

BasicConfigurationCommands

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N E T W O R K

BasicConfigurationCommands

1 System Management Commands

1.1 Configuring File Management Commands

File management commands include the following ones:

- copy
- delete
- dir
- more

1.1.1 copy

You can access the TFTP server to read the file from the router by running the **copy** command and write a file in the file system of the router to the TFTP server.

You also can read a file in the Udisk on a router or a TFTP server and write a file in the file system of the TFTP server or router to the Udisk

Copy {tftp<:filename> | flash<:filename>} {flash <:filename> | tftp<:filename>} <blksize>

Copy {flash<:filename> | usb<:filename>} {usb<:filename> | flash<:filename>}

Copy {tftp<:filename> | usb<:filename>} {usb<:filename> | tftp<:filename>} <blksize>

Parameter

Parameter	Description
<i>tftp<:filename></i>	When it is used as the first parameter in the previous command sentences, it means to read a file on the TFTP server. When it is used as the second one, it means to write a file to the TFTP server. Filename indicates the corresponding filename. If the filename is not specified, you will be notified to enter a filename after running the copy command.
<i>flash<:filename></i>	When it is used as the first parameter in the previous command sentences, it means to read a file in the flash of the router. When it is used as the second one, it means to write a file to the flash of the router. Filename indicates the corresponding filename. If the filename is not specified, you will be notified to enter a filename after running the copy command.
<i>usb<:filename></i>	When it is used as the first parameter in the previous command sentences, it means to read a file on the Udisk. When it is used as the second one, it means to write a file to the Udisk. Filename indicates the corresponding filename. If the filename is not specified, you will be notified to enter a filename after running the copy command.
<i>blksize</i>	Specifies the block size in the TFTP transmission.

Default

None

Command mode

EXEC

Explanation

If you enter the question mark behind **flash:**, all the matched filenames will be shown.

For example:

After you enter the question mark behind **copyflash:s**, all the filenames started with the **s** letter in the current directory are shown.

```
flash: startup-configflash: sample
```

You also can enter the all-path or relative path of the **usb** file behind **usb:** to specify the to-be-copied file.

If a router has only one USB card and a Udisk on the USB card, the all-path of the **usb** file is **/usb0/path/filename**.

If a router has two USB cards and two Udisks on the two USB cards, the Udisk at the smaller-number slot is labeled as **usb0** and the other one is labeled as **usb1**. The all-path of the **usb** file is like **/usb0/path/filename** or **/usb1/path/filename**.

Example

If you run **copyflash:startup-configftp:config.txt600**, the **startup-config** file will be copied from the flash to the TFTP server and named as **config.txt**. At the same time, the size of the transmission block is specified as 600 bytes.

If you run **copyflash:router.binusb:/usb0/r.bin**, the **router.bin** file in the flash will be copied to the Udisk at USB0 and labeled as **r.bin**.

If you run **copyftp:router.binusb:/usb1/r.bin2.2.2.21024**, the **router.bin** file in the TFTP server will be copied to the Udisk at USB1 and labeled as **r.bin**. Meanwhile, the address of the TFTP server is specified as 2.2.2.2 and the size of the transmission block as 1024 bytes.

```
cd /usb0
```

```
copy flash:router.binusb:r.bin
```

The previous **cd** command is used to switch the current directory to a subdirectory under the **/usb0** directory. The relative path is used to copy the **router.bin** file in the flash to the root directory of the Udisk at **usb0**, and then the **router.bin** file is named as **r.bin**.

Related command

None

1.1.2 delete

It is used to delete a file.

```
delete file-name
```

Parameter

Parameter	Description
<i>file-name</i>	Filename with upto 20 characters

Default

If the filename is not entered, the **startup-config** file is deleted by default.

Command mode

Monitoring or Global mode

Explanation

None

Related command

None

1.1.3 dir

It is used to display the file and the directory name.

dir file-name

Parameter

Parameter	Description
<i>file-name</i>	Filename with upto 20 characters

Default

None

Command mode

Monitoring or Global mode

Explanation

None

Related command

None

1.1.4 more

It is used to display the file content

more file-name

Parameter

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<i>file-name</i>	Filename with upto 20 characters
------------------	----------------------------------

Default

None

Command mode

Monitoring or Global mode

Explanation

All the files are composed of displaying characters, use the ASCII code to display them; otherwise, use the binary system to display them.

Related command

None

1.2 System Management Commands

Basic system management commands include:

- boot flash
- cd
- date
- md
- pwd
- rd
- rename
- reboot
- alias
- boot system flash
- help
- history
- job
- debug job
- jobd
- show alias
- show tech-support
- switch-mode

1.2.1 bootflash

It is used in monitor mode to start up the specified file manually.

bootflash *filename*

Parameter

Parameter	Description
<i>Filename</i>	Specifies the file name

Default

None

Command mode

Monitoring mode

Explanation

After the system enters the monitor mode, the command is used to start up the system.

Example

```
monitor#boot flash router.bin
```

Related command

dir

1.2.2 cd

It is used in monitor mode to change the current directory.

cd *directory|..*

Parameter

Parameter	Description
<i>Directory</i>	Directory name with up to 20 characters
..	Upper-level directory

Default

None

Commandmode

Monitoringmode

Explanation

None

Example

monitor#cdmy_dir

Relatedcommand

pwd

1.2.3 date

Itis usedtosetthe absolutesystematictime.

Parameter

None

Default

None

Commandmode

EXECo globalconfigurationmode

Explanation

Routersneedtoresetthesystematictimeafterpoweringoff,thecommand,hence,isusedtosetthetimefortheserouters.If timeisnotright,youshouldreplacethebattery.

Example

Router_config#date

The current date is 2000-7-27 21:17:24
Enter the new date(yyyy-mm-dd):2000-7-27
Enter the new time(hh:mm:ss):21:17:00

Relatedcommand

None

1.2.4 md

Itis usedto create a directory.

md directory

Parameter

Parameter	Description
<i>Directory</i>	Directoryname with upto 20 characters

Default

None

Commandmode

Monitoringmode

Explanation

None

Relatedcommand

None

1.2.5 pwd

It is used to display the current directory.

Parameter

None

Default

None

Commandmode

Monitoringmode

Explanation

None

Relatedcommand

None

1.2.6 rd

It is used to delete a directory.

rd directory

Parameter

Parameter	Description
<i>Directory</i>	Directory name with up to 20 characters

Default

None

Command mode

Monitoring mode

Explanation

The system will prompt you whether the directory exists or not. If the directory does not exist, the system will prompt that the directory does not exist.

Related command

None

Related command

None

1.2.7 rename

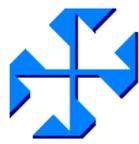
It is used to change the filename.

rename old_file_name new_file_name

Parameter

Parameter	Description
<i>old_file_name</i>	Original file name
<i>new_file_name</i>	New file name

Default



None

Commandmode

Monitoring or Configuration mode

Explanation

None

Relatedcommand

None

1.2.8 reboot

Itisusedtorestarttherouter.

Parameter

None

Default

None

Commandmode

Configuration mode

Explanation

None

Relatedcommand

None

1.2.9 alias

Itisusedtosetthealiasofthecommand.The“no”formofthecommandisusedtodeletethealiasofthecommand.

[no]alias[alias_namecommand_line]

Parameter

Parameter	Description
<i>alias_name</i>	Aliasofthecommand,whichisusedtoreplacethecommand line
<i>command_line</i>	Commandlinewhichisreplacedbythe aliasofthecommand

Default

None

Commandmode

Configurationmode

Explanation

Ifyoucomplexcommandlinesarefrequentlyused,youcanusethecommandtospecifytheco mmandalias.

Example

```
Router_config#alias c copy tftp:router.binflash:router.bin 192.2.2.1
```

Relatedcommand

showalias

1.2.10 bootsystemflash

Itisusedtospecifythemirroringfileexecutedwhenthe systemisstarted.The“no”formoftheco mmandisusedtodeletethepreviousconfiguration.

bootsystemflash*filename*

nobootsystemflash*filename*

Parameter

Parameter	Description
<i>filename</i>	Specified file name with up to 20 characters

Default

None

Commandmode

Globalconfigurationmode



Explanation

If the command is not configured, the system will run the first systematic mirroring file in the file system in the flash. If multiple commands are configured, the system will run the mirroring files in order. If a mirroring file does not exist or has the checksum error, the next mirroring file will be run. If all mirroring files fail to be run, the system enters the monitor mode.

Example

```
Router_config#boot system flash router.bin
```

Related command

None

1.2.11 boot system cf

use **boot system cf** The command can specify the system image file to execute when the system starts, use **no boot system cf** Command to delete the previous configuration.

boot system cf *filename*

no boot system cf *filename*

Parameter

Parameter	Description
<i>filename</i>	Specified file name with up to 20 characters

Default

None

Command mode

Global configuration mode

Explanation

If the user has configured this command and the file stored in the cf card is valid, And not configured boot system flash Command, the system will start from the file specified by this command. However, if the user has configured the boot system flash command and the file in flash is valid, the command in flash will be used first, and the cf command will be ignored

Example

```
Router_config# boot system cf router.bin
```

Relatedcommand

None

1.2.12 help

It is used to display the help system of the router.

help

Parameter

None

Default

None

Commandmode

EXEC

Explanation

None

Example

After you run the command, the help system of the router is displayed. Router#help

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

Two styles of help are provided:

1. Full help is available when you are ready to enter a command argument (e.g. 'show?') and describe each possible argument.
2. Partial help is provided when an abbreviated argument is entered and you want to know what arguments match the input (e.g. 'interface?').

Relatedcommand

None

1.2.13 history

It is used to browse the used commands. The "no" form of the command is used to delete the pre

viously used commands.

[no]history[+<count>|-<count>|clear]

Parameter

Parameter	Description
+<count>	Displays 20 historical commands from beginning to end.
-<count>	Displays 20 historical commands from end to beginning.

Default

If there are less than 20 historical commands, all commands will be displayed; if there are more than 20 historical commands, the recent 20 historical commands will be displayed from beginning to end.

Command mode

Any mode

Explanation

Routers of modular series can save up to 20 historical commands. You can use the up/down arrow key to find these commands or edit them.

Example

In the following examples, recent five historical commands are displayed from end to beginning.

```
Router#history - 5
  Config
  int G0/0
  no ipaddr
  ipaddr 192.2.2.49 255.255.255.0
  exit
```

Related command

None

1.2.14 quit

This command is used to exit the current command line mode

quit

Parameter

None

Default

None

Commandmode

Any mode

Explanation

You can use this command in any mode to return to the mode of the last command line

Relatedcommand

None

1.2.15 job

It is used to define a job and set the schedule of the job. The "no" form of the command is used to cancel the defined job.

[no] job {[interval fireinterval|one-shot][sleep sleeptime|stop jobname]}

Parameter

Parameter	Description
exec jobname	Performs a job immediately.
jobname defination	Defines a job.
restart jobname	Restarts a job.
schedule jobname	Sets a job if a schedule is performed.
at firsttime	Sets the first execution interval of a job after job is started.
interval fireinterval	Sets the interval between two job executions
one-shot	Sets a job to be performed once
sleep sleeptime	Sets the sleep time.
stop jobname	Stops the scheduled job.

Default

None

Commandmode

Global configuration mode

Explanation

Jobherestandsforasegmentofscript, definingtheto-be-runcommandcombination,thetimetoperformthejobandtheintervaloftheoperation.

Example

Thefollowingexampleshowsthatjobsonallportsaredefinedtobeshutdown.

```
jobshutall“ints1/0;shut;ints1/1;shut;ints1/2;shut;ints1/3;shut”
```

Thefollowingexampleshowsthatjobsonallportsaredefinedtobenoshutdown.

```
jobnoshutall“ints1/0;noshut;ints1/1;noshut;ints01/2;noshut;ints1/3;noshut”
```

Thefollowingexampleshowsthatallportsperformthe**shutdown**operationandthe**noshutdown**operation.

```
jobscheduleshutallat100interval60
```

```
jobschedulenoshutallat130interval60
```

After100secondsofjobstartup,**shutall**ajobandthejobwillberestartedevery60seconds;After130secondsoftherouterstartup,**noshutallshutall**thejobandthejobwillberestartedevery60seconds.)

Toexecutetheorderofshutallornoshutall,defineandschedulelikethefollowing:

```
jobreshut“jobexecshutall; jobexecnoshutall”
```

```
jobschedulere shutat100interval30
```

Iferroroccurswhenshutallisoperated,runthefollowingcommand(pausedbydefault):

```
jobshutallon-errornext
```

Torun**noshutall**,dothefollowing:(thejobcannotberecursivelycalled)jobshutallon-

```
errorexecnoshutall
```

Thefollowingexampleshowsthatajobispause.djobstopshutall

Thefollowingexampleshowsthatapause.djobisrestarted.jobrestartshutall

Relatedcommand

jobd

showjob

debugjob

1.2.16 **debug job**

It is used to trace the execution of a job.

Parameter

None

Command mode

EXEC

Explanation

After the job debugging information is opened, the execution and schedule of the job is exported.

Example

```
Router_config#debug job
```

```
JOB: <showver> fired
```

```
JOB: job<showver>, cmd "show ver" is parsing
```

Related command :

job jobd

show job

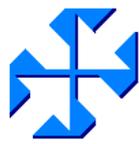
1.2.17 **jobd**

It is used to start up the protection process for executing the job. The "no" form of the command is used to terminate the protection process of the job.

[no]jobd

Parameter

None



Default

None

Commandmode

Globalconfigurationmode

Explanation

The execution of the job needs to be scheduled and executed by **jobd**. The execution time of the job takes the start-up time of **jobd** as the basis. Press **q**, **Q** or **Ctrl+Shift+6** to terminate **jobd**.

Example

The following examples show how **jobd** is started:

```
Router_config#jobd
```

Job daemon started. No commands can be entered. End with q, Q

Related command

Debug job

show job

1.2.18 showalias

It is used to display all aliases or specified aliases.

Showalias[<*aliasname*>]

Parameter

Parameter	Description
<i>aliasname</i>	Alias of a command

Default

All aliases are displayed according to the formula "aliasname=commandline".

Command mode

EXEC mode or configuration mode

Explanation

None

Example

In the following example, all aliases in the current system are displayed:

```
Router_config# show alias
hualab=date
router=snmp
```

Related command

Alias

1.2.19 show privilege

This command is used to display the priority of the current login user.

