regular expression.
- *reg\_exp*—A regular expression.

## show packages

This command displays the name and version for installed packages.

### Command Syntax

**show packages**

**active** *name* [**page**]

**inactive** *name* [**page**]

### Parameters

*name* represents the package name. To display all active or inactive packages, use the wildcard character (\*).

### Options

- **page**—Displays the output one page at a time.

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## show password expiry maximum-age

This command displays the configured password expiration parameters.

### Command Syntax

```
show password expiry maximum-age
```

## show password expiry minimum-age

This command displays the configured password expiration parameters.

### Command Syntax

```
show password expiry minimum-age
```

## show password expiry user maximum-age

This command displays the configured password expiration parameters for a particular OS user.

### Command Syntax

```
show password expiry user maximum-age userid
```

## show password expiry user minimum-age

This command displays the configured password expiration parameters for a particular OS user.

### Command Syntax

```
show password expiry user minimum-age userid
```

## show password history

This command displays the number of passwords that are maintained in the history for OS admin accounts.

### Command Syntax

**show password history**

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## show password inactivity

This command displays the status of the password inactivity for OS accounts.

Password inactivity is the number of days of inactivity after a password has expired before the account is disabled.

### Command Syntax

**show password inactivity**

### Example

```
show password inactivity
Password Inactivity: Enabled and is currently set to 10
                    days
```

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## show process

This command displays information about processes running on the system.

### Syntax

**show process**

**list** [*file filename*] [*detail*]

**load** [*cont*] [*clear*] [*noidle*] [*num number*] [*thread*] [*cpu | memory| time*] [*page*]

**name** *process* [*file filename*]

**open-fd** *process-id* [, *process-id2*]

**search** *regex* [*file filename*]



**using-most cpu** [*number*] [**file** *filename*]

**using-most memory** [*number*] [**file** *filename*]

### Parameters

- **list** displays a list of all the processes and critical information about each process, and visually indicates the child-parent relationships between the processes.
- **load** displays the current load on the system.
- **name** displays the details of processes that share the same name and indicates their parent-child relationship.
- **open-fd** lists the open file descriptors for a comma-separated list of process IDs.
- **search** searches for the pattern specified by the regular expression *regex* in the output of the operating system-specific process listing.
- **using-most cpu** displays a list of the most CPU-intensive processes.
- **using-most memory** displays a list of the most memory-intensive processes.

### Options

- **file *filename***—Outputs the results to the file specified by the filename.
- **detail**—Displays the detailed output.
- **cont**—Repeats the command continuously.
- **clear**—Clears the screen before displaying output.
- **noidle**—Ignores the idle/zombie processes.
- **num *number***—Displays the number of processes specified by *number*. The default number of processes is 10. Set *number* to **all** to display all processes.
- **thread**—Displays threads.
- **[cpu | memory | time]**—Sorts output by CPU usage, memory usage, or time usage. The default is to sort by CPU usage.
- **page**—Displays the output in pages.
- ***process***—Specifies the name of a process.
- ***process-id***—Specifies the process ID number of a process.
- ***regex***—A regular expression.
- ***number***—The number of processes to display. The default is 5.

## show smtp

This command displays the name of the SMTP host.

**Command Syntax**

```
show snmp
```

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## show stats io

This command displays system I/O statistics.

**Command Syntax**

```
show stats io [kilo] [detail] [page] [file filename]
```

**Options**

- **kilo**—Displays statistics in kilobytes.
- **detail**—Displays detailed statistics on every available device on the system and overrides the kilo option.
- **page**—Displays one page at a time.
- **file filename**—Outputs the information to a file.

**Note**

---

The file option saves the information to platform/cli/filename.txt. The filename cannot contain the "." character.

---

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## show status

This command displays basic platform status.

**Command Syntax**

```
show status
```

**Usage Guidelines**

This command displays the following basic platform status:

- Host name
- Date

- Time zone
- Locale
- Product version
- Platform version
- CPU usage
- Memory and disk usage

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

## show tech all

This command displays the combined output of all **show tech** commands.

### Command Syntax

**all** [**page**] [**file** *filename*]

### Options

- **page**—Displays one page at a time.
- **file** *filename*—Outputs the information to a file.



#### Note

---

The file option saves the information to platform/cli/filename.txt. The file name cannot contain the "." character.

---

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## show tech database

This command creates a CSV file of the entire database.

### Command Syntax

**show tech database**

**dump**

**sessions**

**Parameters**

- **dump** creates a CSV file of the entire database.
- **sessions** redirects the session and SQL information of the present session IDs to a file.

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## show tech database dump

This command creates a CSV file of the entire database.

**Command Syntax**

```
show tech database dump
```

## show tech dbintegrity

This command displays the database integrity.

**Command Syntax**

```
show tech dbintegrity
```

## show tech dbinuse

This command displays the database in use.

**Command Syntax**

```
show tech dbinuse
```

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## show tech dbschema

This command displays the database schema in a CSV file.

**Command Syntax**

```
show tech dbschema
```

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## show tech dbstateinfo

This command displays the state of the database.

### Command Syntax

```
show tech dbstateinfo
```

## show tech network

This command displays network aspects of the server.

### Command Syntax

```
show tech network [page] [file filename]
```

```
show tech network
```

```
all [page] [search text] [file filename]
```

```
hosts [page] [search text] [file filename]
```

```
interfaces [page] [search text] [file filename]
```

```
resolv [page] [search text] [file filename]
```

```
routes [page] [search text] [file filename]
```

```
sockets {numeric}
```

### Parameters

- **all** displays all network technical information.
- **hosts** displays information about hosts configuration.
- **interfaces** displays information about the network interfaces.
- **resolv** displays information about hostname resolution.
- **routes** displays information about network routes.
- **sockets** displays the list of open sockets.

### Options

- **page**—Displays one page at a time.
- **search text**—Searches the output for the string specified by text. The search is not case sensitive.
- **file filename**—Outputs the information to a file.

- **numeric**—Displays the numerical addresses of the ports instead of determining symbolic hosts. It is equivalent to running the Linux **netstat [-n]** shell command.

### Usage Guidelines

The **file** option saves the information to platform/cli/filename.txt. The file name cannot contain the "." character.

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## show tech prefs

This command displays all preferences files for Emergency Responder and its database.

### Usage Guidelines

This information is written to a file, which can be viewed subsequently using the **file view** CLI.

### Command Syntax

**show tech prefs**

## show tech runtime

This command displays server runtime.

### Command Syntax

**show tech runtime**

**all** [**page**] [**file filename**]

**cpu** [**page**] [**file filename**]

**disk** [**page**] [**file filename**]

**env** [**page**] [**file filename**]

**memory** [**page**] [**file filename**]

### Parameters

- **all** displays all runtime information.
- **cpu** displays CPU usage information at the time the command is run.
- **disk** displays system disk usage information.
- **env** displays environment variables.
- **memory** displays memory usage information.

### Options

- **page**—Displays one page at a time.
- **file *filename***—Outputs the information to a file.

### Usage Guidelines

The **file** option saves the information to platform/cli/*filename*.txt. The file name cannot contain the "." character.

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## show tech systables

This command displays the name of all tables in the sysmaster database.

### Command Syntax

**show tech systables**

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## show tech system

This command displays the system aspects of the server.

### Command Syntax

**show tech system**

**all** [**page**] [**file *filename***]

**bus** [**page**] [**file *filename***]

**hardware** [**page**] [**file *filename***]

**host** [**page**] [**file *filename***]

**kernel** [**page**] [**file *filename***]

**software** [**page**] [**file *filename***]

**tools** [**page**] [**file *filename***]

### Parameters

- **all** displays all of the system information.
- **bus** displays information about the data buses on the server.

- **hardware** displays information about the server hardware.
- **host** displays information about the server.
- **kernel** lists the installed kernel modules.
- **software** displays information about the installed software versions.
- **tools** displays information about the software tools on the server.

### Options

**page**—Displays one page at a time.

**file** filename—Outputs the information to a file.

### Usage Guidelines

The **file** option saves the information to platform/cli/filename.txt. The file name cannot contain the "." character.

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## show tech table

This command displays the contents of the specified database table.

### Command Syntax

```
show tech table table_name [page] [csv]
```

### Parameters

*table\_name* represents the name of the table to display.

### Options

- **page**—Displays the output one page at a time.
- **csv**—Sends the output to a comma separated values file.

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## show tech version

This command displays the version of the installed components.



**Command Syntax**

**show tech version** [page]

**Options**

**page**—Displays the output one page at a time.

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## show timezone

This command displays time zone information.

**Command Syntax**

**show timezone**

**config**

**list** [page]

**Parameters**

- **config** displays the current time zone settings.
- **list** displays the available time zones.

**Options**

- **page**—Displays the output one page at a time.

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## show trace

This command displays trace information for a particular task.

**Command Syntax**

**show trace** [task\_name]

**Parameters**

*task\_name* represents the name of the task for which you want to display the trace information.

**Note**

---

If you do not enter any parameters, the command returns a list of available tasks.

---

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

**Example**

This example displays trace information for CDP.

```
show trace cdps
```

## show ups status

This command shows the current status of the USB-connected APC smart-UPS device and starts the monitoring service if not already started.

**Usage Guidelines**

This command only can provide a complete status on 7835-H2 and 7825-H2 servers.

**Command Syntax**

```
show ups status
```

## show version

This command displays the software version on the active or inactive partition.

**Command Syntax**

```
show version
```

```
active
```

```
inactive
```

**Parameters**

**active** displays the version running on the active partition.

**inactive** displays the version on the inactive partition.

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## show web-security

This command displays the contents of the current web-security certificate.

### Command Syntax

```
show web-security
```

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## show workingdir

This command retrieves the current working directory for activelog, inactivelog, and install.

### Command Syntax

```
show workingdir
```

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## unset ipsec

This command allows you to disable IPsec policies and associations.

### Command Syntax

```
unset ipsec
```

```
policy {ALL | policy-name}
```

```
association policy-name {ALL | association-name}
```

### Parameters

- *policy-name* represents the name of an IPsec policy.
- *association-name* represents the name of an IPsec association.

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

## unset network

This command unsets DNS options.

### Command Syntax

```
unset network dns options [timeout] [attempts] [rotate]
```

### Parameters

- **timeout** sets the wait time before the system considers a DNS query failed to the default.
- **attempts** sets the number of DNS attempts to make before failing to the default.
- **rotate** sets the method for selecting a name server to the default. This affects how loads are distributed across name servers.

### Usage Guidelines

The system asks whether you want to continue to execute this command.



---

**Caution**

If you continue, the system temporarily loses network connectivity.

---

## unset network domain

This command unsets the domain name and restarts the server.

### Command Syntax

```
unset network domain
```

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## utils core list

This command lists all existing core files.

### Command Syntax

```
utils core list
```

## utils core analyze

This command generates a backtrace for the specified core file, a thread list, and the current value of all CPU registers.