Show privilege

Parameter

None

Default



None

Commandmode

Management status

Explanation

None

Example

For example, radius server sets the priority of aaa user to 10, and then the user logs in and executes

```
Router#show privilege
```

Current privilege level is 10

Related command

privilege

1.2.20 **show version**

This command is used to display the version information of the current device.
showversion

Parameter

None

Default

None

Commandmode

Management status or configuration status

Explanation

This command will not only display system information, but also display board information

Example

```
Router#show version
```

SWITCH Software Version V200R102 Build 21509, RELEASE SOFTWARE

Copyright (c) 2023
Compiled: 2022-05-05 14:55:30 by SYS_21509, Image text-base: 0x108000
Hardware Version 0.3.5
BIOS Version: 0.01
Serial num:002687, ID num:002687
System image file is "router.bin"
SWITCHCaviumCN
System Memory: 2097152K bytes
Flash Memory 12288K bytes
Router uptime is 2:07:50:44, The current time: 2031-01-12 23:48:51
Slot 0: Standard Port Slot
Port 0: 1Gbps full-duplex Ethernet
Port 1: 1Gbps full-duplex Ethernet
Port 2: 1Gbps full-duplex Ethernet
Port 3: 1Gbps full-duplex Ethernet
Port 4: 1Gbps full-duplex Ethernet
Port 5: 1Gbps full-duplex Ethernet
Port 6: 1Gbps full-duplex Ethernet
Port 7: 1Gbps full-duplex Ethernet

Related command

privilege

1.2.21 showtech–support

It is used to display some important information about the system.

show tech – support

Parameter

None

Default

None

Command mode

EXEC mode or configuration mode

Explanation

The command is used to display some important information about the system, which is required by technical support.

1.2.22 Privilege

This command is used to set the priority of the command.

Privilege {config | exec | interface} {default | <0-15>} {commandstring}



Parameter

Parameter	Parameter Description
<i>Config</i>	Set command priority in configuration mode
<i>Exec</i>	Set command priority in global mode
<i>Interface</i>	Set command priority in port mode
<i>Default</i>	Default priority of restore command
<0-15>	Set the current priority value of the command
<i>Command string</i>	Specific commands requiring priority setting, including main commands and sub-commands

Default

None

Commandmode

Configuration status

Explanation

In order to let users control the use level of the command, you can use this command:

For example, `privilege config 10 ip`

Because the default priority of IP in config mode is 15, if the user logs in with a priority lower than 15, the command cannot be executed. However, if the command priority is set, it can still be executed even if the user logs in with a priority of 10 or above.

The commands in different modes are set separately,

For example, `privilege config 10 ip` and `privilege interface ip 12` are the priority of two different commands.

In addition, if the priority of the sub-command is set, the sub-command can still be executed even if the priority of the main command is higher than the sub-command, and the priority of the current login user is lower than the main command, but higher than the sub-command.

For example, `privilege config 8 ipicmp`

The user logs in with priority 8. Although the default priority of IP is 15, the ipicmp can still be executed. However, if the privilege config 10 ip is set and the user logs in with priority 8, the ip and all commands under the ip cannot be executed.

1.2.23 **switch-mode**

This command is used to configure the device switch board (the device with the switch board is required).

switch-mode

Parameter

None

Default

None

Command mode

Management status

Explanation

Configure the device switch board. Enter the switch board configuration mode after the command is entered

1.3 HTTP Configuration Commands

HTTP configuration commands include:

- iphttpport
- iphttpserver

1.3.1 iphttpport

It is used to specify the number of the HTTP port.

iphttpport number

Parameter

Parameter	Description
<i>Number</i>	Port number of the HTTP service

Default

Port 80 is taken by the browser as the default port number of the HTTP service.

Command mode

Global configuration mode

Explanation

After the command is run, if the HTTP service is enabled, shutdown the original listening port and then use the specified port (the specified port is available) to receive the request of the HTTP service; if the HTTP service is not enabled, the command has no effect on the HTTP service request temporarily.

Example

The following examples show the number of the HTTP port is changed from 80 to 90.

```
Router_config# ip http server
```

```
Router_config# ip http port 90
```

Related command

iphttpserver

1.3.2 iphttpserver

It is used to enable the http service.

iphttpserver no

iphttpserver

Parameter

None

Command mode

Global configuration mode

Explanation

You can use the command to specify a port of the router to accept the http request, handle the request and to return the result to the browser.

Example

```
Router_config# ip http server
```

Related command

iphttpport



2 Terminal Service Configuration Commands

2.1 Telnet Configuration Commands

Telnet configuration commands include:

- telnet
- iptelnet
- clear telnet
- show telnet
- debug telnet

2.1.1 telnet

The command line for establishing the telnet session is shown in the following:

```
telnet server-ip-addr/server-host-name[/port port][/source-interface interface][local local-ip-addr][/debug][echo/noecho][script scriptname][ts-block]/ts-discard[/info information][source-port sourceport]
```

Parameter

Parameter	Description
<i>server-ip-addr</i>	Dotted-decimal IP address of the remote server
<i>server-host-name</i>	Hostname of the remote server, which needs to be configured by the ip host command
Port	Port of the telnet service provided by the remote server
Interface	Local interface which triggers the telnet connection
<i>local-ip-addr</i>	Local IP address which triggers the telnet connection
/debug	Open the debug switch at the client and print the negotiation process during the connection.
echo/noecho	Open and shut down the local echo. The echo is not enabled by default.
<i>Scriptname</i>	Name of the script which is used for automatic logging
/ts-block	Sets to block the local telnet connection when it is at the background.
/ts-discard	Sets the telnet message to be dropped when the local telnet connection is at the background.
/info	Sets related printing information before the telnet connection.

/source-port	Setsthe local port for the telnet connection
/router-id	Authenticate the router ID.

Default

The default value of the port is 23, while the interface has no default value.

Command mode

EXEC

Explanation

You can use the following command line for remote login.

```
telnet server-ip-addr/server-host-name
```

In this case, the application program will directly send the request for creating a telnet link to port 23 of the remote server. The adopted local IP address is the one nearest to the peer which is found by the routing table.

```
telnet server-ip-addr/server-host-name /port port
```

The application program sends the request for creating a telnet link to the peer port.

```
telnet server-ip-addr/server-host-name /source-interface interface
```

```
telnet server-ip-addr/server-host-name /source-interface interface
```

The application program takes the IP address on the interface as the local address.

```
telnet server-ip-addr/server-host-name /debug
```

```
telnet server-ip-addr/server-host-name /debug
```

The application program enables the **debug** router and exports the connection negotiation information on the client.

```
telnet server-ip-addr/server-host-name /echo/noecho
```

The application program enables/disables the local echo. In general, the local echo is disabled. The echo process is performed by the server. Only when the server does not echo is the switch of the local echo enabled.

```
telnet server-ip-addr/server-host-name /script scriptname
```

The automatic login command for running the script needs to be configured by the **ip telnet script** command.

In some print-screen applications, corresponding **router** software is not installed on the server. When the local telnet connection is at the background and is set with the parameter **/ts-block** or **/ts-discard**, if there is data from the server, the router can temporarily save 4000-bytes data for the telnet connection. As for the later data, the router will take the following two strategies:

If the **/ts-block** parameter is set, the server will be blocked from transmitting the data to the local computer until the telnet connection is at the front workstation.



NETWORK Basic Configuration Commands

```
telnet server-ip-addr/server-host-name /info information
```

In this case, the application program will print the configuration information out and then send the request for creating telnet link to the remote server.

```
telnet server-ip-addr/server-host-name /source-port sourceport
```

In this case, the application program sends a request for creating telnet link to port 23 of the remote server. The used local TCP port is the configured source port.

The commands and parameters above can be used together.

During the session between remote server and client, you can press **Q** to exit the session. If you do not exit the session manually, the session will be over after 10 seconds.

Example

Suppose you telnet the remote server whose IP address is 192.168.20.124 and the telnet server ports of the server are port 23 and port 2323. There are two local ports **s1/1(192.168.20.240)** and **s1/0(202.96.124.240)**. You can use the following command lines for remote login:

```
telnet 192.168.20.124 /port 2323
```

After you perform the previous command line, a telnet connection will be established between port 2323 of host 192.168.20.124 and host 192.168.20.240. The local IP address seen on the peer is 192.168.20.240.

```
telnet 192.168.20.124 /source-interface s1/0
```

After you perform the previous command line, a telnet connection will be established between port 23 of host 192.168.20.124 and host 192.168.20.240. The local IP address seen on the peer is 202.96.124.240.

```
telnet 192.168.20.124 /local 192.168.20.240
```

After you perform the previous command line, a telnet connection will be established between port 23 of host 192.168.20.124 and host 192.168.20.240. The local IP address seen on the peer is 192.168.20.240.

```
telnet 192.168.20.124 /debug
```

After you perform the previous command line, information about the negotiation process of the telnet connection with the peer port 23 is printed out.

```
telnet 192.168.20.124 /echo
```

The local echo switch is opened. If the echo also occurs on the server, all entered information will be echoed twice.

```
telnet 192.168.20.124 /script s1
```

The s1 login script will be used for automatic login.

telnet192.168.20.124/infoadmin

After you run the previous command line, the information "admin" will be first printed out.

telnet192.168.20.124/source-port601

After you perform the previous command line, a telnet connection will be established between port 23 and local machine. The local tcp port is port 601.

telnet192.168.20.124/router-id/p10000

A telnet connection will be established between port 1000 and local machine. The router ID authentication will be performed afterwards. You need to configure corresponding router ID authentication on the peer.

2.1.2 ip telnet

The format of the configuration command for the telnet session is as follows:

ip telnet source-interface *interface*

ip telnet access-class *accesslist*

ip telnet listen-port *start-port [end-port]*

ip telnet script scriptname 'user_prompt' user_answer 'pwd_prompt' pwd_answer

ip telnet server-port *server-port*

ip telnet attack-defense [*detection times*] [*silence period*]

ip telnet max-user [*nums*]

Parameter

Parameter	Parameter Description
Interface	The interface that initiates telnet locally.
Accesslist	The name of the access list that restricts the source address when accepting connections locally.
start-port	The user specifies the starting port number of the listening port area
end-port	The end port number of the listening port area specified by the user
Scriptname	Login script name
user_prompt	User name prompt sent back by telnet server
user_answer	User name response information submitted by the client
pwd_prompt	User password prompt sent back by telnet server
pwd_answer	Password response information submitted by the client
detection times	Anti-attack detection times (5 times by default)
silence period	Prohibit connection time length (60 seconds by default)



Nums	Maximum number of connections allowed
------	---------------------------------------

Default

None

Command mode

Global configuration status

Explanation

The user can use the following command to configure the interface for local telnet connection.

```
ip telnet source-interface interface
```

In this case, all initiated telnet connections thereafter use this interface. This configuration command is similar to the telnet source-interface interface command, but it is not necessary to carry interface parameters after the telnet command. When both the interface is configured and the interface parameters are included in the telnet command, the latter shall prevail.

The user can use the following command to configure the list name that restricts access to the local accepted telnet connection.

```
ip telnet access-class accesslist
```

In this case, when the server accepts all telnet connections, it must check the access list first. Users can use the following command to configure to receive telnet connections on ports other than the default port number (23).

```
ip telnet listen-port start-port [end-port]
```

Note: If the end port number is not specified, listen on a specific port. The number of specified listening ports cannot exceed 16, and the number of ports is limited to 3001 - 3999.

The user can use the following command to configure the telnet login script.

```
ip telnet script s1 'login:'router 'Password:'test
```

Note:

When configuring the script, the user name prompt, response, password prompt and response must match exactly, especially the prompt information is case-sensitive, and the prompt information must be enclosed with single quotation marks (""). If any of them is configured incorrectly, automatic login will not be possible.

Be careful:

The No prefix can be used to cancel the settings for the above four commands.

The user can use the following command to modify the listening port of telnet

```
ip telnet server-port serverport
```

Note:

Use this command to change the listening port of telnet to a non-23 port.

be careful:

- 1) This command will delete all telnet connections of the original listening port while modifying the listening port;
- 2) Use the corresponding default command to restore the telnet listening port to port 23;
- 3) Using the corresponding no command will make telnet not listen to any port, that is, the router will lose the telnet server function.

The user can use the following command to configure the anti-attack function of the telnet server.

```
ip telnet attack-defense [detection times] [Silence period]
```

Note:

Use this command to check the number of times the user enters the wrong user name and password (3 times by default). If the connection fails three times, it will enter the connection silence period (60 seconds by default). During this period, the newly established connection is prohibited from accessing;

The user can use the following command to configure the maximum access user allowed by telnet

```
ip telnet max-user [nums]
```

Example

- (1)

```
ip telnet source-interface G0/0
```

In this case, all initiated telnet connections thereafter use the G0/0 interface.
- (2)

```
ip telnet access-class abc
```

In this case, all accepted telnet connections will use the list abc to check the access list.
- (3)

```
ip telnet listen-port 3001 3010
```

In addition to port 23, you can also receive telnet connections on all ports between 3001 and 3010.
- (4)

```
ip telnet scripts1 'login:'router 'Password:'test
```

Configure the login script named s1. The user name prompt is login:, the answer is router, and the password prompt is Password:, the answer is test.
- (5)

```
ip telnet attack-defense 4 120
```

In this case, when the user logs in to telnet for four times and fails to connect successfully, a 120-second silent period will be entered, during which new access is prohibited.
- (6)

```
ip telnet max-user 3
```

In this case, the maximum number of connections allowed by the telnet server is 3, and the fourth connection will be rejected

2.1.3 clear telnet

Run the following command to remove the telnet session on the server.

```
clear telnet no
```

Parameter

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------



No	Serial number of the telnet session displayed by the showtelnet command
----	--

Default

None

Commandmode

EXEC

Explanation

You can run the command to remove the telnet session on the server.

Example

1. clear telnet 1

The telnet session (192.168.20.220:1097) whose serial number is 1 is deleted.

2.1.4 showtelnet

Run the following command to display the telnet session on the server.

showtelnet

Parameter

None

Default

None

Commandmode

All modes except the user mode

Explanation

You can run the command to remove the telnet session on the server. The displayed information includes the serial number, peer address, peer port, local address and local port.

Example

1.show telnet

Afterthepreviouscommandisrun,thefollowinginformationisshown:

NO.	RemoteAddr	RemotePort	LocalAddr	LocalPort
1	192.168.20.220	1097	192.168.20.240	23
2	192.168.20.180	14034	192.168.20.240	23

2.1.5 debugtelnet

Thefollowingcommandisusedtodebugthetelnetssession:

```
debugtelnet
```

Parameter

None

Default

None

Commandmode

EXEC

Explanation

Youcanrunthecommandtoopenthedebuggingsofthetelnetssession.