### Command Syntax

**utils core analyze** *core file name*

### Parameters

*core file name* specifies the name of a core file.

### Usage Guidelines

The command creates a file of the same name as the core file, with a .txt extension, in the same directory as the core file. This command works only on the active partition.

## utils create report

This command creates reports about the server in the platform or log directory.

### Command Syntax

**utils create report**

**hardware**

**platform**

**csa**

### Parameters

- **hardware** creates a system report containing disk array, remote console, diagnostic, and environmental data.
- **platform** collects all of the platform configuration files into a TAR file.
- **csa** collects all the files required for CSA diagnostics and assembles them into a single CSA diagnostics file. You can retrieve this file by using the **file get** command.

### Usage Guidelines

You are prompted to continue after you enter the command.

After creating a report, to get the report use the command **file get activelog platform/log/filename**, where *filename* is the report filename that is displayed after the command completes.

### Requirements

Level privilege: 1

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## utils csa disable

This command stops Cisco Security Agent (CSA).

### Command Syntax

**utils csa disable**

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

## utils csa enable

This command enables Cisco Security Agent (CSA).

### Command Syntax

**utils csa enable**

### Usage Guidelines

The system prompts you to confirm that you want to enable CSA.



#### Caution

---

You must restart the system after you start CSA.

---

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

## utils csa status

This command displays the current status of Cisco Security Agent (CSA).

### Command Syntax

**utils csa status**

### Usage Guidelines

The system indicates whether CSA is running.

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: No

## utils dbreplication status

This command displays the status of database replication. Use this command only on the first publisher server of a cluster.

### Command Syntax

```
utils dbreplication status
```

## utils dbreplication repair

This command repairs database replication.

### Command Syntax

```
utils dbreplication repair
```

## utils dbreplication reset

This command resets and restarts database replication.

### Command Syntax

```
utils dbreplication reset
```

### Usage Guidelines

You must restart the Emergency Responder Subscriber node from CUOS Administration or using the CLI command **utils system restart** after executing **utils dbreplication reset** command. See **help utils dbreplication reset** CLI command for more details.

## utils diagnose

This command enables you to diagnose and attempt to automatically fix system problems.

### Command Syntax

```
utils diagnose
```

```
fix
```

```
list
```

```
module module_name
```

```
test
```

```
version
```

**Parameters**

- **fix** runs all diagnostic commands and attempts to fix problems.
- **list** lists all available diagnostic commands.
- **module** runs a single diagnostic command or group of commands and attempts to fix problems.
- **test** runs all diagnostic commands but does not attempt to fix problems.
- **version** displays the diagnostic framework version.
- *module\_name* is the name of a diagnostics module.

## utils diagnose test

This command enables you to run all diagnostic commands but does not attempt to fix any problems.

**Command Syntax**

utils diagnose test

## utils disaster\_recovery backup tape

This command starts a backup job and stores the resulting tar file on tape.

**Command Syntax**

utils disaster\_recovery backup tape *featurelist* *apeid*

**Parameters**

- *featurelist* specifies the list of features to back up, separated by commas.
- *tapeid* represents the ID of an available tape device.

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## utils disaster\_recovery backup network

This command starts a backup job and stores the resulting tar file on a remote server.

**Command Syntax**

utils disaster\_recovery backup network *featurelist* *path* *servername* *username*



### Parameters

- *featurelist* specifies the list of features to back up, separated by commas.
- *path* represents the location of the backup files on the remote server.
- *servername* represents the IP address or host name of the server where you stored the backup files.
- *username* represents the username that is needed to log in to the remote server.

### Usage Guidelines

**Note**

---

The system prompts you to enter the password for the account on the remote server.

---

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## utils disaster\_recovery cancel\_backup

This command cancels the ongoing backup job.

### Command Syntax

**utils disaster\_recovery cancel\_backup**

### Usage Guidelines

The system prompts you to confirm that you want to cancel the backup job.

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## utils disaster\_recovery device add local

This command adds the backup local device.

### Command Syntax

**utils disaster\_recovery device add local** *device\_name* *Number\_of\_backups*

### Parameter

*device\_name* is the name of back up device.

*Number\_of\_backups* is the number of backups that you want.

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

## utils disaster\_recovery device add network

This command adds the backup network device.

**Command Syntax**

**utils disaster\_recovery device add network** *device\_name path server\_name/ip\_address username*  
*Number\_of\_backups*

**Parameters**

*device\_name* is the name of the backup device to be added.

*path* is the path to retrieve backup device from this location.

*server\_name/ip\_address* is the hostname or IP address of the server where the backup file needs to be stored.

*username* is the user ID to connect to remote machine

**Optional Parameter**

*Number\_of\_backups* is the number of backups to store on Network Directory(default 2).

**Example:**

Use the following example when running the utils disaster\_recovery device add network command:

```
utils disaster_recovery device add network  
networkDevice /root 10.77.31.116 root 3
```

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

## utils disaster\_recovery device add tape

This command adds the backup tape device.

**Command Syntax**

**utils disaster\_recovery device add tape** *device\_name tapeid*.

**Parameter**

*device\_name* is name of the backup device to be added.

*tapeid* is tape ID.

**Example**

The following example shows how to run this command:

```
utils disaster_recovery device add tape tapeDevice /dev/nst0
```

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

## utils disaster\_recovery device delete

This command deletes the device.

**Command Syntax**

```
utils disaster_recovery device delete device_name*
```

**Parameter**

*device\_name* is the name of the device to be deleted.

\* Deletes all the existing devices except for the ones associated to a schedule.

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

## utils disaster\_recovery device list

This command shows the device name, device type, and device path for all the backup devices.

**Command Syntax**

```
utils disaster_recovery device list
```

**Example**

The following example shows how to run this command:

```
utils disaster_recovery device list
sftpdevice          NETWORK          10.77.31.116 : /root
tapedevice          TAPE              /dev/nst0
localdevice         LOCAL             /common/drftbackup
```

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## utils disaster\_recovery history

This command shows the history of a previous backup or restore

### Command Syntax

**utils disaster\_recovery history** *operation*

### Parameter

*operation* is the name of an operation such as backup or restore.

### Example

The following example shows how to run this command:

```
utils disaster_recovery history backup
Tar Filename: Backup Device: Completed On: Result: Backup Type: Features Backed Up:
2009-10-30-14-53-32.tar TAPE  Fri Oct 30 14:55:31 CDT 2009  ERROR  MANUAL
2009-12-10-10-30-17.tar TAPE  Thu Dec 10 10:35:22 CST 2009  SUCCESS MANUAL
CDR_CAR,CCM
```

## utils disaster\_recovery schedule add

This command adds the configured schedules.

### Command Syntax

**utils disaster\_recovery schedule add** *schedulename devicename featurelist datetime frequency*

### Parameter

*schedulename* is the name of the scheduler.

*devicename* is the name of the device for which scheduling is done.

*featurelist* is the comma-separated feature list to back up.

*datetime* is the date when the scheduler is set. The format is (yyyy/mm/dd-hh:mm) 24-hr clock.

*frequency* is the frequency at which the scheduler is set to receive a backup. For example: ONCE, DAILY, WEEKLY and MONTHLY .

### Example

The following example show how to run this command:

```
utils disaster_recovery schedule add schedulename devicename featurelist
datetime frequency
Schedule has been saved successfully.
```

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## utils disaster\_recovery schedule delete

This command deletes the specified schedule.

### Command Syntax

**utils disaster\_recovery schedule delete** *schedulename*\*

### Parameter

*schedulename* is the name of the schedule that needs to be deleted.

\* deletes all of the existing schedules

### Example

The following example shows how this command is run:

```
utils disaster_recovery schedule delete schedule1  
Schedules deleted successfully.
```

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

## utils disaster\_recovery schedule disable

This command disables the specified schedule.

### Command Syntax

**utils disaster\_recovery schedule disable** *schedulename*

### Parameter

*schedulename* is the name of the schedule that needs to be disabled.

### Example

The following example shows how to run this command:

```
utils disaster_recovery schedule disable schedule1  
Schedule disabled successfully.
```

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

## utils disaster\_recovery schedule enable

This command enables the specified schedule.

**Command Syntax**

**utils disaster\_recovery schedule enable** *schedulename*

**Parameter**

*schedulename* is the name of the schedule that needs to be enabled.

**Example**

The following example shows how to run this command:

```
utils disaster_recovery schedule enable schedule1
Schedule enabled successfully.
```

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

## utils disaster\_recovery schedule list

This command displays all the of configured schedules.

**Command Syntax**

**utils disaster\_recovery schedule list**

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

## utils disaster\_recovery restore tape

This command starts a restore job and takes the backup tar file from the tape.

**Command Syntax**

**utils disaster\_recovery restore tape** *server tarfilename tapeid*

**Parameters**

- *server* specifies the hostname of the server that you want to restore.
- *tarfilename* specifies the name of the file to restore.
- *tapeid* specifies the name of the tape device from which to perform the restore job.

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## utils disaster\_recovery restore network

This command starts a restore job and takes the backup tar file from a remote server.

### Command Syntax

```
utils disaster_recovery restore network restore_server tarfilename path servername username
```

### Parameters

- *restore\_server* specifies the hostname of the server that you want to restore.
- *tarfilename* specifies the name of the file to restore.
- *path* represents the location of the backup files on the remote server.
- *servername* represents the IP address or host name of the server where you stored the backup files.
- *username* represents the username that is needed to log in to the remote server.

### Usage Guidelines

**Note**

---

The system prompts you to enter the password for the account on the remote server.

---

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## utils disaster\_recovery show\_backupfiles tape

This command displays information about the backup files that are stored on a tape.

### Command Syntax

```
utils disaster_recovery show_backupfiles tape tapeid
```

### Parameters

- *tapeid* represents the ID of an available tape device.

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

## utils disaster\_recovery show\_backupfiles network

This command displays information about the backup files that are stored on a remote server.

### Command Syntax

**utils disaster\_recovery show\_backupfiles network** *path servername username*

### Parameters

- *path* represents the location of the backup files on the remote server.
- *servername* represents the IP address or host name of the server where you stored the backup files.
- *username* represents the username that is needed to log in to the remote server.

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

## utils disaster\_recovery show\_registration

This command displays the registered features and components on the specified server.

### Command Syntax

**utils disaster\_recovery show\_registration** *hostname*

### Parameters

*hostname* specifies the server for which you want to display registration information.

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

## utils disaster\_recovery show\_tapeid

This command displays a list of tape device IDs.

### Command Syntax

**utils disaster\_recovery show\_tapeid**

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No



## utils disaster\_recovery status

This command displays the status of the current backup or restore job.

### Command Syntax

**utils disaster\_recovery status** *operation*

### Parameters

- *operation* specifies the name of the ongoing operation: backup or restore.