Afteryourunthecommand,thenegotiationprocessesofalltheincomingtelnetssessionsares hownonthe debuggingoutputwindow. The**debugtelnet**commandisdifferentfromthe**telnet[debug]**command. Theformerisusedtoexportthedebugginginformationabouttheincomingconnections ontheserver, whilethelatterisused toexportthedebugginginformationaboutthetelnetssessionstriggerby theclient.

Example

```
debug telnet
```

The routerofthedebuggingserverwhichthetelnetssessionconnectsisopened.

2.2 Terminal Configuration Commands

Terminal configuration commands include:

- attach-port
- autocommand
- clearline
- connect
- disconnect
- exec-timeout
- length
- line
- location
- loginauthentication
- monitor
- nodebugall
- password
- resume
- scriptactivation
- scriptcallback
- scriptconnection
- scriptdialer
- scriptreset
- scriptstartup
- sequence-char
- showdebug
- showline
- showtty-status
- switchkey

- switchmsg
- terminal-type
- terminalmonitor
- terminalwidth
- terminallength
- where
- width

2.2.1 attach-port

The following command is used to bind the listening telnet port to the **line vty** number, enabling the telnet connection on a specific port to generate vty according to the specified sequence order.

[no]attach-port *PORT*

Parameter

Parameter	Description
<i>Port</i>	Number of the listening port of the telnet server (3001-3999)

Default

None

Command mode

Line configuration mode

Example

The following example shows that the listening port, 3001, is bound to line vty 23.

```
Router_config# line vty 2 3
Router_config_line# attach-port 3001
```

2.2.2 autocommand

It is used to set the auto-run command when the user logs onto the terminal. After the command is run, the connection is disconnected.

autocommand *LINE*

noautocommand

Parameter



Parameter	Description
<i>LINE</i>	Command which will be run

Commandmode

Line configuration mode

Example

```
Router_conf#line vty 1  
Router_conf_line#autocommand pad 123456
```

After successful login, the system pad that the address of X.121 is host 123456.

2.2.3 clearline

It is used to remove the specified line.

clearline [aux|tty|vty] [number]

Parameter

Same as the **line** command

Commandmode

EXEC

Example

```
Router#clear line vty 0
```

2.2.4 connect

It is used to connect the telnet server.

connect *server-ip-addr/server-host-name* {[/port *port*[/source-interface *interface*[/local *local-ip-addr*[/ts-block|ts-discard]]]}

Parameter

Parameter	Description
<i>server-ip-addr/server-host-name</i>	IP address of the server or the host name of the server

<i>Port</i>	Portnumber
<i>Interface</i>	Nameoftheinterfacewheretheconnectionistriggered
<i>local-ip-addr</i>	LocalIPaddresswheretheconnectionistriggered
<i>/ts-block</i>	Sets toblock thelocal telnetconnection whenit isat thebackground.
<i>/ts-discard</i>	Setsthetelnetmessagetobedroppedwhenthelocaltelnetconnectioni satthe background.

Commandmode

Allconfigurationmodes

Example

Router#connect 192.168.20.1

Explanation

Fortheparameters/**ts-block**and/**ts-discard**,seethetelnetcommand.

2.2.5 disconnect

Itisusedtocancelthemountedtelnetssession.

disconnect*N*

Parameter

Parameter	Description
<i>N</i>	Numberofthemountedtelnetssession

Commandmode

Allconfigurationmodes

Example

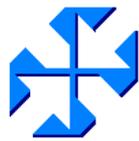
Router#disconnect 1

2.2.6 exec-timeout

Itis usedtosetthemaximumfreetimeoftheterminal.

[no]exec-timeout[*time*]

Parameter



Parameter	Description
<i>Time</i>	Freetime whose unit is second

Default

0

Commandmode

Lineconfigurationmode

Example

The following examples show the freetime of a line is set to 3600 seconds (one hour).

```
Router_config_line#exec-timeout 3600
```

2.2.7 length

It is used to set the line number on the screen of the terminal.

[no]length [*value*]

Parameter

Parameter	Description
Value	Value between 0 and 512. The value 0 means there is no pause.

Default

24

Commandmode

Lineconfigurationmode

2.2.8 line

It is used to enter the line configuration mode.

line [aux|console|tty|vty] [*number*]

Parameter

Parameter	Description
aux console tty vty	Allarethelinetypes. AUX standsfortheauxiliaryline; console standsforthemonitoringline; tty forasynchronouslineand vt forthevirtuelines suchasTelnet, PADandRlogin.
<i>Number</i>	Numberofthelineof thetypeForconsoleand aux,onlythenumber 0 isusedfor numbering.

Commandmode

Globalconfigurationmode

Example

ThefollowingexampleshowsthattheconfigurationstatesofNo.0linetoNo.10lineafterthesystementersVTY.

```
Router_config#linevty 0 10
```

2.2.9 location

Itis usedtorecordthedescriptionofthecurrentline.

location[*LINE*]

nolocation

Parameter

Parameter	Description
<i>LINE</i>	Descriptionaboutthecurrentline

Commandmode

Lineconfigurationmode

2.2.10 loginauthentication

Itisusedtosettheauthenticationparameteraboutlinelogin.

[no]lineloginauthentication[default|*WORD*]

Parameter

Parameter	Description
Default	Defaultauthenticationmode
<i>WORD</i>	Nameoftheauthenticationlist

Commandmode



Lineconfigurationmode

Example

Router_conf_line#login authentication test

Theauthenticationlistofthelineissettotest.

2.2.11 monitor

Itis usedtoexporttheloganddebugginginformationtotheline.

[no]monitor

Parameter

None

Commandmode

Lineconfigurationmode

Example

Router_config_line#monitor

2.2.12 nodebugall

Itis usedtoshutdownall debuggingoutputofthecurrentVTYline.

nodebugall

Parameter

None

Commandmode

EXEC

Example

Router#no debug all

2.2.13 password

It is used to set the terminal password.

password{password[encryption-type]encrypted-password}

nopassword

defaultpassword

Parameter

Parameter	Description
Password	Password configured on the line It is entered in a way of the plain text and its length can be over 30 digits.
[encryption-type] encrypted-password	encryption-type means the type of password encryption. Currently only two types, 0 and 7, are supported. 0 means that the data is not encrypted. The plain text of the password is directly entered for the parameter encrypted-password , which has the same result as the password is directly entered without adding the encryption-type. 7 means that an algorithm defined used for encryption. For the encrypted-password parameter the encrypted-password text need be entered, which can be copied from the configuration file of other routers.

For any problem about the password, see the description of the commands **service password-encryption** and **enable password**.

Command mode

Line configuration mode

Example

```
Router_conf#line vty 1
```

```
Router_conf_line#password test
```

In this example, the login password of VTY1 is set to **test**.

Explanation

The parameter **nopassword** means that the password is not required.

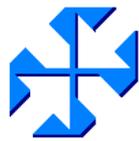
After you configure the line authentication mode under **aaa**, directly log on to the line or enter the EXEC mode.

Defaultpassword means to restore the default configuration, that is, no password exists. After you configure the line authentication mode under **aaa**, you can not log on to the line or enter the EXEC mode.

2.2.14 resume

It is used to resume the mounted telnet session.

resume N



Parameter

Parameter	Description
<i>N</i>	Numberofthemountedtelnetsession

Commandmode

Allconfigurationmodes

Example

Router#resume 1

2.2.15 scriptactivation

Configuretheactivationsoftheline.

scriptactivation *WORD*

Parameter

Parameter	Description
<i>WORD</i>	Nameofthescript

Commandmode

Lineconfigurationmode

Example

Settheactivationsofthelinetoscript1.

Router_config_line#script activation script1

2.2.16 scriptcallback

Configurethescriptfordial-back.

scriptcallback *WORD*

Parameter

Parameter	Description
<i>WORD</i>	Nameofthescript

Commandmode

Lineconfigurationmode

Example

Settheactivationscriptofthelinetos**script1**.

```
Router_config_line#script callback script1
```

2.2.17 scriptconnection

Configurethescriptforcreatingconnection.

```
scriptconnectionWORD
```

Parameter

Parameter	Description
WORD	Nameofthescript

2.2.18 script dialer

Configurethescriptfordial-out.

```
scriptdialerWORD
```

Parameter

Parameter	Description
WORD	Nameofthescript

Commandmode

Lineconfigurationmode

Example

Inthefollowingexample,thescriptfordial-outisconfigured.

```
Router_config_line#script dialer script1
```

2.2.19 script reset

Itis usedtoconfigurethescriptforportresetting.

```
scriptresetWORD
```

Parameter



Parameter	Description
<i>WORD</i>	Nameofthescript

Commandmode

Lineconfigurationmode

Example

Inthefollowingexample,thescriptforportresettingissetto**script1**.

```
Router_config_line#script reset script1
```

2.2.20 scriptstartup

Itisusedtoconfigurethestartupscript.

```
scriptstartupWORD
```

Parameter

Parameter	Description
<i>WORD</i>	Nameofthescript

Commandmode

Lineconfigurationmode

Example

In the following example, the startup script is set to script1.

```
Router_config_line#script startup script1
```

2.2.21 showdebug

ItisusedtodisplayallcurrentdebugginginformationopenedbyVTY.

showdebug

Parameter

None

Commandmode

EXECorglobalconfigurationmode

Example

Router#show debug

GenericIP:

IPpacketdebuggingison

FrameRelay:

Lmidebuggingison

2.2.22 showline

Itisusedtodisplaythecurrentlyeffectivelinestate.

showline{[console|aux|tty|vty][*number*]}

Parameter

Ifthereisnoparameterfollowed,allcurrentlyeffectivelinestatesaredisplayed.Thedefinitionsofotherparametersareinlinewiththatofthe**line**command.

Commandmode

Allmodesexcepttheusermode

2.2.23 showtty-status

ItisusedtodisplaytheconfigurationstateoftheportcorrespondedbyTTY.

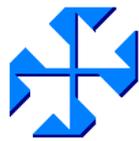
showtty-status*N*

Parameter

Parameter	Description
<i>N</i>	Sequencenumber ofthelineTTY

Default

None



Command mode

All modes except the user mode

Example

The configuration state of the port corresponded by TTY1 is displayed in the following example.

```
Router_config# show tty-status 1
```

2.2.24 switchmsg

It is used to configure whether the prompt information is displayed at terminal switchover.

switchmsg enable

switchmsg disable

Parameter

Parameter	Description
<i>Enable</i>	Displays the prompt information at the switchover of the terminal.
<i>Disable</i>	Forbid to display the prompt information at the switchover of the terminal.

Default

Disable

Command mode

Line Command mode

2.2.25 terminallength

It is used to modify the number of lines displayed on the current terminal, which can be obtained by the remote host. The **login** protocol uses the parameter to notify the UNIX host. You can run **noterminallength** to resume the default value.

terminallength length

noterminallength

Parameter

Parameter	Description
<i>Length</i>	Number of lines displayed on each screen

Default

The lines pause to be displayed after 24 lines are displayed.

Command mode

Global configuration mode

Explanation

It is valid for the current terminal. After the session triggered by the command is complete, the terminal attributes are gone.

Example

```
Router# terminal length 40
```

Related command

line

2.2.26 terminal monitor

Display debugging output and system error information on the current terminal, and use the terminal monitor command. With this command Turn off monitoring in the form of no.

terminal monitor

no terminal monitor

Parameter

None

Default

The system monitoring interface (console) is open by default, and other terminals are closed by default.

Command mode

Global configuration status



Explanation

This command is only valid for the current terminal. When the dialog ends, the terminal properties will also be lost.

Example

```
Router# terminal monitor
```

Related command

line debug

2.2.27 terminalwidth

The router exports 80 characters each line by default. If the terminal width cannot satisfy the demands of the terminal, you can reset it. The parameter can be obtained by the remote host. You can run **terminalwidth** to set the number of characters of each line. You can run **noterminalwidth** to resume the default value.

terminalwidth *number*

noterminalwidth

Parameter

Parameter	Description
<i>Number</i>	Number of characters in each line

Default

80 characters each line

Command mode

Global configuration mode

Explanation

It is valid for the current terminal. After the session triggered by the command is complete, the terminal attributes are gone.

Example

```
Router# terminal width 40
```

Relatedcommand

line

2.2.28 terminal-type

Itis used to set the terminal type.

[no]terminal-type[*name*]

Parameter

Parameter	Description
<i>Name</i>	TerminalnameTheterminaltypesupportedcurrentlyinclude VT100,ANSIandVT100J.

Default

ANSI

Commandmode

Lineconfigurationmode

2.2.29 where

Itisusedtocheckthecurrentlymountedoutgoingtelnetssessionattheclient.

where

Parameter

None

Commandmode

Allconfigurationmodes

Example

Router#where

2.2.30 width

Itis usedtosetthe terminalwidthoftheline.



[no]width[*value*]

Parameter

Parameter	Description
<i>Value</i>	Valuebetween0and 256, 0 Indicates no line folding.

Default

80

Commandmode

Lineconfigurationmode

2.2.31 debugline

Itisusedtoexportthedebugginginformationabouttheline.[no]de

bugline*line*[*lineno*]

Parameter

Parameter	Description
<i>Line</i>	Linetype:aux/console/tty/vty/tty2console
<i>Lineno</i>	Sequencenumber oftheline

Default

Thedebuggingisshutdown.

Commandmode

EXEC

Explanation

debuglineaux/console/vty/tty2console,thedebugginginformationofthecorrespondinglineisprintedontheconsoleport.Ifyourun **debuglinetty*lineno***,thettylinenodebugginginformationisprintedonVTY.

3 Network Management Configuration Commands

3.1 HTTP Configuration Commands

Telnet configuration commands include:

- snmp-servercommunity
- snmp-servercontact
- snmp-serverhost
- snmp-serverlocation
- snmp-serverpacketsize
- snmp-serverqueue-length
- snmp-servertrap-source
- snmp-servertrap-timeout
- snmp-serverview
- showsnmp
- debugsnmp

3.1.1 snmp-servercommunity

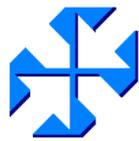
It is used to set the character string of the community SNMP access. You can run the "no" form of the command to delete the specified group character string.

snmp-servercommunity *string* [**view** *view-name*] [**ro**|**rw**] [*word*]

no snmp-servercommunity *string*

Parameter

Parameter	Description
<i>String</i>	Character string of the community SNMP access, similar to the password
view <i>view-name</i>	Name of the view previously defined, which is an optional parameter. The view defines the MIB object which is valid to the community.
Ro	An optional parameter, which specifies the read-only permission. The authorized management workstation can only read the MIB object.
Rw	An optional parameter, which specifies the read-write permission. The authorized management workstation can read and modify the MIB object.
<i>Word</i>	An optional parameter, which specifies the IP ACL name for accessing the SNMP agent using the community character string.



Default

The character string of SNMP community has the read-only permission to all objects by default.

Command mode

Global configuration mode

Explanation

If no parameter follows, the configuration information about the community character string is listed.

Example

The following example shows that the `comaccess` character string is distributed to the SNMP, the read-only permission is allowed and the community character string of the IPACL is specified.

```
snmp-server community comaccess ro allowed
```

The following example shows the `mgr` character string is distributed to the SNMP and the objects in the **restricted** view are allowed.

```
snmp-server community mgr view restricted rw
```

The following example shows the **comaccess** community is deleted.

```
no snmp-server community comaccess
```

Related command

`access-list`

`snmp-server view`

3.1.2 snmp-server contact

It is used in global configuration mode to set the contact (**sysContact**) about the management node. You can use the "no" form of the command to delete the **sysContact** parameter configuration.

```
snmp-server contact line
```

```
no snmp-server contact
```

Parameter

Parameter	Description
<i>line</i>	Character string about the contact

Default

The contact information about the node is not set.

Command mode

Global configuration mode

Explanation

It corresponds to the **sysContact** value of the MIB variable in the **system** group.

Example

The following example shows the information about the contact of the node.

```
snmp-server contact Dial_System_Operator_at_beeper_#_27345
```

Related command

You can use the main index or the online information of the index to look up related documents.

3.1.3 snmp-server host

It is used in global configuration mode to specify the receiver of the SNMP trap operation. You can run the "no" form of the command to delete the specified host.

snmp-server host host community-string [trap-type]

no snmp-server host *host*

Parameter

Parameter	Description
<i>host</i>	Hostname or Internet address
<i>community-string</i>	Community character string sent together with the trap operation, which is similar to the password
trap-type	An optional parameter If no trap is specified, all traps are sent to the host.
authentication	Allow to send the trap about the authentication error.
configure	Allow to send the SNMP-configure trap.
snmp	Allow to send all SNMP traps.



Default

The command is invalid by default. No trap will be sent. If a command without any keyword is run, all types of traps will be sent by default.

Command mode

Global configuration mode

Explanation

If the **snmp-server host** command is not run, the trap will not be sent. To configure the router to send the SNMP trap, you must run the **snmp-server host** command. If the command without the **trap-type** keyword is entered, all trap types about the host are activated. If the command with the **trap-type** keyword is entered, the trap type relative with the keyword is deactivated. You can specify many trap types for each host.

If you specify multiple **snmp-server host** commands for a same host, the router will filter the SNMP trap information according to the community character string and the trap type. You can only configure one trap type for a same host and a community character string.

The usability of the **trap-type** option depends on the router type and the characteristics of the routing software.

Example

The following examples show that the SNMP trap defined by RFC1157 is sent to the host whose IP address is 10.20.30.40. The community character string is defined as **comaccess**.

```
snmp-server host 10.20.30.40 comaccess snmp
```

The following examples show how to enable the router to send all types of traps to host 10.20.30.40 using the community character string **public**.

```
snmp-server host 10.20.30.40 public
```

The following examples show that the effective **authentication** trap will be sent to host **bob**.

```
snmp-server host bob public authentication
```

Related command

snmp-server queue-length

snmp-server trap-source

snmp-server trap-timeout

3.1.4 snmp-server location

It is used in global configuration mode to set the character string for the location of the node. You can run the "no" form of the command to delete the location character string.

snmp-server location *line*

no snmp-server location

Parameter

Parameter	Description
<i>line</i>	Character string describing the node's location

Default

The character string of the node's location is not set.

Command mode

Global configuration mode

Explanation

It corresponds to **sysLocation** of the MIB variable in the **system** group.

Example

In the following command, the actual location of the router is defined.

```
snmp-server location Building_3/Room_214
```

Related command

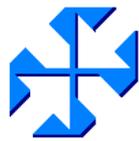
snmp-server contact

3.1.5 snmp-server packet size

It is used in global configuration mode to define the maximum size of the SNMP packet when the SNMP server receives requests or generates response.

snmp-server packet size *byte-count*

no snmp-server packet size



Parameter

Parameter	Description
<i>byte-count</i>	Integerbytefrom484to17940Itsdefault valueis 3000bytes.

Default

3000bytes

Command mode

Globalconfigurationmode

Explanation

ItcorrespondstosysLocationoftheMIBvariableinthesystemgroup.

Example

Thefollowingexampleshowsthatfilterwithamaximumpacketof1024bytesiscreated.

```
snmp-server packetsize 1024
```

Related command

```
snmp-server queue-length
```

3.1.6 snmp-serverqueue-length

Itisusedinglobalconfigurationmodetosetthe lengthforthemessagequeueofeachtraphost.

```
snmp-serverqueue-lengthlength
```

Parameter

Parameter	Description
<i>length</i>	Numberoftrap eventsthat canbesavedinthe queue

Default

Tenevents

Command mode

Global configuration mode

Explanation

The command is used to define the length of each message queue for each trap host. Once the trap message is successfully transmitted, the router will clear all queues.

Example

The following examples show that a message queue which can capture four events is established.

```
snmp-server queue-length 4
```

Related command

```
snmp-server packet-size
```

3.1.7 snmp-server trap-source

Use the global configuration mode command `snmp-server trap-source` to specify the source address of an interface for all traps. Use the `no` form of this command to remove such an interface.

```
snmp-server trap-source interface
```

```
no snmp-server trap-source
```

Parameter

Parameter	Parameter Description
<i>interface</i>	Interface where SNMP traps occur. Parameters include the interface type and number of the specific platform syntax pattern.

Default

Do not specify an interface

Command mode

Global configuration status

Explanation

When an SNMP trap is issued from an SNMP server, it has a trap address no matter which interface it is issued at that time. If you want to use the trap address

for tracking, you can use this command.

Example

The following example specifies the address of Ethernet interface 1/0 as the source address of all traps.

```
snmp-server trap-source ethernet 1/0
```

Related command

snmp-server queue-length

snmp-server host

3.1.8 snmp-servertrap-timeout

It is used in global configuration mode to define the timeout value for resending the trap information.

```
snmp-servertrap-timeout seconds
```

Parameter

Parameter	Description
<i>seconds</i>	An interval for messengeresending, which is an integer between 1 and 1000. Its unit is second.

Default

30seconds

Command mode

Global configuration mode

Explanation

Before the router tries to send the trap, it can be used to find the route of the destination address. If there is no route, the trap will be saved in the re-sent queue. This command decides the interval of messengeresending.

Example

The following example shows an interval of 20 seconds is set and the trap message will be sent from the re-sent queue.

```
snmp-server trap-timeout 20
```

Related command

snmp-server host

snmp-server queue-length

3.1.9 snmp-server view

It is used in global configuration mode to create or update the MIB view. You can run the "no" form of the command to cancel a view of the SNMP server.

snmp-server view *view-*

name word {included|excluded} no snmp-server view *view-*

name

Parameter

Parameter	Description
<i>view-name</i>	Tag of the view that is updated or created
<i>word</i>	Object identifier of the ASN.1 sub-tree which is included or rejected in the view. Identifier sub-tree can specify a character string including numbers, for example, 1.3.6.2.4 or a sub-tree name system . Sub-tree names are names that can be found in all MIB trees.
included excluded	Type of the view. It must be set to included or excluded .

Default

None

Command mode

Global configuration mode

Explanation

If other SNMP commands need a view to be their parameter, you can use the command to create a view for these SNMP commands. By default, the view need not be defined. You can see all the objects (similar to the **everything** view predefined by Cisco). You can use the command to define all objects that can be seen from the view.

Example

The following examples show how to create a view in the MIB-II subtree where all objects can be seen.

```
snmp-server view mib2 mib-2 included
```

The following examples show how to create a view in the **system** group where all objects can



nbeseen.

```
snmp-server view phred system included
```

The following example shows a view where all objects in the **system** group can be seen is created. The view, however, excludes all objects in system7 (sysService.7) and interface1.

```
snmp-server view agon system included
```

```
snmp-server view agon system.7 excluded
```

Related command

```
snmp-server community
```

3.1.10 snmp-server udp-port

Use the global configuration mode command `snmp-server udp-port` to specify a port for the destination port of all traps. Use the `no` form of this command to remove such an interface.

```
snmp-server udp-port UDP port
```

```
no snmp-server udp-port
```

Parameter

Parameter	Parameter Description
<i>udp-port</i>	The destination port number of SNMP traps sent cannot be used.

Default

Default trap destination port, 162 port

Command mode

Global configuration status

Explanation

When issuing an SNMP trap from an SNMP server, you can use this command by specifying a special destination port number.

Example

The following example specifies the 1234 port to send the trap to the host

```
snmp-server udp-port 1234
```

Related command

snmp-serverhost

3.1.11 snmp-server source-addr

Use the global configuration mode command `snmp-server source-addr` to specify the source address of an snmp message. Use the no form of this command to eliminate the specified function.

snmp-server source-addr*ipaddress*

no snmp-server source-addr

Parameter

Parameter	Parameter Description
<i>ipaddress</i>	Specify the source address of the SNMP generated message. The parameter is the IP address set by the device.

Default

Do not specify an interface

Command mode

Global configuration status

Explanation

Use this command to configure the source address of the SNMP message.

Example

The following example specifies the IP address of the Ethernet 1/0 interface as the source address of all SNMP messages.

```
snmp-server source-addr 192.168.213.15
```

Related command

None

3.1.12 snmp-server group

Use the global configuration mode command `snmp-server group` to create or update an SNMP group, and use the no form of the command to delete a group. The command format is as follows



snmp-server group[*groupname*{v3 [auth |noauth|priv]}}][read readview][write writeview] [notifynotifyview] [accessaccess-list]

Parameter

Parameter	Parameter Description
groupname	Name of the group created or modified
v3	The SNMP protocol version number of the group
auth noauth priv	Minimum security level for users in SNMPv3 group
readview	Access permissions for GET operations, defined in view form
writeview	Access permissions for SET class operations, defined in view form
notifyview	The access authority when sending Trap message is defined in view form
access-list	List of IP access allowed for users in this group

Default :

Readview allows all leaves under the internet subtree to be accessed by default

Command mode :

Global configuration status

Explanation :

SNMP group is used to specify the access rights of users in this group

Example :

The following command configures an SNMP group with the name of setter, uses the SNMP protocol version 3, the security level is authentication and encryption, and the set operation access view is v-write

```
snmp-server group setter v3 priv write v-write
```

Related command :

snmp-serverview

snmp-serveruser

3.1.13 snmp-server user

Use the global configuration mode command `snmp-server user` to create or update an SNMP user, and use the `no` form of the command to delete a user. Specifying `remote` means configuring a remote user; When configuring remote users, the SNMP engine ID corresponding to the IP address of the management station must already exist. The command format is as follows

```
snmp-server user username groupname [v3 [encrypted] [auth{md5 | sha} auth-password ]
```

Parameter

Parameter	Parameter Description
<code>username</code>	Name of the user created or modified
<code>groupname</code>	Group to which the user belongs
<code>auth-password</code>	The user's authentication password. After localization, the password is used as the authentication and encryption key of SNMPv3

Default :

None

Command mode :

Global configuration status

Explanation :

Used to set the user name and password.

Example :

The following command configures an SNMP user, whose name is `set-user`, belongs to group `setter`, uses SNMP version 3, security level is authentication, password is `12345678`, and MD5 is used as hash algorithm

```
snmp-server user set-user setter v3 auth md5 12345678
```

Related command :

`snmp-server view`

`snmp-server group`

3.1.14 snmp-server nocode

Use the global configuration mode command to set the network element code of



the snmp device. Use the no form of this command to remove the specified host.

The command format is snmp-server nocode {word}

Parameter

Parameter	Parameter Description
word	character string

Default :

None

Command mode :

Global configuration status

Explanation :

Configure the network element code

Example :

Set the code to test

snmp-server nocode test

Related command :

None

3.1.15 snmp-server keep-alive

Use the global configuration mode command to specify the sending period of SNMP heartbeat traps. The default is 5 minutes. Using this command Remove the specified host in the form of no.

Command format is **snmp-server keep-alive { time <1-100000> }**

Parameter

Parameter	Parameter Description
time	Unit: seconds, value range: 1-100000

Default :

The default is 5 minutes

Command mode :

Global configuration status

Explanation :

Used to detect the connectivity between the trap agent and the server

Example :

The following command configures the interval between sending heartbeat traps to be 1 minute:

```
snmp-server keep-alive 60
```

Related command :

None

3.1.16 **snmp-server trap-add-hostname**

Use the global configuration mode command to specify that the host name is bound to the trap value list issued for the device. Using this command Remove the specified host in the form of no.

Command format is **snmp-server trap-add-hostname**

Parameter

None

Default :

The host name is not bound in the default trap value list

Command mode :

Global configuration status

Explanation :

Display the source device sending the trap more intuitively according to the host name



Example :

Bind host name on the Trap value list:

```
snmp-server trap-add-hostname
```

Related command :

Hostname

3.1.17 snmp-server set-snmp-dos-max

Use the global configuration mode command to set the maximum number of retries for snmp error requests in one minute. Use the command's no Form to remove the specified host.

Command format is **snmp-server set-snmp-dos-max {times <1-60>}**

Parameter

Parameter	Parameter Description
times	Unit: times, value range: 1-60

Default :

The default number of retries is 0

Command mode :

Global configuration status

Explanation :

None

Example :

Set the number of retransmissions to 50

```
snmp-server set-snmp-dos-max 50
```

Related command :

None

3.1.18 **snmp-server trap-logs**

Use the global configuration mode command to set snmp to save the logs sent by trap. Use the no form of this command to remove the specified host.

Command format is **snmp-server trap-logs**

Parameter

None

Default :

Default is not saved

Command mode :

Global configuration status

Explanation :

Save the trap sending log to facilitate the tracking and maintenance of the trap

Example :

Enable trap to send logs

```
snmp-server trap-logs
```

Related command :

```
snmp-server trap-add-hostname
```

3.1.19 **snmp-server hostv6**

Use the global configuration mode command to specify the receiver of the SNMP trap operation. Use the no form of this command to remove the specified host.

snmp-server hostv6 *hostv6 community-string [trap-type]*

Parameter

Parameter	Parameter Description
<i>Hostv6</i>	The name or Internet ipv6 address of the host.