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

## utils fior

This command allows you to monitor the I/O on the server.

### Usage Guidelines

The file I/O reporting service provides a kernel-based daemon for collecting file I/O per process.

### Command Syntax

**utils fior**

**disable**

**enable**

**list** [*start=date-time*] [*stop=date-time*]

**start**

**status**

**stop**

**top** *number* [**read** | **write** | **read-rate** | **write-rate**] [*start=date-time*] [*stop=date-time*]

### Options

- **disable**—Prevents the file I/O reporting service from starting automatically when the machine boots. This command does not stop the service without a reboot. Use the **stop** option to stop the service immediately.
- **enable**—Enables the file I/O reporting service to start automatically when the machine boots. This command does not start the service without a reboot. Use the **start** option to start the service immediately.
- **list**—This command displays a list of file I/O events, in chronological order, from oldest to newest.
- **start**—Starts a previously stopped file I/O reporting service. The service remains in a started state until it is manually stopped or the machine is rebooted.

- **status**—Displays the status of the file I/O reporting service.
- **stop**—Stops the file I/O reporting service. The service remains in a stopped state until it is manually started or the machine is rebooted.
- **top**—Displays a list of top processes that create file I/O. This list can be sorted by the total number of bytes read, the total number of bytes written, the rate of bytes read, or the rate of bytes written.
- **start**—Specifies a starting date and time.
- **stop**—Specifies a stopping date and time.
- *date-time*—Specifies a date and time, in any of the following formats: H:M, H:M:S a, H:M, a, H:M:S Y-m-d, H:M, Y-m-d, H:M:S.
- *number*—Specifies how many of the top processes to list.
- [**read** | **write** | **read-rate** | **write-rate**]—Specifies the metric used to sort the list of the top processes.

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## utils firewall

This command manages the firewall on the node.

### Command Syntax

**utils firewall**

**disable** {*time*}

**enable**

**list**

**status**

### Parameters

- **disable** disables the firewall.
- *time* specifies the duration for which the firewall is disabled, in one of these formats:
  - [0–1440]**m** to specify a duration in minutes.
  - [0–24]**h** to specify a duration in hours.
  - [0–23]**h**[0–60]**m** to specify a duration in hours and minutes.
 If you do not specify a time, the default is 5 minutes.
- **list** displays the current firewall configuration.
- **status** displays the status of the firewall.

### Usage Guidelines

When the firewall is disabled, you must enter the URL of the Cisco Unified Communications Manager server in the following format to log into the web interface:

**https://server:8443/**

where *server* is the server name or IP address of the server.

Disabling the firewall is not recommended.

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## utils import config

This command imports all configuration settings found on the platformConfig.xml file and then reboots the system.

### Command Syntax

**utils import config**

## utils iostat

This command displays the iostat output for the given number of iterations and interval.

### Command Syntax

**utils iostat** [*interval*] [*iterations*] [*filename*]

### Parameters

- *interval* represents the value in seconds between two iostat readings (mandatory if you specify the number of iterations).
- *iterations* represents the number of iostat iterations to be performed (mandatory if you specify an interval).
- *filename* redirects the output to a file.

### Requirements

Level privilege: 0

Command privilege: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

## utils iothrottle enable

This command enables I/O throttling enhancements. When enabled, I/O throttling enhancements lower the impact of upgrades on an active system.

### Command Syntax

```
utils iothrottle enable
```

## utils iothrottle disable

This command disables I/O throttling enhancements.

### Usage Guidelines

This could adversely affect the system during upgrades.

### Command Syntax

```
utils iothrottle disable
```

## utils iothrottle status

This command displays the status of I/O throttling enhancements.

### Command Syntax

```
utils iothrottle status
```

## utils netdump client

This command configures the netdump client.

### Command Syntax

```
utils netdump client
```

```
start ip-address-of-netdump-server
```

```
status
```

```
stop
```

### Parameters

- **start** starts the netdump client.
- **status** displays the status of the netdump client.
- **stop** stops the netdump client.

- *ip-address-of-netdump-server* specifies the IP address of the netdump server to which the client sends diagnostic information.

### Usage Guidelines

If a kernel panic crashes, the netdump client sends diagnostic information about the crash to a netdump server.

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: No

## utils netdump server

This command configures the netdump server.

### Command Syntax

**utils netdump server**

**add-client** *ip-address-of-netdump-client*

**delete-client** *ip-address-of-netdump-client*

**list-clients**

**start**

**status**

**stop**

### Parameters

- **add-client** adds a netdump client.
- **delete-client** deletes a netdump client.
- **list-clients** lists the clients that are registered with this netdump server.
- **start** starts the netdump server.
- **status** displays the status of the netdump server.
- **stop** stops the netdump server.
- *ip-address-of-netdump-client* specifies the IP address of a netdump client.

### Usage Guidelines

If a kernel panic crashes, a netdump-enabled client system sends diagnostic information about the crash to the netdump server.

Netdump diagnostic information gets stored in the following location on the netdump server: `crash/`. The subdirectories whose names comprise a client IP address and a date contain netdump information.

You can configure each Emergency Responder server as both a netdump client and server.

If the server is on another Emergency Responder server, only the kernel panic trace signature gets sent to the server; otherwise, an entire core dump gets sent.

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: No

## utils network arp

This command lists, sets, or deletes Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) table entries.

### Command Syntax

**utils network arp**

**list** [*host host*] [*page*] [*numeric*]

**set** {*host*} {*address*}

**delete** *host*

### Parameters

- **list** lists the contents of the address resolution protocol table.
- **set** sets an entry in the address resolution protocol table.
- **delete** deletes an entry in the address resolution table.
- *host* represents the host name or IP address of the host to add or delete to the table.
- *address* represents the MAC address of the host to be added. Enter the MAC address in the following format: XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX.

### Options

- **page**—Displays the output one page at a time
- **numeric**—Displays hosts as dotted IP addresses

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## utils network capture eth0

This command captures IP packets on the specified Ethernet interface.

### Command Syntax

```
utils network capture eth0 [page] [numeric] [file fname] [count num] [size bytes] [src addr] [dest addr]  
[port num]
```

### Parameters

- **eth0** specifies Ethernet interface 0.

### Options

- **page**—Displays the output one page at a time.  
When you use the page or file options, the complete capture of all requested packets must occur before the command completes.
- **numeric**—Displays hosts as dotted IP addresses.
- **file *fname***—Outputs the information to a file.  
The file option saves the information to platform/cli/*fname*.cap. The filename cannot contain the "." character.
- **count *num***—Sets a count of the number of packets to capture.  
For screen output, the maximum count equals 1000 and, for file output, the maximum count equals 10,000.
- **size *bytes***—Sets the number of bytes of the packet to capture.  
For screen output, the maximum number of bytes equals 128, for file output, the maximum of bytes can be any number or **ALL**.
- **src *addr***—Specifies the source address of the packet as a host name or IPV4 address.
- **dest *addr***—Specifies the destination address of the packet as a host name or IPV4 address.
- **port *num***—Specifies the port number of the packet, either source or destination.

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## utils network connectivity

This command verifies the server's network connection to the publisher server. It is only valid on a subscriber server.

### Command Syntax

```
utils network connectivity
```

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## utils network connectivity output

This command verifies the node network connection to the first node in the cluster. It is for Cisco Emergency Responder Subscriber only.

### Command Syntax

**utils network connectivity output**

## utils network host

This command resolves a host name to an address or an address to a host name.

### Command Syntax

**utils network host** *hostname* [**server** *server-name*] [**page**] [**detail**] [**srv**]

### Parameters

- *hostname* represents the host name or IP address that you want to resolve.

### Options

- *server-name*—Specifies an alternate domain name server.
- **page**—Displays the output one screen at a time.
- **detail**—Displays a detailed listing.
- **srv**—Displays DNS SRV records.

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## utils network ping

This command allows you to ping another server.

### Command Syntax

**utils network ping** *destination* [*count*]

### Parameters

- *destination* represents the hostname or IP address of the server that you want to ping.



**Options**

- *count*—Specifies the number of times to ping the external server. The default count equals 4.

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## utils network tracert

This command traces IP packets that are sent to a remote destination.

**Command Syntax**

**utils network tracert** *destination*

**Parameters**

*destination* represents the hostname or IP address of the server to which you want to send a trace.

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## utils ntp

This command displays the NTP status or configuration.

**Command Syntax**

**utils ntp** {**status** | **config**}

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## utils ntp restart

This command restarts the NTP service.

**Command Syntax**

**utils ntp restart**

**Parameters**

None

**Requirements**

Level privilege: 0

Command privilege: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## utils ntp server add

The command adds up to 5 specified NTP servers.

**Usage Guidelines**

*norestart* results in the NTP service not being restarted after adding the servers.

**Note**

If the *norestart* option is used, an explicit restart of the NTP service is required for the changes to take effect.

**Command Syntax**

```
utils ntp server add s1 [s2 s3 s4 s5] [norestart]
```

**Usage Guidelines**

Note the following:

- Mandatory parameter: at least one NTP server to add.
- Optional parameters: up to four more ntp servers and the norestart option.

**Example****Adding servers with incorrect command line parameters**

```
-----
admin:utils ntp server add s1 s2 s3 s4 s5 s6 s7 s8
Incorrect number of parameters entered for add
usage: utils ntp server add s1 [s2 s3 s4 s5] [norestart]
admin:
```

**Example 2****Adding using norestart without specifying a server**

```
-----
admin:utils ntp server add norestart
At least one NTP server must be specified for add operation.
usage: utils ntp server add s1 [s2 s3 s4 s5] [norestart]
```

### Example 3

#### Adding servers without norestart

```
-----
admin:utils ntp server add clock1.cisco.com clock2.cisco.com
clock1.cisco.com : added successfully.
clock2.cisco.com : added successfully.
Restarting NTP on the server.
```

### Example 4

#### Adding servers that are already added, without norestart

```
-----
admin:utils ntp server add clock1.cisco.com clock2.cisco.com
clock1.cisco.com : [The host has already been added as an NTP server.]
clock2.cisco.com : [The host has already been added as an NTP server.]
admin:
```

### Example 5

#### Adding server to self without norestart

```
-----
admin:utils ntp server add bglr-ccm26
bglr-ccm26 : [This server cannot be added as an NTP server.]
admin:
```

### Example 6

#### Adding inaccessible server without norestart

```
-----
admin:utils ntp server add clock3.cisco.com
clock3.cisco.com : [ Inaccessible NTP server. Not added. ]
admin:
```

### Example 7

#### Adding servers with norestart

```
-----
admin:utils ntp server add ntp01-syd.cisco.com ntp02-syd.cisco.com clock.cisco.com
norestart
ntp01-syd.cisco.com: added successfully.
ntp02-syd.cisco.com: added successfully.
clock.cisco.com: added successfully.
The NTP service must be restarted for the changes to take effect.
```

### Example 8

#### Adding servers when 5 are already configured

```
-----
admin:utils ntp server add clock3.cisco.com
The maximum permissible limit of 5 NTP servers is already configured
```

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## utils ntp server delete

The command deletes any configured NTP server or all of them.