<i>community-string</i>	A password-like community string sent with the trap operation.
<i>trap-type</i>	(Optional) If no traps are specified, send all generated traps to the host. Authentication: allows sending authentication error traps. Configure: Allows sending SNMP-configure traps. Snmp: Allows sending all SNMP type traps.

Default :

This command is invalid by default. Do not send any traps. If you do not enter any keyword commands, the default is to send all trap types.

Command mode :

Global configuration status

Explanation :

If you do not enter the snmp-server hostv6 command, no traps will be sent. To configure the switch to send SNMP traps, you must use the snmp-server host command. If you enter a command without the keyword trap type, all trap types of the host will be activated. If you enter a command with the keyword trap-type, only the traps associated with the keyword will be activated.

Well type. Can be used for each master

Machine specifies multiple trap types in the command.

When multiple snmp-server host commands are specified for the same host, the SNMP trap messages sent to the host will be filtered according to the community string and trap type in the command. (Only one trap type can be configured for the same host and community string)

The availability of the trap-type option depends on the switch type and the characteristics of the routing software supported by the switch.

Example :

Refer to the snmp-server host command. The snmp-server host command sets the address of the trap receiving host to ipv4Address, and the command uses an ipv6 address.

Related command :

snmp-serverhost

The **showsnmp** command is used to monitor the input and output SNMP statistics, including the character string items of the illegal community, error and number of the request variables.

Run **showsnmp host** to display the information about the SNMP trap host.

Run **showsnmp view** to display the information about the SNMP view.

showsnmp[host|view | group | engineID | mibs | user]

Parameter

Parameter	Description
<i>host</i>	Displays the information about the SNMP trap host.
<i>view</i>	Displays the information about the SNMP view.
<i>group</i>	show SNMP group information
<i>engineID</i>	show SNMP engine information
<i>mibs</i>	show SNMP mibs
<i>user</i>	show SNMP group information

Default

None

Command mode

EXEC or global configuration mode

Explanation

To list out the output/input SNMP statistics, run the **showsnmp** command.

To display the information about the SNMP trap host, run **showsnmp host**.

To display the information about the SNMP view, run **showsnmp view**.

Example

The input/output SNMP statistics is listed in the following:

```
Router#showsnmp
```

```
37SNMPpacketsinput
```

```
0BadSNMPversionerrors
```

```
4Unknowncommunityname
```

```
0Illegaloperationforcommunitynamesupplied0Snmppencodingerrors
```



24 Number of requested variables 0 Number of filtered variables

0 Get-request PDUs

28 Get-next PDUs

0 Set-request PDUs

78 SNMP packets output

0 Too big errors (Maximum packet size 1500) 0 No such name errors

0 Bad value errors

0 General errors

24 Get-response PDUs PDUs 13 SNMP trap PDUs

The domains of the statistics information received or transmitted by the SNMP agent are shown in the following table:

Domain	Meaning
Unknown community name	Community name that cannot be identified
Illegal operation for community name supplied	Incorrect operation
Encoding errors	Incorrect encoding
Get-request PDUs	Get-request message
Get-next PDUs	Get-next message
Set-request PDUs	Set-request message
Too big errors	The response message is too big to be generated
No such name errors	The specified instance does not exist.
Bad value errors	The value is incorrectly set.
General errors	Common errors
Get-response PDUs	Get-response message
Trap PDUs	SNMP trap message

In the following example, the information about the SNMP trap host is shown.

Router#show snmp host

```
Notification host: 192.2.2.1      udp-port: 162      type: trap user: public
                                security model: v1
```

The following examples show that the SNMP view is displayed:

Router#show snmp view

```
mib2      mib-2      -      included      permanent      active
```

Related command

snmp-server hostsnmpp-server view

3.1.21 debugsnmp

It is used to display the SNMP event, message reception and transmission and error information.

debugsnmp[error|event|packet]

Run **nodebugsnmp** to stop displaying relative information.

Parameter

Parameter	Description
<i>error</i>	Enables the debugging switch of the incorrect information. SNMP
<i>event</i>	Enables the debugging switch of the SNMP event.
<i>packet</i>	Enables the debugging switch of the input/output message. SNMP

Command mode

EXEC

Explanation

After the SNMP debugging switch is enabled, the SNMP event, message transmission and reception and error information are exported, which helps you to check the SNMP fault.

Example

The following example shows the procedure of receiving and transmitting the SNMP message:

```
Router#debugsnmp packet
```

```
Received 49 bytes from 192.168.0.29:1433
0000: 30 82 002D 02 01 0004 0670 75 62 6C 69 63A0      0..-.....public.
0016: 82 00 1E 02 02 7D 0102 01 00 02 01 00 30 82 00      ....}.....0..
0032: 10 30 8200 0C 06 082B 06 0102 01 01 03 00 05      .0.....+.....
0048:00
Sending 52 bytes to 192.168.0.29:1433
0000: 30 82 0030 02 010004 0670 75 62 6C 69 63A2      0..0.....public.
0016: 82 00 21 02 02 7D 0102 01 00 02 01 00 30 82 00      ..!.}.....0..
0032: 13 30 8200 0F06 082B 06 0102 01 01 03 00 43      .0.....+.....C
0048:0300F436          ...6
```



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```

Received 51 bytes from 192.168.0.29:1434
0000: 30 82 00 2F 02 01 0004 06 70 75 62 6C 69 63A0      0./.....public.
0016: 82 00 2002 02 6B 84 02 0100 02 01 00 30 82 00      ....k.....0..
0032: 12 30 8200 0E 06 0A2B 06 0102 01 02 02 01 02      .0.....+.....
0048:010500
...
Sending 62 bytes to 192.168.0.29:1434
0000: 30 82 00 3A 02 01 0004 06 70 75 62 6C 69 63A2      0:.....public.
0016: 82 00 2B02 02 6B 84 02 0100 02 01 00 30 82 00      ..+.k.....0..
0032: 1D 30 82 00 19 06 0A2B 06 01 02 01 02 02 01 02      .0.....+.....
0048: 01 04 0B 45 74 686572 6E 6574 30 2F 31      ...Ethernet0/1
  
```

Domain	Description
Received	SNMPreceivingthmessage.
192.168.0.29	SourceIPaddress
1433	Portnumberofthesourceaddress
51bytes	Lengthforreceivingthmessage
30 8200 2D 02010004 0670 7562 6C6963A0 82001E02 027D 0102 01000201 00 308200 10 3082 00 0C0608 2B 06 01 0201 01 030005 00	Message encodedbySNMPASN
0.-.....public.}.....0.. .0.....+..... .	ASCII code presentation of message receiving.Thecontentwhichisnotinthe range ofthe ASCIIcode ispresented withdots.
sending	SNMPtransmitting message
192.168.0.29	DestinationIPaddress
1433	Portnumber of the destinationaddress
52bytes	Lengthfortransmittingthmessage
30 8200 30 02 0100 04 0670 7562 6C6963A2 82 0021 02 02 7D 0102 01 0002 01 003082 00 13 3082 00 0F 06082B 06 0102 01 0103 0043 0300F436	Message encodedbySNMPASN
0..0.....public. ..!..}.....0.. .0.....+.....C ...6	ASCII codepresentation of message transmitting.Thecontent whichisnotin the range of the ASCII code is presentedwithdots.

Thefollowingisan exampleofthedebuggingoftheSNMPEvent:

```
Router#debugsnmp event
```

```
ReceivedSNMPpacket(s)from192.2.2.51
```

SNMP:GETNEXTrequest

--ip.ipReasmFails.0SNMP:Response

>>ip.ipFragOKs.0=1

ReceivedSNMPpacket(s)from192.2.2.51

SNMP:GETNEXTrequest

--ip.ipFragOKs.0SNMP:Response

>>ip.ipFragFails.0=0

ReceivedSNMPpacket(s)from192.2.2.51

SNMP:GETNEXTrequest

--ip.ipFragFails.0SNMP:Response

>>ip.ipFragCreates.0=2

Domain	Description
SNMP	The currentlydebugged protocolis theSNMPprotocol.
GETNEXTrequest	SNMPget nextrequest
RESPONSE	SNMPresponse
--	Receiving message
>>	Transmittingmessage
ip.ipReasmFails.0	MIBOIDwhichisrequiredtobe accessed
ip.ipFragOKs.0=1	AccessedMIBOIDandtheresponsevalue



3.2 RMON Configuration Commands

HTTP configuration commands include:

- rmonalarm
- rnonevent
- rmoncollectionstat
- rmoncollectionhistory
- showrmon

3.2.1 rmonalarm

Description

rmonalarm *index variable interval {absolute |delta} rising-threshold value [eventnumber]falling-thresholdvalue[eventnumber][ownerstring]*

It is used to configure an **rmonalarm** item.

Parameter

Parameter	Description	Value Range
<i>variable</i>	Object which will be monitored	OID of the detected object
<i>interval</i>	Sampling interval	1~4294967295 seconds
<i>value</i>	Alarm threshold	-2147483648~2147483647
<i>eventnumber</i>	Index of the event which is triggered after the threshold is reached	1~65535
<i>string</i>	Description about the owner	Length of the character string: 1~127

Default

The **eventnumber** parameter is not set.

Note:

The command is configured in global configuration mode, used to monitor the value of the specified object and trigger the specified event when the value reaches the threshold.

Example

In the following example, an **rmonalarm** item is configured and the monitored object is set to **ifInOctets.2**. The sampling interval is set to 10. If the value 15 is exceeded, event 1 is triggered. If the threshold is falling by 25, event 2 is triggered.

```
rmon alarm 1 1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.10.2 10 absolute rising-threshold 15 1 falling-  
threshold 25 2 owner admin
```

3.2.2 rmonevent

Description

rmonevent *index [description des-string] [log] [owner owner-string] [trap community]*

It is used to configure an **rmonevent**.

Parameter

Parameter	Description	Value Range
<i>index</i>	Index of the eventlist	1-65535
<i>des-string</i>	Characterstring of eventdescription	1-127
<i>owner-string</i>	Characterstring of theowner	1-127
<i>community</i>	Community name when the trap is generated	1-127

Default

None

Note:

The command is used to configure an **rmon** event for an alarm.

Example

In the following example, an **rmon** event is set; the index is set to **6** and the description string is set to **example**. If the event is triggered, items will be added to the log and the trap is generated with the community name **public**.

```
rmon event 6 log trap public description example owner admin
```

3.2.3 rmoncollectionstat

Description

rmoncollectionstat *index*[*owner string*]

It is used to configure the rmon statistics function.

Parameter

Parameter	Description	Value Range
<i>index</i>	Index of the eventlist	1-65535
<i>string</i>	Characterstring of theowner	1-127

Default

None

Note:

It is configured in interface configuration mode and used to enable the statistics function of the interface.

Example

The following examples show that the command is used to enable the statistics function of interface G0/0.

```
int g 0/0
    rmoncollectionstats2owneradmin
```

3.2.4 rmoncollectionhistory

Description

`rmoncollectionhistory index [buckets bucket-number] [interval second] [owner owner-name]`

It is used to configure an history controllist

Parameter

Parameter	Description	Value Range
<i>index</i>	Index	1-65535
<i>bucket-number</i>	Among all data collected in the history controllist, the recent bucket-number items need be saved.	1-65535
<i>second</i>	Interval	1-3600
<i>owner-name</i>	Character string of the owner	1-127

Default

The value of the **bucket-number** parameter is 50 and the value of the **second** parameter is 1800.

Note:

The command is configured in interface configuration mode and used to add an item to the history controllist.

Example

In the following example, a history controllist is added to interface 8 of fast Ethernet; the statistics data during recent 20 intervals are saved and each interval is 20 seconds.

```
int G 0/0
    rmoncollectionhistory2buckets20interval10owneradmin
exit
```



3.2.5 showrmon

Description

showrmon[alarm][event][statistics][history]

It is used to configure the rmon configuration.

Parameter

None

Default

None

Note:

The rmon configuration is displayed.

3.3 PDP Configuration Commands

- pdpenable
- pdpholdtime
- pdptimer
- pdprun
- showpdptraffic
- Showpdpneighbor

3.3.1 pdp enable

Description

pdp enable

nopdpenable

It is used to startup PDP on the interface.

Parameter

None

Default

The PDP is not started on the interface.

Note:

PDP is not started in global configuration mode or interface configuration mode. The command is valid only when PDP is started in global configuration mode.

Example

The following examples show how to start PDP on the interface.

```
int G0/1
    pdp enable
```

3.3.2 pdp holdtime

Description

pdp holdtime seconds

no pdp holdtime

It is used to configure the time for PDP saving the neighbor information.

Parameter

Parameter	Description	Value Range
<i>seconds</i>	Preservation time	10-255

Default

180

Note:

None

Example

The value of **holdtime** is set to **90s**.

```
pdp holdtime 90
```

3.3.3 pdprun

Description

It is used to start up the PDP function on the router.

pdprun

no pdp run

Parameter

None

Default

None

Example

You can run the following commands to start up or shut down the PDP function.

pdprun

no pdp run

3.3.4 pdptimer

Description

It is used to configure the transmission frequency of the PDP message.

pdptimer *seconds*

no pdp timer

Parameter

Parameter	Description	Value Range
<i>seconds</i>	Interval for data transmission	5-254

Default

60seconds

Note:

The shorter the time is, the higher the update frequency of the neighbor information.

Example

The following examples show how to set the interval of data transmission to 30 seconds.

pdptimer 30

3.3.5 showpdptraffic

Description

It is used to display the statistics information about transmission and reception of the PDP data.

```
showpdptraffic
```

Parameter

None

Default

None

Example

```
router#showpdp traffic
```

```
Packets output: 0, Input: 0
```

```
Hdr syntax: 0, Chksum error: 0
```

```
No memory: 0, Invalid packet: 0
```

3.3.6 showpdpneighbor

Description

It is used to display the information about the neighbor.