### Usage Guidelines

After the user enters their choice, they are prompted if they would like to restart the NTP service.

Answering No results in the NTP service not being restarted after deleting the servers.



### Note

If the user chooses not to restart the NTP service, an explicit restart of the NTP service is required for the changes to take effect.

### Command Syntax

```
utils ntp server delete
```

### Example 1

#### Deleting servers with incorrect command line parameters

```
-----
admin:utils ntp server delete clock1.cisco.com clock2.cisco.com
Incorrect number of optional parameters entered for delete
usage: utils ntp server delete
admin:
```

### Example 2

#### Deleting single server with ntp restart

```
-----
admin:utils ntp server delete
1: clock1.cisco.com
2: clock2.cisco.com
3: ntp01-syd.cisco.com
4: ntp02-syd.cisco.com
5: clock.cisco.com
a: all
q: quit
Choice: 1
Restart NTP (y/n): y
clock1.cisco.com is deleted from the list of configured NTP servers.
Continue (y/n)?y
clock1.cisco.com: deleted successfully.
Restarting NTP on the server.
admin:
```

### Example 3

#### Deleting all servers without ntp restart

```
-----
admin:utils ntp server delete
1: clock1.cisco.com
2: clock2.cisco.com
3: ntp01-syd.cisco.com
4: ntp02-syd.cisco.com
5: clock.cisco.com
a: all
q: quit
Choice: a
```

```
Restart NTP (y/n): n
This results in all the configured NTP servers being deleted.
Continue (y/n)?y
clock1.cisco.com:  deleted successfully.
clock2.cisco.com:  deleted successfully.
ntp01-syd.cisco.com:  deleted successfully.
ntp02-syd.cisco.com:  deleted successfully.
clock.cisco.com:  deleted successfully.
The NTP service must be restarted for the changes to take effect.
admin:
```

#### Example 4

##### Deleting all servers when no servers are configured

```
-----
admin:utils ntp server delete
There are no NTP servers configured to delete.
```

#### Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## utils ntp server list

The command lists the configured NTP servers.

#### Command Syntax

**utils ntp server list**

#### Example 1

##### Listing servers with incorrect command line parameters

```
-----
admin:utils ntp server list all
Incorrect optional parameter entered for list
usage: utils ntp server list
admin:
```

#### Example 2

##### Listing servers

```
-----
admin:utils ntp server list
clock1.cisco.com
clock2.cisco.com
ntp01-syd.cisco.com
ntp02-syd.cisco.com
clock.cisco.com
admin:
```

#### Example 3

##### Listing servers when no servers are configured

```
-----
admin:utils ntp server list
There are no NTP servers configured.
```

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## utils ntp start

This command starts the NTP service, if it is not already running.

**Note**

---

You cannot stop the NTP service from the CLI. Use this command when the **utils ntp status** command returns **stopped**.

---

**Command Syntax**

**utils ntp start**

**Requirements**

Level privilege: 0

Command privilege: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## utils remote\_account

This command allows you to enable, disable, create, and check the status of a remote account.

**Command Syntax**

**utils remote\_account**

**status**

**enable**

**disable**

**create** *username life*

**Parameters**

- *username* specifies the name of the remote account. The username can contain only lowercase characters and must be more than six-characters long.
- *life* specifies the life of the account in days. After the specified number of day, the account expires.

**Usage Guidelines**

A remote account generates a pass phrase that allows Cisco Systems support personnel to get access to the system for the specified life of the account. You can have only one remote account that is enabled at a time.

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

**Example**

```
utils remote_account status
```

## utils reset\_ui\_administrator\_password

This command resets the Emergency Responder Administration password.

**Command Syntax**

```
utils reset_ui_administrator_password
```

## utils service

This command stops, starts, or restarts a service.

**Command Syntax**

```
utils service
```

```
start service-name
```

```
stop service-name
```

```
restart service-name
```

```
auto-restart {enable | disable | show} service-name
```

**Parameters**

- *service-name* represents the name of the service that you want to stop or start:
  - System NTP
  - System SSH
  - Cisco IDS
  - Cisco Tomcat
  - Cisco Database Layer Monitor
  - Cisco Emergency Responder
  - Cisco Phone Tracking Engine
- **auto-restart** causes a service to automatically restart.
- **enable** enables auto-restart.
- **disable** disables auto-restart.

- **show** shows the auto-restart status.

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

## utils service list

This command retrieves a list of all services and their status.

### Command Syntax

**utils service list** [*page*]

### Options

- **page**—Displays the output one page at a time.

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## utils sftp handshake

This command exchanges SFTP SSH keys to all members of the cluster.

### Command Syntax

**utils sftp handshake**

## utils snmp

This command manages SNMP on the server.

### Command Syntax

**utils snmp**

**get** *version community ip-address object [file]*

**hardware-agents** [**status** | **restart**]

**test**

**walk** *version community ip-address object [file]*

### Parameters

- **get** displays the value of the specified SNMP object.



- **hardware-agents status** displays the status of the hardware agents on the server.
- **hardware-agents** stops all SNMP agents provided by the hardware vendor.
- **hardware-agents restart** restarts the hardware agents on the server.
- **test** tests the SNMP host by sending sample alarms to local syslog and remote syslog.
- **walk** walks the SNMP MIB, starting with the specified SNMP object.
- *version* specifies the SNMP version. Possible values are 1 or 2c.
- *community* specifies the SNMP community string.
- *ip-address* specifies the IP address of the server. Enter 127.0.0.1 to specify the local host. You can enter the IP address of another node in the cluster to run the command on that node.
- *object* specifies the SNMP Object ID (OID) to get.
- *file* specifies a file in which to save the command output.

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## utils snmp walk 3

This command is used to walk the SNMP MIB starting with the specified OID.

### Command Syntax

#### utils snmp walk 3

[system prompts you for the parameters]

### Example

```
If you run snmp walk on a leaf in the MIB you basically get what you would
get with 'utils snmp get ...' command. Here is the sample walk
output we are getting for the OID 1.3.6
iso.3.6.1.2.1.1.1.0 = STRING: "Hardware:7825H, 1 Intel(R) Pentium(R) 4 CPU
3.40GHz, 2048 MB Memory: Software:UCOS 2.0.1.0-62"
iso.3.6.1.2.1.1.2.0 = OID: iso.3.6.1.4.1.9.1.583
iso.3.6.1.2.1.1.3.0 = Timeticks: (15878339) 1 day, 20:06:23.39
iso.3.6.1.2.1.1.4.0 = ""
iso.3.6.1.2.1.1.5.0 = STRING: "bldr-ccm34.cisco.com"
iso.3.6.1.2.1.1.6.0 = ""
iso.3.6.1.2.1.1.7.0 = INTEGER: 72
iso.3.6.1.2.1.2.1.0 = INTEGER: 3
iso.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.1 = INTEGER: 1
iso.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.2 = INTEGER: 2
iso.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.3 = INTEGER: 3
iso.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.2.1 = STRING: "lo"
iso.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.2.2 = STRING: "eth0"
iso.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.2.3 = STRING: "eth1"
iso.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.3.1 = INTEGER: 24
iso.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.3.2 = INTEGER: 6
iso.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.3.3 = INTEGER: 6
iso.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.4.1 = INTEGER: 16436
iso.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.4.2 = INTEGER: 1500
iso.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.4.3 = INTEGER: 1500
```

```
iso.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.5.1 = Gauge32: 0
iso.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.5.2 = Gauge32: 100000000
iso.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.5.3 = Gauge32: 100000000
iso.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.6.1 = Hex-STRING: 00 00 00 00 00 00
iso.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.6.2 = Hex-STRING: 00 16 35 5C 61 D0
iso.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.6.3 = Hex-STRING: 00 16 35 5C 61 CF
iso.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.7.1 = INTEGER: 1
.....
```

If you provide an IP address of a remote host the command is executed on that remote host. You have to provide the IP address, not the domain name.

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

## utils snmp get 3

This command gets the SNMP data for the specified MIB OID.

### Command Syntax

#### utils snmp get 3

[system prompts you for the parameters]

### Usage Guidelines

If you use this command on a specific OID (leaf) in the MIB, you will get the value of the MIB. The SNMP get output of system uptime iso.3.6.1.2.1.25.1.1.0 = Timeticks: (19836825) 2 days, 7:06:08.25

If you provide an IP address of a remote host, the command is executed on that remote host. You have to provide the IP address not the domain name.

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

## utils system

This command restarts the system on the same partition, restarts the system on the inactive partition, or shuts down the system.

### Command Syntax

**utils system** {restart | shutdown | switch-version}

### Parameters

**restart** restarts the system.

**shutdown** shuts down the system.

**switch-version** switches to the product release installed on the inactive partition.

### Usage Guidelines

The **utils system shutdown** command has a 5-minute timeout. If the system does not shut down within 5 minutes, the command gives you the option of doing a forced shutdown.

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

## utils system boot

This command redirects where the system boot output gets sent.

### Command Syntax

**utils system boot {console | serial | status}**

### Parameters

- **console** redirects the system boot output to the console.
- **serial** redirects the system boot output to the COM1 (serial port 1).
- **status** displays the where the serial boot output currently gets sent.

### Requirements

Level privilege: 1

Command privilege: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## utils system upgrade

This command allows you to install upgrades and Cisco Option Package (COP) files from both local and remote directories.

### Command Syntax

**utils system upgrade {initiate | cancel | status}**

### Parameters

- **cancel** cancels the active upgrade.
- **initiate** starts a new upgrade wizard or assumes control of an existing upgrade wizard. The wizard prompts you for the location of the upgrade file.
- **status** displays the status of an upgrade.

### Usage Guidelines

To upgrade the system, follow these steps:

- 1 Use the **utils system upgrade list** command to display a list of the .iso upgrade files that are available on the local disk or remote server from which you plan to upgrade.
- 2 Use the **utils system upgrade get** command to get the upgrade file that you want to use.
- 3 Use the **utils system upgrade start** command to start upgrading from the upgrade file that you received.

## utils vmtools status

This command shows the version of the currently running VMware Tools.

### Command Syntax

**utils vmtools status**

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## utils vmtools upgrade

This command updates the currently installed VMware Tools to the latest version required by the ESXi host for that VM.

### Command Syntax

**utils vmtools upgrade**

## Unsupported VMware commands

- **show environment fans**
- **show environment power-supply**
- **show environment temperatures**
- **show memory size**
- **show memory count**
- **show memory modules all**
- **utils create report hardware**
- **utils snmp hardware-agents restart**
- **utils snmp hardware-agents start**
- **utils snmp hardware-agents status**

- **utils snmp hardware-agents stop**