```
showpdpneighbor[detail]
```

Parameter

None

Default

None

Example

```
show pdp neighbor
```

```
Capability Codes: R-Router, T-TransBridge, B-SourceRouteBridge, S-Switch, H- Host, I-
```

```
IGMP, r-Repeater
```

Device-ID	Local-Intf	Hldtme	Port-ID	Platform	Capability
-----------	------------	--------	---------	----------	------------



NETWORK BasicConfigurationCommands

2610	Fas0/0	154	Eth0/0	cisco2610	RT
c25	Fas0/0	149	Eth0	cisco2509	R
GK-C36	Fas0/0	123	Fas1/0	cisco3640	RT
cMR	Fas0/0	167	Fas0/0	cisco2621	RT

show pdp neighbor detail

DeviceID:2610

Entryaddress(es):IPaddress:192.168.20.204

Platform:cisco2610,Capabilities:RouterTrans-

BridgeInterface:FastEthernet0/0,PortID(outgoingport):Ethernet0/0Holdtime:123sec

Version:

CiscoInternetworkOperatingSystemSoftware

IOS(tm)C2600Software(C2600-IS-M),Version12.2(7),RELEASESOFTWARE(fc1)

Copyright(c)1986-2002byciscoSystems,Inc.CompiledTue15-Jan-0223:58bypwade

advertisementversion:2

Duplex:half(00)

DeviceID:c25

Entryaddress(es):IPaddress:192.168.20.115Platform:cisco2509,Capabilities:Route

r

Interface:FastEthernet0/0,PortID(outgoingport):Ethernet0Holdtime:178sec

Version:

CiscoInternetworkOperatingSystemSoftware

IOS(tm)2500Software(C2500-I-L),Version11.2(4),RELEASESOFTWARE(fc1)

Copyright(c)1986-1997byciscoSystems,Inc.CompiledMon10-Feb-

9712:28byajchopra

DeviceID:GK-C36

Entryaddress(es):IPAddress:192.168.20.156Platform:cisco3640,Capabilities:Route
rTrans-Bridge

Interface:FastEthernet0/0,PortID(outgoingport):FastEthernet1/0

Holdtime:152sec

Version:

CiscoInternetNetworkOperatingSystemSoftware

IOS (tm) 3600Software (C3640-A3JS56I-M), Version12.1(3a)T1,
RELEASESOFTWARE(fc1)
Copyright(c)1986-2000byciscoSystems,Inc.CompiledSat29-Jul-0003:21byccai
advertisementversion:2

Duplex:half(00)

DeviceID:cMR

Entryaddress(es):IPAddress:192.168.20.22

Platform:cisco2621,Capabilities:RouterTrans-Bridge

Interface:FastEthernet0/0,PortID(outgoingport):FastEthernet0/0Holdtime:136sec

Version:

CiscoInternetNetworkOperatingSystemSoftware

IOS(tm) C2600 Software(C2600-A3JK9S-M), Version12.2(10a),
RELEASESOFTWARE(fc1)

Copyright(c)1986-2002byciscoSystems,Inc.CompiledTue21-May-0212:50bypwade

advertisementversion:2

Duplex:half(00)

4 Maintenance and Debugging Commands

4.1 Network Testing Command

Network testing command includes:

- ping

4.1.1 ping

It is used in monitoring mode to test whether the host can be reached and whether the network can be connected, by transmitting the ICMP request message to the to-be-tested peer and then waiting for the ICMP response message from the peer.

ping ip-address

Parameter

Parameter	Description
<i>ip-address</i>	Destination IP address

Default

Non

Command mode

Monitoring mode

Explanation

After the command is run, four pieces of 48-byte message will be sent to the destination host. Two seconds later, timeout occurs if no response message is received.

Example

```
monitor#ping 192.168.0.100
```

```
Reply from 192.168.0.100: data=48, time=10ms, ttl=128
```

```
Reply from 192.168.0.100: data=48, time=10ms, ttl=128
```

```
Reply from 192.168.0.100: data=48, time=10ms, ttl=128
```

```
Reply from 192.168.0.100: data=48, time=10ms, ttl=1284
```

packetssent,4packetsreceivedround-tripmin/avg/max=0/2/10ms

Relatedcommand

ipaddress

4.2 Troubleshooting Commands

Troubleshooting commands include:

- Logging /syslog host A.B.C.D
- Logging/syslog buffer
- Logging/syslog rate-limit
- logging/syslog facility
- logging/syslog terminal
- logging/syslog start
- logging/syslog stop
- clear logging/syslog
- debug [host/file/terminal] [module] [flag]
- service timestamps
- show break
- show controller
- show debug
- show logging/syslog
- show memory address

4.2.1 logging/syslog host A.B.C.D

It is used to record the login information on the **syslog** server.

logging host A.B.C.D [vrf vrfname] [proto] [port] [source-interface] [rate-limit] [class] [format] [level]

no logging host A.B.C.D [vrf vrfname] [proto] [port] [source-interface]

Parameter

Parameter	Description
A.B.C.D	IP address of the syslog server
Vrfname	Name of Vrf



Default

It is not recorded on the server.

Command mode

Global configuration mode

Explanation

It is used to record the log information on the **syslog** server. The command can be used many times to specify multiple syslog servers.

Example

logging host 192.168.1.1

logging host 192.168.1.1 vrfaaa

Related command

logging trap

4.2.2 logging/syslogbuffered

It is used to record the log information to the memory of the router.

logging buffer [*size* | *level* | *rate-limit* | *class* | *format*]

no logging buffer

Parameter

Parameter	Description
<i>size</i>	Size of the memory cache, ranging from 4096 bytes to 2147483647 bytes
<i>level</i>	Log information level recorded to the memory cache
<i>dump</i>	When systematic trouble occurs, the information in the current memory will be temporarily saved to the flash. The system will be resumed after restart.

Default

It is not recorded to the memory cache.

Command mode

Global configuration mode

Explanation

The command is used to record the log information to the memory cache of the router. Because the memory cache is used in recycle, new information will replace old information after the memory cache is fully filled.

To display the log information recorded in the memory cache of the router, run **show logging**.

Do not use too much memory because the memory is insufficient.

Table Level of the log record

	Level	Description	Syslog Definition
emergencies	0	System unusable	LOG_EMERG
alerts	1	Immediate action needed	LOG_ALERT
critical	2	Critical conditions	LOG_CRIT
errors	3	Error conditions	LOG_ERR
warnings	4	Warning conditions	LOG_WARNING
notifications	5	Normal but significant condition	LOG_NOTICE
informational	6	Informational messages only	LOG_INFO
debugging	7	Debugging messages	LOG_DEBUG

Related command

clear logging buffer

show logging buffer

4.2.3 logging/syslog rate-limit

Use the logging rate-limit command to record the log information in the router's memory.

logging rate-limit [module] [rate-limit]

no logging rate-limit [module]

Parameter

Parameter	Parameter Description
module	Module number.
rate-limit	Rate.

Default



No speed limit.

Command mode

Global configuration status

Explanation

This command will limit the corresponding module speed after configuration.

Related command

None

4.2.4 logging/syslogfacility

To configure which kind of error information will be recorded, run **loggingfacility**. To resume local7, run **nologgingfacility**.

loggingfacility *facility-type*

nologgingfacility

Parameter

Parameter	Description
<i>facility-type</i>	Type of the facility

Default

local7

Command mode

Global configuration mode

Explanation

Table Type of facility

Type	Description
auth	Authorizations system
cron	Cron facility
daemon	System daemon
kern	Kernel
local0-7	Reserved for locally defined messages
lpr	Line printer system
mail	Mail system

news	USENETnews
sys9	Systemuse
sys10	Systemuse
sys11	Systemuse
sys12	Systemuse
sys13	Systemuse
sys14	Systemuse
syslog	Systemlog
user	Userprocess
uucp	UNIX-to-UNIXcopysystem

Example

logging facility kern

Relatedcommand

4.2.5 logging/syslog terminal

Use the logging terminal command to control the amount of information displayed on the terminal line.

Use the no logging terminal command to prevent the log information from being displayed on the terminal line.

logging terminal [*level* | *rate-limit* | *class* | *format*]

no logging terminal

Parameter

Parameter	Parameter Description
<i>level</i>	Display the log information at the information level of the terminal line.

Default

debugging

Command mode

Global configuration status

Explanation

Table Logging Levels

	level	describe	Syslogdefinition
emergencies	0	System unusable	LOG_EMERG



alerts	1	Immediate action needed	LOG_ALERT
critical	2	Critical conditions	LOG_CRIT
errors	3	Errorconditions	LOG_ERR
warnings	4	Warning conditions	LOG_WARNING
notifications	5	Normal but significant condition	LOG_NOTICE
informational	6	Informational messages only	LOG_INFO
debugging	7	Debugging messages	LOG_DEBUG

Example

logging monitor errors

Related command

terminal monitor

4.2.6 logging/syslogstart

Use the logging start command to control the recording of error messages. Use no logging start to disable all logging.

logging start

Parameter

None

Default

logging start

Command mode

Global configuration status

Example

Router_config# logging start

Related command

syslog stop

4.2.7 logging/syslog stop

Use the logging stop command to stop the amount of information logged to the syslog server.

Parameter

None

Default

None

Command mode

Global configuration status

Explanation

Table Logging Levels

	Level	describe	Syslog definition
emergencies	0	System unusable	LOG_EMERG
alerts	1	Immediate action needed	LOG_ALERT
critical	2	Critical conditions	LOG_CRIT
errors	3	Errorconditions	LOG_ERR
warnings	4	Warning conditions	LOG_WARNING
notifications	5	Normal but significant condition	LOG_NOTICE
informational	6	Informational messages only	LOG_INFO
debugging	7	Debugging messages	LOG_DEBUG

Example

syslog stop



Related command

logging

4.2.8 clear logging

It is used to clear the log information recorded in the memory cache.

clear logging buffer

Parameter

None

Command mode

EXEC

Related command

logging buffer

show logging buffer

4.2.9 debug host/file/terminal [module] [flag]

Used to configure the debug flag bits of each module. After configuration, debug can be output to syslog.

Parameter

None

Default

By default, debug information is not output to syslog.

Command mode

Management status

Example

debug host 4 0xFFFFFFFF

Related command

None

4.2.10 showbreak

It is used to display the information about the abnormal interruption of the router.

showbreak[*map-filename*]

Parameter

Parameter	Description
<i>map-filename</i>	Specifies the file name for the function mapping table.

Default

None

Command mode

EXEC

Explanation

The **showbreak** command is used to display the captured information about an abnormal interruption of the router. The reason of the fault, hence, will be found.

Example

Router#show break

Exception Type:1400-DataTLBErrorBreakNum:1sdate:2000-1-1 time:0:34:6

r0 r1 r2 r3 r4 r5 r6

00008538-01dbc970-0054ca18-00000003-80808080-fefefeff-01dbcca1-

r7 r8 r9 r10 r11 r12 r1300000000-

00009032-00000000-7fffff0-00008588-44444444-0054c190-

r14 r15 r16 r17 r18 r19 r20

000083f4-000083f4-00000000-00000000-00000000-00000000-00000000-

r21 r22 r23 r24 r25 r26 r27

00000000-0000000a-00000001-00000000-00000000-004d6ce8-01dbd15c-

r28 r29 r30 r31 spr8 spr9 ip

00000002-00467078-00010300-00000300-00000310-00008588-00000370-

Variables:

00008538-44444444-01dbd15c-01dbcaac-00000002-00000000-004d6ce8-

01dbca18-

00008538--- do_chram_mem_sys_addr---bspcfg.o0001060c--- subcmd---



```
cmdparse.o---libcmd.a000083e4--- do_chram_mem_sys---bspcfg.o0000fb24---  
lookupcmd---cmdparse.o---libcmd.a0000f05c--- cmdparse---cmdparse.o---  
libcmd.a003e220c--- vty---vty.o---libvty.a  
00499820--- pSOS_qcv_broadcast---ksppc.o---
```

os\libsys.aThe displayed content is formed of six parts:

- (1) **ERROR:filefunction.map not found**
This prompt message indicates that the system has not loaded function.map, which does not affect the execution of the system.
If the version number of function.map does not match the version number of the router, it will prompt that the version does not match.
- (2) **ExceptionType—Hex code of exception+name of exception**
- (3) **BreakNum**
It represents the number of the current exception. It represents the number of exceptions that have occurred in the system since the last power up. The following is the time when the exception occurred.
- (4) **The contents of registers lists the contents of common registers.**
- (5) **The variable area lists the contents of the stack.**
- (6) **Call relation of number**
If the system does not load the map file, only the function address is displayed. If the map file is loaded, the corresponding function name,. o file name, and. a file name will also be displayed.
Their calling relationship is from bottom to top.

4.2.11 showcontroller

To display the information about the controller of the router's interface, run the **showcontroller** command.

```
showcontroller[interface]
```

Parameter

Parameter	Description
<i>interface</i>	Specifies the name of the interface.

Default

None

Command mode

Explanation

The show controller command is used to the state and its configuration information of the controller on the specified interface. When trouble occurs, you can find the reason of the trouble by analyzing relative data.

Example

```
Router#show controller interface s1/0

Interface Serial1/0

Hardware is PowerQUICC MPC860T SCC Registers:

General[GSMR]=0x68034:0x22, Protocol-
specific[PSMR]=0x3000 Events[SCCE]=0, Mask[SCCM]=0xcf, Status[SCCS]=0x3T
ransmit on Demand[TODR]=0, Data Async[DSR]=0x7e7e

Interrupt Registers:

[CICR]=00e49f80[CIPR]=4000c006[CIMR]=48000000,[CISR]=00000000

Command register[CR]=0x6c0

SICR=0900002c, BRG=00000000:00010288:00000000:00000000(aux=0)

Statistics: scc4, port3

int751229bad_first0too_long0drop0

tx_count1bk_count0h_Q81s_Q0

PortA[PADIR]=0000[PAPAR]=53c3[PAODR]=0000[PADAT]=fefe

PortB[PBDIR]=00021001[PBPAR]=00001020[PBODR]=0000[PBDAT]=0001e3beP
ortC[PCDIR]=0000[PCPAR]=0008[PCSO]=0438[PCDAT]=0fe7[PCINT]=0008

Receive Ring

rmd(fff02320):status=9000length=0000address=01155f58rmd(fff02328):st
atus=9000length=0000address=01156c90rmd(fff02330):status=9000lengt
h=0000address=01156b18rmd(fff02338):status=9000length=0000address
=011569a0rmd(fff02340):status=9000length=0000address=01156828rmd(
fff02348):status=9000length=0000address=011566b0rmd(fff02350):status
=9000length=0000address=01156538rmd(fff02358):status=b000length=0
000address=01156f80

Transmit Ring
```



BasicConfigurationCommands

```
tmd(fff02360):status=0000length=0000address=00000000tmd(fff02368):st  
atus=0000length=0000address=00000000tmd(fff02370):status=0000lengt  
h=0000address=00000000tmd(fff02378):status=0000length=0000address  
=00000000tmd(fff02380):status=0000length=0000address=00000000tmd  
(fff02388):status=9000length=0051address=01156df4tmd(fff02390):status  
=0000length=0000address=00000000tmd(fff02398):status=2000length=0  
000address=00000000
```

SCCGENERALPARAMETERRAM(at0xff03f00)

RxBDBase[RBASE]=0x2320,

FnCode[RFCR]=0x15TxBDBase[TBASE]=0x

2360,

FnCode[TFCR]=0x15

MaxRxBuffLen[MRBLR]=252

CurrentRx(2)State[RSTATE]=0x9000,

BDPtr[RBPTR]=0x1156b18

CurrentTx(5)State[TSTATE]=0x9000,

BDPtr[TBPTR]=0x1156df4SCCUARTPA

RAMETERRAM(at0xff03f30)

Maximumidlecharacters1BreakCharacter1

ReceivedParityError58445

ReceivedFrameError65261

ReceivedNoiseError39256Numberofbreakconditions22595LastReceivedBreaklen
gth1524uart163220uart21

TransmitOutofsequence0

cc[0]=4011cc[1]=4013cc[2]=8000cc[3]=4011cc[4]=4013cc[5]=8000cc[6]=9c80cc[7]
=7051

rccm=c0ffrccr=bf28rlbc=a6feRxBufSiz254flow1

flag=00000120,size=00000008,X=11,Xoff=13

DCR_B3#

The displayed content is formed of the following parts: Name and type of the controller

The name is MPC860 and the type is SCC.

Running state of the controller

Information about interruption, error and reset Length of the queue

Configuration parameters of the controller:

Parameter of the register's content Partial parameters of the controller Parameters about the physical protocol

State of receiving and transmitting RT

The length, state and index of the RT are listed.

Location and state of the currently-received or-transmitted RT

4.2.12 **showdebug**

To display all opened invocation options of the router, run **showdebug**.

showdebug

Parameter

None

Command mode

EXEC

Example

Router# show debug

CryptoSubsystem:

CryptoIpsecdebugging is on

CryptoSakmpdebugging is on

CryptoPacketdebugging is on

Related command

debug

4.2.13 **showlogging**

To display the state of logging (syslog), run **showlogging showlog**

ging [buffer | file | status]

Parameter



Parameter	Description
Buffer	Show log in buffer
File	Show log in file
Status	Show SYSLOG Config Status

Commandmode

EXEC

Explanation

After you run **show logging**, the state of logging is displayed, including the logging information about the console port, monitor and syslog.

Example

```
Router#showlogging buffer
```

```
Syslogging:enabled(0messagesdropped,0flushes,0overruns)Consolelogging:lev
```

```
eldebugging,12messageslogged
```

```
Monitorlogging:leveldebugging,0messageslogged
```

```
Bufferlogging:leveldebugging,4messageslogged
```

```
Traplogging:levelinformations,0messagelineslogged
```

```
LogBuffer(4096bytes):
```

```
2000-1-400:30:11Configuredfromconsole0byDEFAULT
```

```
2000-1-400:30:28UserDEFAULTenterprivilegemodefromconsole0,level=15
```

Relatedcommand

```
clearlogging buffer
```

5 SSH Configuration Commands

5.1.1 ipsshd enable

Command description

ipsshd enable

noipsshd enable

Parameter

None

Default

1024bits

Instruction

It is used to generate the RSA encryption key and then monitor the connection to the SSH server. The process of generating an encryption key is a process of consuming the calculation time. It takes one or two minutes.

Command mode

Global configuration mode

Example

In the following example, the SSH service is generated.

```
Router_config#ipsshd enable
```

5.1.2 ipssh timeout

Command description

ipssh timeout *time-length*

no ipssh timeout

Parameter

Parameter	Description
time-length	Maximum time from the establishment of connection to the authentication approval Value range: 60-65535

Default

180seconds

Instruction

To prevent the illegal user from occupying the connection resources, the connections that are not approved will be shutdown after the set duration is exceeded.

Command mode

Global configuration mode

Example

In the following example, the timeout time is set to 360 seconds:

```
Router_config# ipsshd timeout 360
```

5.1.3 ipsshdauth-method

Command description

ipsshdauth-method *method*

no sshdauth-method

Parameter

Parameter	Description
method	Sets authentication method list.

Default

The **default** authentication method list is used.

Instruction

The ssh server uses the authentication method list of the login type.

Command mode

Global configuration mode

Example

None

5.1.4 ipsshdpwd-method

Command description

ipsshdpwd-method authentication-list authentication-list

no ipsshdpwd-method authentication-list

ipsshdpwd-method authorization-list *authorization-list*

no ipsshdpwd-method authorization-list

Parameter

Parameter	Parameter Description
<i>authentication-list</i>	AAA Certification List
<i>authorization-list</i>	AAA Authorization List

Default

The certification list and the authorization list are the default

Explanation

This command configures the authentication and authorization list for ssh server, and only connections that meet the rules in the access list are authenticated and authorized.

Command mode

Global configuration mode

Example

The following command configure a list of authentication called ssh-authenlist and applies it to the ssh server:

```
Router_config# aaa authentication login ssh-authenlist local
```

```
Router_config# ipsshdpwd-method authentication-listssh-authenlist
```

5.1.5 ipsshdaccess-class

Commanddescription

```
ipsshdaccess-classaccess-list
```

```
noipsshdaccess-class
```

Parameter

Parameter	Description
<i>access-list</i>	StandardIPaccesslist

Default

```
Noaccesscontrollist
```

Instruction

It is used to configure the access controllist for the ssh server. Only the connections complying with the regulations in the access controllist can be approved.

Commandmode

Global configuration mode

Example

In the following example, an **ssh-accesslist** access control list is configured and applied in the ssh server:

```
Router_config# ip access-list standard ssh-accesslist
```

```
Router_config_std_nacl#deny 192.168.20.40
```

```
Router_config#ipsshd access-class ssh-accesslist
```

5.1.6 ipsshddisable-aes

Command description

ipsshddisable-aes

no ipsshddisable-aes

Parameter

None

Default

Aes encryption is not disabled

Explanation

None

Command mode

Global configuration mode

Example

The following command will disable aes encryption.
Router_config#ipsshddisable-aes

5.1.7 ipsshdauth-retries

Command description

ipsshdauth-retries*times*

no ipsshdauth-retries

Parameter

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<i>times</i>	Maximumre-authenticationtimes Valuerange:0-65535
--------------	---

Default

3times

Instruction

Theconnectionwillbeshutdownwhenthere-authenticationtimesexceedsthesettimes.

Commandmode

Globalconfigurationmode

Example

Inthefollowingexample,themaximumre-

authenticationtimesissettofivetimes:Router_config#ipsshd auth-retries 5

5.1.8 ipsshd silence-period

ipsshd silence-period *times*

no ipsshd silence-period

Parameter

Parameter	Parameter Description
<i>times</i>	Silent waiting time, values range from 0 to 3600.

Default

60 Seconds

Explanation

The connection is closed after the authentication failure exceeds the maximum number of attempts and can no longer log in within the times.

Command mode

Global configuration mode

Example

The following command sets the silent time to 30 seconds:

Router_config#ipsshd silence-period 30

5.1.9 ipsshd sftp-enable

ipsshd sftp-enable

no ipsshd sftp-enable**Parameter**

None

Default

Sftp, the function is turned off

Explanation

Only open this command to make the sftp download.

Command mode

Global configuration mode

Example

The following command enables the sftp function:

```
Router_config#ipsshd sftp-enable
```

5.1.10 ipsshdmax-user

```
ipsshd max-user nums
```

```
no ipsshd max-user
```

Parameter

Parameter	Parameter Description
<i>nums</i>	Maximum number of users limit, value range 1-16.

Default

Number 10 users

Explanation

Maximum number of users limit, if the number of users exceeds the limit, will not be able to log in.

Command mode

Global configuration mode

Example

The following command configure the maximum number of users as 5:

```
Router_config#ipsshd max-user 5
```

5.1.11 ipsshdcompress-enable

ipsshd compress-enable

no ipsshdcompress-enable

Parameter

None

Default

The Ssh compression function is turned off

Explanation

Only open this command to compress the data.

Command mode

Global configuration mode

Example

The following command is to enable the ssh compression function:

```
Router_config#ipsshd compress-enable
```

5.1.12 ipsshdcompress-level

ipsshd compress-level *level*

no ipsshdcompress-level

Parameter

Parameter	Parameter Description
<i>Level</i>	Compression level, value range 0-9.

Default

The compression level is 6

Explanation

The larger the setting of level, the better the compression performance, but the longer the time consumed. Both time and performance are considered, and the value is 6.

Command mode

Global configuration mode

Example

The following command is for a compression level of 5:

Router_config#ipsshd compress-level 5

5.1.13 ipsshdclear

Commanddescription

ipsshdclear *ID*

Parameter

Parameter	Description
ID	NumberoftheSSHconnectiontothelocaldevice Value range:0-15

Default

N/A

Instruction

Itisusedtomandatorilyclosetheincomingsshconnectionwiththespecifiednumber.

Commandmode

Globalconfigurationmode

Example

Inthefollowingexample,theNo.0incomingconnectionismandatorilyclosed:Router_con
fig#ipsshd clear 0

5.1.14 ssh

Commanddescription

ssh *-luserid -ddestIP [-c{des|3des|blowfish}] [-onumberofpasswdprompts] [-pport]*

Parameter

Parameter	Description
<i>-luserid</i>	Useraccount ontheserver
<i>-ddestl</i>	DestinationIPaddressinthedotted decimalssystem
<i>-onumber of passwd prompts</i>	Re-authenticationtimesafterthefirstauthenticationfails Actualre- authenticationtimesisthesetvalueplusthesmallestvaluesetontheserver. Itsdef aultvalueisthreetimes. Value range: 0-99999

-pport	Port number that the server monitors Its default value is 22. Value range: 0-65535
-c {des 3des blowfish}	Encryption algorithm used during communication The encryption algorithm is 3des by default.

Default

N/A

Instruction

The command is used to create a connection with the remote SSH server.

Command mode

Privileged mode

Example

In the following example, a connection with the SSH server whose IP address is 192.168.20.41 is created. The account is **zmz** and the encryption algorithm is **blowfish**:

```
Router# ssh -l zmz -d 192.168.20.41 -c blowfish
```

5.1.15 showssh

Command description

showssh

Parameter

None

Default

N/A

Instruction

It is used to display the sessions on the SSH server.

Command mode

Privileged mode

Example

In the following example, the sessions on the SSH server are displayed:
Router# show ssh

5.1.16 showipsshd

Command description

showipsshd

Parameter

None

Default

N/A

Instruction

It is used to display the current state of the ssh server.

Command mode

Privileged mode

Example

In the following example, the current state of the ssh server is displayed:

```
Rouer#showipsshd
```

5.1.16.1 Boot check

```
<188>Jan 10 15:58:18 Router - 06BE7500 [Core 0]: init user
```

```
<188>Jan 10 15:58:18 Router - 06BE7500 [Core 0]: init user
```

```
<188>Jan 10 15:58:18 Router - 06BE7500 [Core 0]: init user
```

```
<188>Jan 10 15:58:18 Router - 06BE7500 [Core 0]: init user
```

```
<188>Jan 10 15:58:18 Router - 06BE7500 [Core 0]: init user
```

```
<188>Jan 10 15:58:18 Router - 06BE7500 [Core 0]: init user
```

```
<188>Jan 10 15:58:18 Router - 053687A0 [Core 0]: init user
```

```
<190>Jan 10 15:58:18 Router BSP 0531B5E0 [Core 0]: Channel 8 (Manage Port)
```

```
Link Up
```

```
<190>Jan 10 15:58:18 Router - 05A724E0 [Core 1]: c01 System started --
```

```
<190>Jan 10 15:58:18 Router - 05A724E0 [Core 2]: c02 System started --
```

```
<190>Jan 10 15:58:18 Router - 05A724E0 [Core 3]: c03 System started --
```

<188>Jan 10 15:58:18 Router - 050F76D0 [Core 0]: init user
<190>Jan 10 15:58:18 Router httpd 06114440 [Core 0]: !httpd:: open web server
success
<188>Jan 10 15:58:18 Router - 05090D50 [Core 0]: init user
<190>Jan 10 15:58:18 Router - 05090D50 [Core 0]: User UNKNOWN logged in
from onvty 0
<188>Jan 10 15:58:18 Router - 06114440 [Core 0]: init user
<190>Jan 10 15:58:18 Router - 050F76D0 [Core 0]: Router System started --
<190>Jan 10 15:58:18 Router - 050F76D0 [Core 0]: User NONE USER logouted
on console 0

<190>Jan 10 15:58:48 Router BSP 050107E0 [Core 0]: Reset Type Rebooted by
Power-On

User Access Verification

Username:

Username:

Username:

Username: admin

Password:

Password is invalid or timeout.

New password requirements:

non-user

New Password:

Input Again:

Password has been updated. Try to login with new password.

Username: admin

Password:

Welcome to Techroutes Multi-Protocol TSR 2900-40-2AC Series

Router><188>Jan 10 15:59:28 Router - 050F76D0 [Core 0]: init user



```
Router>ena
```

```
Router#<190>Jan 10 15:59:37 Router - 050F76D0 [Core 0]: User admin enter  
privilege mode from console 0, level = 15
```

```
Router#
```

```
Router#sh version
```

```
Techroutes Network Pvt. Ltd Internetwork Operating System Software
```

```
TSR 2900-40-2AC Series Software, Version 8.1.1C (BASE) Build 11426,
```

```
RELEASE SOFTWARE
```

```
Copyright (C) by Techroutes Network Pvt. Ltd
```

```
Compiled: 2024-05-08 14:15:13 by SYS_11426, Image text-base: 0x108000
```

```
ROM: System Bootstrap, Version 0.0.7
```

```
Serial num:10035003123, ID num:003123
```

```
System image file is "Router.bin"
```

```
Techroutes-TSR 2900-40-2AC CaviumCN
```

```
processor with 1048576K bytes of memory, 28672K bytes of flash
```

```
Router uptime is 0:00:01:35, The current time: 2031-01-10 15:59:42
```

```
Slot 0: Standard Port Slot
```

```
Port 0: 1Gbps full-duplex Ethernet
```

```
Port 1: 1Gbps full-duplex Ethernet
```

```
Port 2: 1Gbps full-duplex Ethernet
```

```
Port 3: 1Gbps full-duplex Ethernet
```

```
Port 4: 1Gbps full-duplex Ethernet
```

```
Port 5: 1Gbps full-duplex Ethernet
```

```
Port 6: 1Gbps full-duplex Ethernet
```

```
Port 7: 1Gbps full-duplex Ethernet
```

```
Router#
```

```
Router#
```

Router#sho task

task -- Task usage information

Router#sho task

CPU utilization:

Rate(%)	1s	1m	5m	max
Global	1	1	1	24
Core0	2	1	1	96
Core1	1	1	1	2
Core2	1	1	1	2
Core3	1	1	1	2

Global CPU starvation:

Rate(%)	1s	1m	5m	max
spinlock	0	0	0	1
rw:read by write	0	0	0	1
rw:write by read	0	0	0	1
rw:write by write	0	0	0	1

Core0 CPU starvation:

Rate(%)	1s	1m	5m	max
spinlock	0	0	0	5
rw:read by write	0	0	0	5
rw:write by read	0	0	0	5
rw:write by write	0	0	0	5

Core1 CPU starvation:

Rate(%)	1s	1m	5m	max
spinlock	0	0	0	0
rw:read by write	0	0	0	0
rw:write by read	0	0	0	0
rw:write by write	0	0	0	0

Core2 CPU starvation:

Rate(%)	1s	1m	5m	max
spinlock	0	0	0	0
rw:read by write	0	0	0	0
rw:write by read	0	0	0	0
rw:write by write	0	0	0	0

Core3 CPU starvation:

Rate(%)	1s	1m	5m	max
spinlock	0	0	0	0
rw:read by write	0	0	0	0
rw:write by read	0	0	0	0
rw:write by write	0	0	0	0

P - Pending D - Delay R - Ready S - Suspend E - Estimated

NAME	ENTRY	TID	PRI	PC	StkPtr	SPlmt	ERR.NO	ST	CPU	invoked
IDLE	dabca0	06bfae30	255	dabcb0	06bfade0	06bfaa40	000000	R	0.00E	44290
SMSN	db4ad8	06bfa790	030	109de70	06bfa4d0	06beaa40	000000	P	0.00	5
tExc	1081090	06be98e0	000	1099f2c	06be9780	06be79b0	3d0001	P	0.00E	4
root	115ef8	06be7500	030	10a4e58	06be7470	06aa7510	000000	S	0.00E	3
_NTM	da3fb8	06aa7200	128	10a4460	06aa6f70	06a9f4b0	000000	D	0.66	
										44204
MODP	ce1b60	06a9ef60	128	109de70	06a9ebc0	06a95210	000000	P	0.00	
										1
LOGD	dc1210	06a94cc0	128	109de70	06a949a0	06a7bf70	000004	P	0.00	6
IPFA	92cc78	06a7ba20	128	1099f2c	06a7b6d0	06a6bcd0	000000	P	0.00	2216
IPSL	92cdd0	06a6b780	128	1099f2c	06a6b430	06a5ba30	000000	P	0.00	887

MYIP	8f91f0	06a5b4e0	128	109de70	06a5b1d0	06a42790	000000	P	0.00	1
ip6t	3c7b78	06a42240	128	109de70	06a41f60	06a3e4f0	000000	P	0.00	1
PMIP	40cd38	06a35f20	128	1099f2c	06a35910	06a321d0	000000	P	0.00	1
NDTD	a678b0	06a31c80	128	1099f2c	06a31960	06a2df30	000000	P	0.00	1
IPRT	d65240	06a15860	128	1099f2c	06a15540	069fcb10	000000	P	0.06	663
RTTM	d65340	069fc5c0	128	1099f2c	069fc2a0	069f2870	000000	P	0.00	216
RTSM	d65158	069f2320	128	109de70	069f2010	069e85d0	000000	P	0.00	1
DHSC	2a92b8	069e0300	128	1099f2c	069dffe0	069dc5b0	000000	P	0.00	1
DHSS	2a9410	069d42e0	128	1099f2c	069d3fd0	069d0590	000000	P	0.00	1
NATD	a2b3e0	069c7fc0	128	1099f2c	069c7c80	069c4270	000000	P	0.42	89
TUNL	e13670	069bbfa0	128	1099f2c	069bbc90	069b4250	000000	P	0.00	1
MLMT	ead7f0	06373c80	128	1099f2c	06373950	0636ff30	000000	P	0.00	10
MFMT	ed25e0	0636f9e0	128	1099f2c	0636f680	0636bc90	000000	P	0.00	1
LDPT	10b9b80	0618b640	128	1099f2c	0618b2f0	06173250	000000	P	0.00	1
LDTT	10b9ba4	06172d00	128	1099f2c	06172990	0615a910	000000	P	0.00	
										1
RPTE	ef6630	0615a3c0	128	1099f2c	0615a090	06156670	000000	P	0.00	2
MPTE	ddf2c8	06156120	128	1099f2c	06155dc0	061515b0	000000	P	0.00	1
TAC+	dcfa48	06148fe0	128	1099f2c	06148cb0	06145290	000000	P	0.00	1
_USM	e2dad8	0613ccc0	128	1099f2c	0613c980	06138f70	000000	P	0.00	14
RADU	d16cf0	061309a0	128	1099f2c	06130680	0612cc50	000000	P	0.00	1
HOTF	343c38	0612c700	128	1099f2c	0612c390	061249b0	000000	P	0.00	1
DHCT	29e598	0611c6e0	128	1099f2c	0611c3b0	06114990	000000	P	0.00	
										444
HTTP	7d7938	06114440	128	1099f2c	06114120	060e26f0	000000	P	0.03	5
ARP	587c08	060e21a0	128	109de70	060e1eb0	060c9450	000000	P	0.00	1
_ETH	765f08	06078e80	128	109de70	06078bc0	06060130	000000	P	0.00	1
OSI	ae2778	06057b60	128	1099f2c	06057850	06053e10	000000	P	0.00	1
FR	788c60	060538c0	128	1099f2c	060535b0	06049b70	000000	P	0.00	1
PPP	cb1228	060415a0	128	109de70	060412d0	0603d850	000000	P	0.00	1
L2TP	9d62f8	0603d300	128	109de70	0603d050	060395b0	000000	P	0.00	1



NETWORK BasicConfigurationCommands

```
PPTP ce4b68 060312e0 128 1099f2c 06030fc0 0602d590 000000 P 0.00 1
TSCR 70d9e4 06023440 128 1099f2c 06023120 060196f0 000000 P 0.00 1
DDRv 717f7c 060184a0 128 1099f2c 06018180 0600e750 000000 P 0.00 1
DLNK 713b08 0600e200 128 109de70 0600df00 060044b0 000000 P 0.00 1
PPPO cd6878 06003f60 128 109de70 06003ca0 06000210 000000 P 0.00 1
ISDN 969fa4 05ffa1c0 128 1099f2c 05ff9ea0 05ff0470 000000 P 0.05 444
HOST 9725dc 05feff20 128 1099f2c 05fefaa0 05fe61d0 000000 P 0.00 1
TCC_ 9ae6d8 05fe5c80 128 1099f2c 05fe58a0 05fdbf30 000000 P 0.00 1
T931 99d0e8 05fdb9e0 128 1099f2c 05fdb660 05fd1c90 000000 P 0.00 1
T921 9872f0 05fd1740 128 1099f2c 05fd1370 05fc79f0 000000 P 0.00 1
TME_ 98d578 05fc74a0 128 1099f2c 05fc70c0 05fbd750 000000 P 0.00 1
LAPD 9725fc 05fbd200 128 1099f2c 05fbce60 05fb34b0 000000 P 0.00 1
PKI c9b1f8 05fa72e0 128 1099f2c 05fa6fd0 05fa2590 000000 P 0.00 1
ike_ 4c6bd8 05f53d20 128 1099f2c 05f53a00 05f21fd0 3d0004 PD 0.00 46
ictl 558568 05ef8d00 128 1099f2c 05ef8910 05ef17b0 000000 P 0.00 90
CRY1 566ee0 05eca080 128 1099f2c 05ec9d50 05eba330 000000 P 0.00 1
sadb 52a838 05eb9cc0 128 109de70 05eb99a0 05ea9f70 000000 P 0.00 1
core 51fe90 05ea1900 128 1099f2c 05ea15f0 05e91bb0 000000 P 0.00 1
nhrp a76990 05e915c0 128 109de70 05e912e0 05e81870 000000 P 0.00 1
Rtv6 d973e0 05e79200 128 1099f2c 05e78ef0 05e604b0 000000 P 0.00 1
NAT6 a4cd00 05e5fde0 128 1099f2c 05e5fac0 05e58090 000000 P 0.00 90
RIPT d3c100 05e47920 128 1099f2c 05e47610 05e3b3d0 000000 P 0.00 1
RNGT d3cd40 05e32d60 128 1099f2c 05e329f0 05e26810 000000 P 0.00 1
_SPF ae8d48 05c8e120 128 1099f2c 05c8ddc0 05c843d0 000000 P 0.00 1
OSTM ae95d0 05c83e20 128 1099f2c 05c83af0 05c7a0d0 000000 P 0.00 1
SPF6 b723f0 05bd9a60 128 1099f2c 05bd96f0 05bc0d10 000000 P 0.00 1
BFDt 58ce90 05bb06e0 128 1099f2c 05bb0390 05ba6990 000000 P 0.00 1
BGPd 59cac0 05a162a0 128 1099f2c 05a15f30 05a09d50 000000 P 0.00 1
EIGP 745130 059f9620 128 1099f2c 059f92d0 059ef8d0 000000 P 0.00 1
```

EIGH	7450e0	059ef320	128	1099f2c	059ef010	059e55d0	000000	P	0.00	1
ISIS	435f68	0584cf20	128	1099f2c	0584cc10	0583e1d0	000000	P	0.00	1
ISHL	435dc0	0583dc20	128	1099f2c	0583d900	05838ed0	000000	P	0.00	1
_IGM	8cd818	05818860	128	1099f2c	05818550	05808b10	000000	P	0.00	1
MLDR	9f8898	057e84a0	128	1099f2c	057e81a0	057e4750	000000	P	0.00	3
TMRT	9fba28	057dc120	128	1099f2c	057dbe10	057d83d0	000000	P	0.00	1
TTMR	a00778	057b7d60	128	1099f2c	057b7a00	057ae010	000000	P	0.00	1
TMRT	a09138	057a59a0	128	1099f2c	057a5690	057a1c50	000000	P	0.00	1
PIMD	bf4d40	056115e0	128	1099f2c	056112c0	05601890	000000	P	0.00	1
DMV6	724028	05471260	128	1099f2c	05470f40	0546d510	000000	P	0.00	1
PST_	c260a0	0544cea0	128	1099f2c	0544cb10	0543d150	000000	P	0.00	1
PS6T	c57328	0541caa0	128	1099f2c	0541c6f0	05418d50	000000	P	0.00	1
MSDP	a12f88	053f86e0	128	1099f2c	053f83b0	053f0990	000000	P	0.00	1
acIt	95be00	053f0360	128	109de70	053f0060	053d7610	000000	P	0.00	1
SLAT	4190f8	053cefa0	128	1099f2c	053ceca0	053c7250	000000	P	0.00	445
TWAM	1004110	053bec20	128	1099f2c	053bdc00	053a5ed0	000000	P	0.00	
										1
IPAT	13e8a8	0539d8a0	128	1099f2c	0539d590	05399b50	000000	P	0.00	8
NF_T	edf920	053995a0	128	1099f2c	053992a0	05395850	000000	P	0.00	1
L7T1	4ba3b8	05388f20	128	10a4e58	05388920	053851d0	000000	S	0.00	440
L7T2	4ba968	05384c20	128	10a4e58	05384140	05380ed0	000000	S	0.00	
										440
SNMP	f5901c	053687a0	128	10a4e58	053682b0	05348a50	000000	S	0.37	
										22142
NTP	a87944	053484a0	128	1099f2c	05347d20	05344750	000000	P	0.00	1
TMRG	1000c70	0533c420	128	1099f2c	0533c120	053386d0	000000	P	0.00	
										1
TELD	dfa7b0	05338120	128	1099f2c	05337da0	05333bd0	000000	P	0.00	1
SSHD	fb900	0532b5a0	128	1099f2c	0532b280	05321850	000000	P	0.00	1
BMMT	6213a8	05321260	128	10a4460	05321020	0531d510	000000	D	0.01	



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```
PIPO 62adb8 0531b5e0 128 10a4460 0531b530 053175f0 000000 D 0.00E
444
REBU 65bfb8 053171a0 128 109de70 05316c50 0530d450 000000 P 0.00 1
AGGR 495b70 05305120 128 1099f2c 05304e00 052f53d0 000000 P 0.00 1
DHSN 2ff40c 05244d60 128 1099f2c 05244a20 05235010 000000 P 0.00 8
GPLT 79e128 051fcd10 128 109de70 051fca60 051f2fc0 000000 P 0.00 1
IPOE 969558 051f2a70 128 1099f2c 051f2750 051eed20 000000 P 0.00 1
LLDP e80ea0 051c6750 128 1099f2c 051c6440 051c2a00 000000 P 0.00 45
RMON d4a908 051ba430 128 1099f2c 051ba130 051aa6e0 000000 P 0.00
1
TFTC ff2ab8 051aa190 128 1099f2c 051a9a00 051a6440 000000 P 0.00 1
TFTD ff3220 051a5ef0 128 1099f2c 051a5890 051a21a0 000000 P 0.00 1
WVPN 1005ab8 05141ad0 128 1099f2c 051417d0 0513dd80 000000 P 0.00
1
DNSR 122340 05135ab0 128 1099f2c 05135560 05131d60 000000 P 0.00
91
PH 1321a8 05131810 128 1099f2c 05130c70 0512cac0 000000 P 0.00 1
DD 138298 051244f0 128 1099f2c 051241b0 051207a0 000000 P 0.00 3
MCRM dbd06c 051181d0 128 10a4460 05117f50 05110480 000000 D 0.00
430
MCOE db7d00 05107eb0 128 1099f2c 05107ba0 05100160 000000 P 0.00
443
SNMK f60b78 050ffc10 128 10a4460 050ff9c0 050fbec0 000000 D 0.00 45
SNMT f60c18 050fb970 128 10a4460 050fb720 050f7c20 000000 D 0.00 15
tty0 e6ab40 050f76d0 128 db13e8 050f63b0 050cf980 3d0002 R 0.04 8682
MTTY e62f38 050c3630 060 109de70 050c3330 050bb8e0 000000 P 0.00 1
PROB 93c110 050b3310 128 1099f2c 050b3000 050a35c0 000000 P 0.00
442
DHCD 2d5558 050a3070 128 1099f2c 050a2d30 05099320 000000 P 0.00 8
```

HTTD 8b650c 0505bfb0 128 10a4e58 0505b8d0 05011260 000000 S 0.00

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INTR 000000 03c7a120 000 000000 00000000 00000000 000000 0.00E 0

Router#